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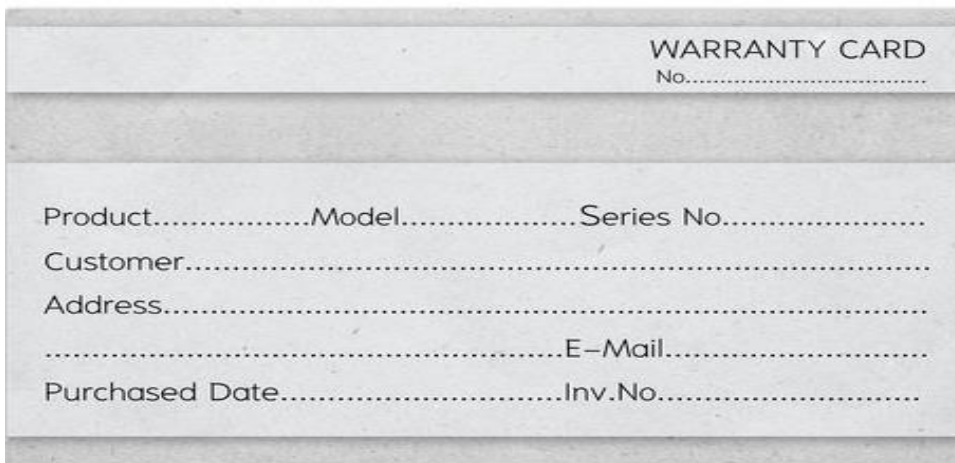
Група №33

Урок № 22-23

Тема уроку: «Warranty service agreement. Warranty card.»

Мета уроку: Опрацювати текст за допомогою словника, ознайомитися з новою лексикою теми, сприяти розвитку навичок роботи з комп'ютером, використовуючи для цього необхідний лексико-граматичні знання. Формування навичок читання та усного мовлення.

Матеріали уроку:



Common **consumer documents** include:

- **Warranty**—a legal document stating what the manufacturer will do if the product fails to live up to the manufacturer's claims and what the purchaser must do to obtain service. ▾
- **Instruction manual**—instructions on how to use the product and how to troubleshoot problems. ▾
- **Technical directions**—directions for installation and use

1. Read, translate and write.

What effect has technology had on our lives ?

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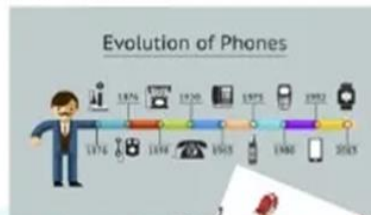
Read the short essay below and answer the questions.

The twenty-first century is already turning out to be the century of advanced technologies. The technological revolution that started after the Second World War is now developing more quickly and computing and other technological advances are beginning to reach into and influence and take over nearly every aspect of our lives. The two main effects advanced computing has had on our lives are in the areas of economics and communications.



Technology has led to big changes in economic and business systems and operations . Businesses now have to be using cloud services or machine learning or risk failure. Consequently, every big corporation bases its operations on computing, regardless of which sector they are in. For instance, Coca Cola, the BBC and Levi's market and sell different products and services, yet they all share one basic property – without advanced computing services their operations would collapse. New technologies are a generator of economic dynamism. China and India and many other developing countries have large IT sectors which drive their economies. Furthermore, the more advanced economies, including Germany, the United States, Japan and Korea are moving from an industrial-based economy to a computing and IT-based one.

The other important effect of technological change is the revolutionizing of communication. For example, in the past, people wrote letters or talked on phones on fixed landlines, which slowed down the communication process. Now they send e-mail, text or chat using mobile devices. Instead of waiting weeks for a letter or spending time finding a landline, we can communicate instantly in real time or seconds after a message or email has been sent. New forms of communication are cheaper or free. As a result, now people who live thousands of kilometres away from each other can communicate as much as they want and whenever they want .



In conclusion, computing and new technologies have had a profound effect on our lives in many ways and it is in business and communication that they have had the greatest influence. In the future, if technology continues evolving at such speed, our business practices and methods of communication will undergo even greater changes. It is already starting to bring changes to other parts of our lives, such as transportation and health.

1 What two parts of our lives has computing changed ?

2 Can you give an example of how computing is important in business ?

3 What might happen to a company if it didn't keep up with technological advances ?

4 Why is it easier to communicate with people in other parts of the world now than in the past ?

5 Which two parts of our lives will be affected by new technologies in the future ? Can you think of your own example for each?

2. Read, translate and choose the correct answer.

THE STRANGE TALE OF THE MISSING MOBILE PHONE

I love my new smart phone. My dad bought me it when I left home two weeks ago and moved into my new flat. I always carry my phone with me. Well, who doesn't? It's exciting living by myself, but I really miss my mother's delicious lasagne and yummy chocolate cake.

Last night, I went out with my friend Becky. There was a comedian on at the local bar and we really wanted to see him. He was so funny! I decided to text my Mum and tell her about it. I opened my bag to get my phone, but it wasn't there. I checked my pockets, but no luck. I looked under the table we were sitting at. Next, I checked the bar, then the bathrooms, everywhere, but, no phone. I was really upset and confused.



I asked Becky if I could borrow her phone and I gave myself a call.

After two rings someone answered. The voice was deep and raspy; just gave a horrible, evil-sounding laugh, and then hung up. I tried three more times, but they didn't pick up again. Eventually, I gave up and accepted someone had stolen my phone. I went home at about 11pm, feeling sad and also mad at myself. I went straight up to bed. When I opened my bedroom door, the first thing I saw was my phone! There it was as large as life, on my bedside table. I turned to run...

Answer the questions in full sentences.

1. How does the narrator feel about her new phone?
2. Who bought her the phone?
3. When did she get the new phone?
4. Does she always leave the phone at home?
5. What does she miss about living at home?
6. When did she go out with her friend?
7. What did she think of the comedian?
8. Why did she want to text her Mum?
9. Where did she look for her phone first?
10. Which other locations did she check?
11. How did she feel about not finding her phone?
12. Whose phone did she borrow and why?
13. How long was it before someone answered her call?
14. What kind of voice did she hear?
15. How many more times did she try?
16. What did she accept had happened to her phone?
17. What time did she arrive home?
18. Where did she go first?
19. When did she notice her phone?
20. Where was her phone?
21. How do you think she felt when she saw it?
22. What did she do then?
23. What would you do?

About the text.

- a) How many paragraphs are there?
- b) How many adjectives are there? List them.
- c) How many time connectives are there? List them.
- d) Write a summary of the story. Keep it as short as possible.

Match up the opposite terms

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. new | a) sold |
| 2. smart | b) first, next |
| 3. bought | c) serious, boring |
| 4. always | d) took |
| 5. exciting | e) shallow, high-pitched |
| 6. last | f) rejected, refused |
| 7. local | g) obscure, easily missed |
| 8. funny | h) old |
| 9. opened | i) never |
| 10. upset | j) boring |
| 11. borrow | k) national |
| 12. gave | l) closed |
| 13. deep | m) dumb |
| 14. horrible | n) happy, pleased |
| 15. raspy | o) lovely |
| 16. accepted | p) clear |
| 17. as large as life | q) lend |

