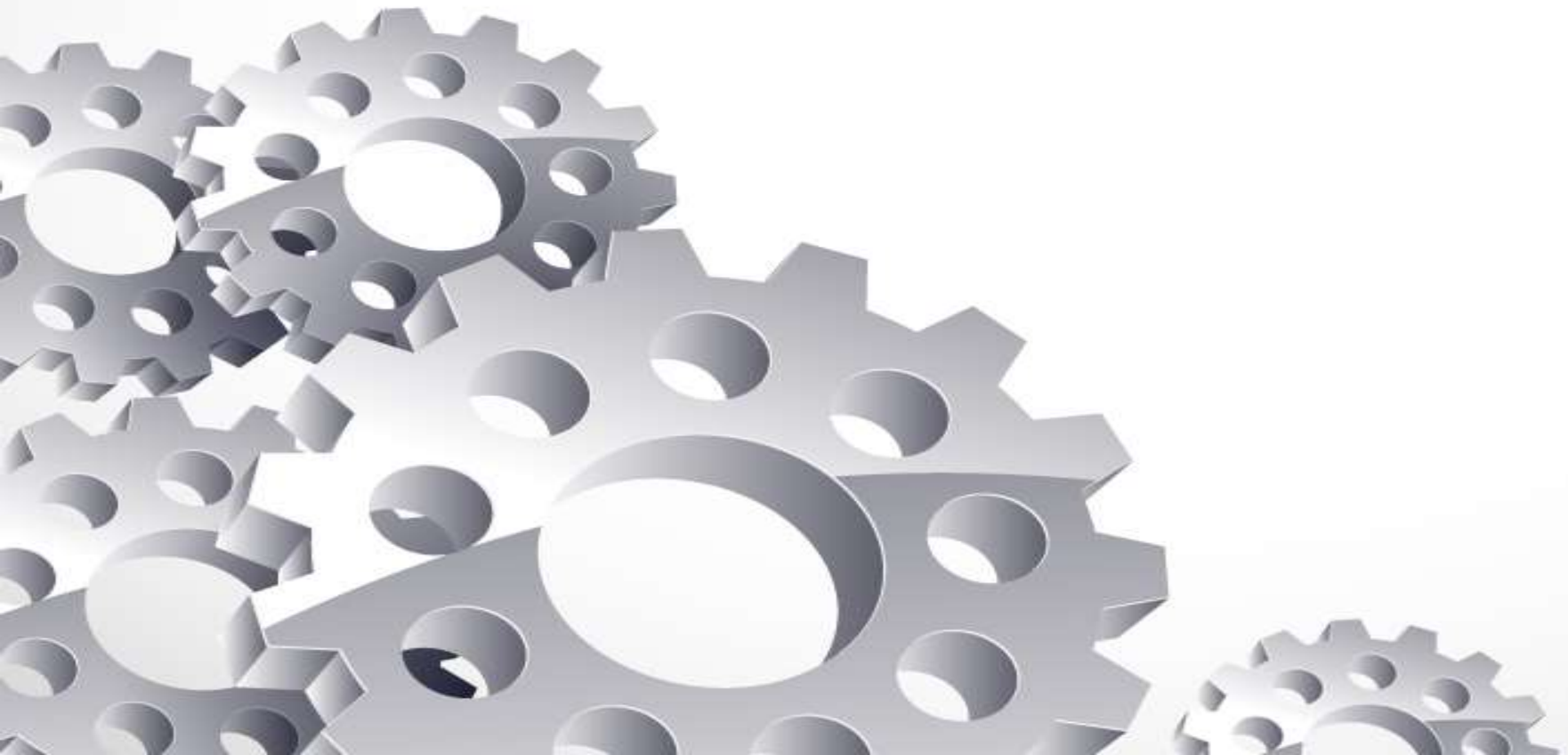


«What is Materials Science? Future  
Perfect.»



# 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 «What is Materials Science? Future Perfect.» Grammar revision
3. Listening, reading, writing, speaking.
4. Grammar activity.

## 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.

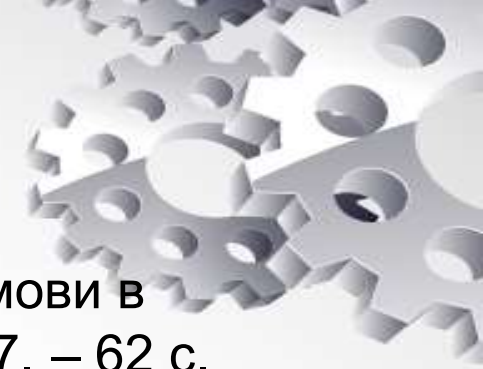
Task 4. Complete the following sentences.

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) work
- b) organic
- c) major
- d) life
- e) technology
- f) ball-point pen
- g) combines
- h) items
- i) economical
- j) polymers



# What is Materials Science?




Materials make modern (1) possible—from the polymers in the chair you're sitting on, the metal (2) you're using, and the concrete that made the building you live or (3) in to the materials that make up streets and highways and the car you drive. All these (4) are products of materials science and technology (MST). Briefly defined, materials science is the study of “stuff.” Materials science is the study of solid matter, inorganic and (5). Figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4 depict how these materials are classified.



Materials science and (6) is a multidisciplinary approach to science that involves designing, choosing, and using three (7) classes of materials—metals, ceramics, and (8) (plastics). Wood also could be used. Another class of materials used in MST is composites, which are made of a combination of materials (such as in particle board or fiberglass).





Materials science (9) many areas of science. Figure 1.5 illustrates how materials science draws from chemistry, physics, and engineering to make better, more useful, and more (10) and efficient “stuff.” Because of the interdisciplinary nature of materials science, it can be used both as an introductory course to interest students in science and engineering and also as an additional course to expand the horizons of students already taking science and mathematics courses.



6) Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- 1 There's an election next week. **Who** will you be voting for?
- 2 I'll ..... shopping later. Can I get you anything?
- 3 Emily is not well, so she ..... volleyball tomorrow.
- 4 Little Emma ..... school soon. She's growing up fast.
- 5 The match is on TV tonight. Will you ..... it?
- 6 **What** ..... in your new job? The same as before?
- 7 I ..... to the wedding. I'll be away on holiday.
- 8 Please fasten your seat belts. The plane ..... in ten minutes.



**7) Put the verb into the correct form, will be (do)ing or will have (done).**

1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be eating then. (we / eat)

2 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock,  
..... tennis. (we / play)

3 Sarah will meet you at the station..... for you when you arrive. (she / wait)

4 The meeting starts at 9.30 and won't last longer than an hour. You can be sure that  
..... by 11 o'clock. (it / finish)

5 Do you think ..... in the same place in ten years' time? (you / still / live)

6 Lisa is travelling in Europe and so far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip,  
..... more than 3,000 miles. (she / travel)

7 If you need to contact me, ..... at the Lion Hotel until  
Friday. (I / stay)

8 Ben is on holiday and is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this,  
..... all his money before the end of his holiday. (he /  
spend)

9 I'm fed up with my job. I hope ..... it much longer. (I /  
not / do)



## 8) Which is correct?

- 1 Don't forget to lock the door when ~~you go out~~ / ~~you'll go out~~ (you go out is correct)
- 2 As soon as we get any more information, we let / we'll let you know.
- 3 I want to get to the cinema before the film starts / will start.
- 4 Don't drive through a red light. Wait until it changes / it will change to green.
- 5 Sarah will be here soon. I make / I'll make some coffee when she comes.
- 6 I'm 20 now. I wonder where I'll be when I'm 40 / I'll be 40.
- 7 I wait / I'll wait for you until you're ready, but don't be long.
- 8 Oliver is five years old. He wants to be a TV presenter when he grows up / he'll grow up.
- 9 We could meet for coffee tomorrow morning if you're / you will be free.
- 10 If the weather is / will be nice tomorrow, we're going to the beach.
- 11 Vicky is / will be very disappointed if she doesn't get a place at university.
- 12 You'll feel better after you've had / you'll have something to eat.



### 9) Read the situations and complete the sentences.

1 You and a friend want to go out, but it's raining hard. You don't want to get wet.

You say: Let's wait until it stops raining.

2 You're visiting a friend. It's going to get dark soon, and you want to leave before that.

You ask: I'd better go now before.

3 You want to sell your car. Mark is interested in buying it, but he hasn't decided yet.

You ask: Let me know as soon as.

4 Your friends are going to Hong Kong soon. You want to know where they're going to stay.

You ask: Where are you going to stay when?

5 The traffic is bad in your town, but they are going to build a new road.

You say: I think things will be better when they.

6 Someone you know has been very rude to you. You want her to apologise.

You say (to someone else): I won't speak to her until.

# Thanks for attention

