

## Lesson 3 «Technology is doing»

1. Comment on Bill Gates's quote below:

*“Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.” - Bill Gates*

2. Learn the new words and phrasal verbs about the topic.

|                           |                                                |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Silver surfer             | Пенсіонер, що користується інтернетом          |
| Word processor            | Комп'ютерна програма для написання текстів     |
| Access to information     | Доступ до інформації                           |
| Ahead of time             | Попереду свого часу                            |
| Big bang                  | Великий вибух                                  |
| Blow a fuse               | Раптово розлютитися                            |
| Business promotion        | Просування бізнесу                             |
| Carry out                 | Виконувати, здійснювати                        |
| Chat rooms                | Дискусійна група, чат з певної теми            |
| Come up with              | Знаходити, пропонувати, висувати (ідею, план)  |
| Computer geek             | Схиблений на комп'ютерах                       |
| Cutting-edge              | Найсучасніший                                  |
| Cyber bullying            | Кібер-булінг                                   |
| Distract from work        | Відволікати від роботи                         |
| E-commerce facilities     | Інтернет-магазини, простори                    |
| Electronic appliance      | Електронний пристрій                           |
| Face-to-face              | Віч-на-віч                                     |
| Feel odd                  | Відчувати себе зайвим, не на своєму місці      |
| For all ages              | Для будь-якого віку                            |
| Get / have wires crossed  | Конфліктувати, мати розбіжності у поглядах     |
| Go off                    | Вийти з ладу, зламатися, зірватися, вистрелити |
| Harness the greater good  | Працювати заради загального блага              |
| High tech                 | Високотехнологічний                            |
| Hit double digit          | Досягти віку з двозначною цифрою               |
| Hit the panic button      | Запанікувати                                   |
| Identity theft            | Розкрадання персональних даних                 |
| Instant messaging         | Обмін миттєвими повідомленнями                 |
| Keep track                | Відстежувати, записувати                       |
| Lack of                   | Нестача                                        |
| Live interaction          | Живе спілкування                               |
| Labour-saving device      | Прилад для економії часу та сил                |
| Not rocket science        | Не складно                                     |
| On the same wavelength    | Бути на одній хвилі                            |
| Pop-ups                   | Впливаючі вікна (в інтернеті)                  |
| Re-invent the wheel       | Витрачати час на створення того, що вже існує  |
| State-of-the-art          | Ультрасучасний, найновітніший                  |
| Test tube                 | Пробірка                                       |
| Up and running            | В робочому стані                               |
| Vast library of knowledge | Велика багаж знань                             |
| Watch glass               | Скло предметне                                 |
| Whiz kid                  | Вундеркінд                                     |

3. Do Ex. 1-4 p. 134-135 in book "English 10" Nersisyan

<https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/1357-anglmova-nersisyan-10-klas.html>

4. Take a look at the video below and be ready to practice the grammar on the next lesson.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4bl88s7KhY0&t=207s>

## Lesson 4 «Progress in technology»

1. Choose one of the things below and explain which one you are thinking of not saying its name or any part of its name until your partner guesses what you are talking about. You can start your sentences with.

1) "It's a person who/ whose..."  
which + verb

2) "It's a thing/ machine/ gadget that/

3) "It's a place where..."

4) "It's a process when/which..."

remote control / battery recharger / projector / cyberspace / technophobe / spotlight / vending machine / electronics shop / genius / research lab / barcode reader / dishwasher / hairdryer / lmax cinema / science museum / internet cafe / Wi-Fi / user / massage chair / 3D glasses / techie / Bluetooth / clone/ GPS / motion detector / engineer

2. Can you describe how your life would be different without the following conveniences? Listen to four people describing how they coped without each and number them in the order you hear about them.

\_electricity    \_vehicles    \_hot running water    \_food processing

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nvx7qdaq1C\\_G65H7QZJEwuOMVhbFMFtq/view?usp=drive\\_web&authuser=0](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nvx7qdaq1C_G65H7QZJEwuOMVhbFMFtq/view?usp=drive_web&authuser=0)

3. Right now I want you to review the grammar material about *relative pronouns*. The rule below

**GRAMMAR** Grammar bank

**THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS**  
*who* (for people)/*which* (for things/animals) / *that* (for people/things)/*whose* (possessive)  
The relative adverbs are: *where* (referring to places) / *when* (referring to time)

**Defining relative clause:**

- identifies the person or thing we are talking about;
- **that** often replaces **who** or **which**;
- comma before the relative pronoun is not usually used;
- we can omit the relative pronoun when it is the object of the clause.

*Ex.: Telecommuting is just the start of progress that will see many people holding down jobs without ever actually going in to work.*

**Non-defining relative clause:**

- gives extra information about the person or thing which is not essential;
- we cannot use **that** or omit the relative pronoun;
- a comma is always used before the relative pronoun:

*Ex.: Jill, who has got two children, has decided to telecommute.*

**NOTE!**  
In relative clauses we normally put the preposition at the end of it. But not in formal English.  
*Ex.: That's the man who/that he was speaking to. (informal) / That's the man to whom he was speaking. (formal)*

In the sentence, which refers to the complete clause, a comma is always used.  
*Ex.: Fred left school, which surprised everyone.*

or in the internet: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4bl88s7KhY0&t=207s>

4. Do Ex. 8, 9p. 137 in book "English 10" Nersisyan

<https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/1357-anglmova-nersisyan-10-klas.html>