

Man and plants



“MAN AND PLANTS” TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING AT THE PRACTICAL LESSON

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| <i>NUMBER OF STUDENTS: NO MORE THAN 15</i> | <i>TIME OF THE LESSON: 2 HOURS</i> |
| <i>FORM OF THE LESSON</i> | <i>PRACTICAL WITH ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH AND ANALYZE</i> |
| <i>PLAN OF THE LESSON</i> | <i>1 .PRESENTATION OF THE LESSON PLAN: DEFINITION OF THE SUBJECT AIMS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF THE STUDENT'S ACTIVITY. 2.CHECKING OF HOME TASK (GRAMMAR EXERCISES AND REPORTS) 3. STUDY THE TEXT “MAN AND PLANTS ”. 4.DISCUSS MEANING OF NEW WORDS USING PICTURES.</i> |
| <i>PURPOSE OF THE LESSON</i> | <i>1. CONTRIBUTE TO KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS ABOUT “MAN AND PLANTS”. 2. ASSIST THE STUDENTS IN MAKING A CHOICE OF FURTHER POST-GRADUATE STUDY. 3.DEVELOP STUDENTS ANALYTICAL SKILLS AND ABILITIES TO MAKE RESEARCH.</i> |

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| <p>PEDAGOGICAL TASKS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DISCUSS THE BEFOREHAND GIVEN TASKS OF MAKING RESEARCH OF "MAN AND PLANTS" MAKE STUDENTS WORK WITH TEXT VOCABULARY, MATCH APPROPRIATE MEANINGS OF NEW WORDS - DIRECT STUDENTS IN LEARNING THE HANDOUT MATERIALS. - GIVE THE TASK TO ANALYZE AND EXPRESS OWN OPINION | <p>RESULTS OF THE STUDENTS ACTIVITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COMPREHEND THE TEXT WITH NEW WORDS SO THAT TO BE ABLE TO DISCUSS ITS MAIN ISSUES. - MAKING CONCLUSIONS AND EXPRESS PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GIVE THE HOME TASK. | |
| <p>LO.METHODS OF TEACHING</p> | <p>VISUAL, SLIDE SHOW, GROUP WORK.</p> |
| <p>11 .FORMS OF TEACHING</p> | <p>TEXT WITH EXERCISES, HANDOUT, DATA TABLES</p> |
| <p>12.MEANS OF TEACHING</p> | <p>WORKING IN GROUPS.</p> |
| <p>13. CONDITION OF THE</p> | <p>CLASSROOMS, SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF STUDENTS.</p> |
| <p>LESSON 14.MONITORING AND MARKS</p> | <p>ORAL CONTROL, MARKING, CORRECTION.</p> |

«MAN AND PLANTS» TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING AT THE PRACTICAL LESSON

| STEPS, TIME | ACTIVITY | |
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| | PROFESSOR | STUDENTS |
| 1. INTRODUCTION IN TO STUDYING PROCESS (5-10 MIN) | 1.1. PRESENTATION OF THE SUBJECT AND MAIN PURPOSE OF THE LESSON 1.2. FORMING OF LANGUAGE ATMOSPHERE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACTUALITY OF THE PRESENT LESSON'S SUBJECT. 1.3. PRESENTATION OF THE LESSON PLAN AND THE MARKING SYSTEM. | 1.1. LISTEN, ASK QUESTIONS, EXCHANGE OPINIONS. 1.2. ORAL SPEECH TRAINING. 1.3. TAKING FEEDBACK. |
| 2. ACTUALIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE (10-15 MIN) | 2.1. CHECKING HOMEWORK CONCERNED WITH PRESENT LESSON'S SUBJECT 2.2. PRESENTATION OF NEW WORDS CONCERNING THE SUBJECT. 2.3. CHECKING OF STUDENT'S VOCABULARY ON THE GIVEN TEXT BY METHOD OF USING PICTURES. | 2.1.REPORT HOME TASKS 2.2.FIND OUT NEW WORDS MEANING 2.3.EXCHANGE OPINIONS. 2.4.LISTEN, WRITE. 2.5.SHOW KNOWLEDGE. |
| 3. THE MAIN PART (55-60 MIN) | 3.1. EXPLAINING AND SHOWING THE STRUCTURE OF "MAN AND PLANTS". 3.2. GIVING HANDOUT MATERIALS TO MAKE A VISUAL RESEARCH 3.3. DIVIDING THE GROUP INTO SUBGROUPS TO ACHIEVE THE BRAINSTORMING EFFECT. | 3.1.FULFILL TASKS. 3.2.READ, TRANSLATE, ANALYZE ANDCOMMUNICATE. 3.3.LISTEN, READ, DO SOME EXERCISES. 3.4.PERSONAL CONCLUSIONS AND PRESENTATION OF THEIR ACTIVITY. |
| 4. CONCLUSION (10-15 MIN) | 4.1. RESUME THE RESULTS. 4.2. EVALUATE STUDENTS' ACTIVITY. | 4.1. LISTEN, WRITE. 4.2. TAKING FEEDBACK. |

GLOSSARY

- 1. A PLANT - ЗАВОД
- 2. TO PLANT - ЭКМОҚ
- 3. GRASS- ЎТ
- 4. A FLOWER - ГУЛ
- 5. TO BLOSSOM- ГУЛЛАМОҚ
- 6. HIGH (ANT. LOW) БАЛАНД (ПАСТ)
- 7. A MOUNTAIN- ТОҒ
- 8. A DESERT - ЧЎЛ
- 9. A SPECIES - ТУР, КЎРИНИШ
- 10. TO SEE - КЎРМОҚ

GLOSSARY

- 11. PINE - ҚАРАҒАЙ
- 12. AGO - АВВАЛ
- 13. IMPOSSIBLE- ИЛОЖИ ЙҰҚ
- 14. WITHOUT - СИЗ (ПРЕД)
- 15. TO BREATHE - НАФАС ОЛМОҚ
- 16. TO COME - КЕЛМОҚ
- 17. TO EAT- ЕМОҚ
- 18. FOOD- ОЗИҚ-ОВҚАТ
- 19. FEED - ОЗУҚА
- 20. AN ANIMAL- ҲАЙВОН

MAN AND PLANTS

*PLANTS- GRASS,
FLOWERS AND TREES
GROW EVERYWHERE:
HIGH IN THE
MOUNTAINS, FAR
OUT IN THE OCEAN
AND IN MANY
DESERT AND POLAR
REGIONS.*



**THERE ARE OVER
350.000 SPECIES OF
PLANTS. SOME ARE SO
SMALL, THAT WE SEE
THEM ONLY WITH A
MICROSCOPE; SOME
ARE VERY LARGE, SUCH
AS THE GIANT SEQUOIA
TREES IN CALIFORNIA,
THEY ARE OVER 100
METER HIGH AND
ABOUT NINE METERS
WIDE.**





PLANTS ARE VERY OLD LIVING THING. PINE TREES LIVE 300-350 YEARS. THERE ARE PLANTS IN THE WORLD 2000 YEARS OLD. LIFE IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT PLANTS. WE BREATHE THE OXYGEN WHICH COMES FROM PLANTS.

MAN AND PLANTS



**WE EAT THE FOOD WHICH
ALSO COMES FROM PLANTS
OR FROM ANIMALS THAT
EAT PLANTS. MAN
THOUSAND YEARS AGO
MAN BUILT HOUSES AND
MADE USEFUL THINGS
FROM TIMBER WHICH HE
GOT FROM TREES. HE
MADE HIS CLOTHING FROM
PLANTS TOO.**

***PLANTS ALSO GIVE
BEAUTY. PEOPLE LIKE
TO LOOK AT
FLOWERS, AT FIELDS
OF GRAIN; THEY LIKE
TO BE IN FOREST.
MAN BEGAN TO
CHANGE PLANTS
ABOUT 10.000 YEARS
AGO, WHEN HE
BEGAN TO GROW THE
FIRST FOOD PLANTS.***





**THE FIRST FARMERS SAW
THAT THERE WERE
GOOD PLANTS AND NOT
SO GOOD PLANTS. THEY
SOWED THE SEEDS OF
GOOD PLANTS AND
GREW NEW PLANTS
FROM THEM. IN THIS
WAY MAN DEVELOPED
THE BASIC FOOD CROPS
OF THE WORLD.**



FOR EXAMPLE, THE INDIANS DEVELOPED LITTLE EARS OF WILD CORN INTO LARGE EARS WITH MANY GRAINS, WHICH WE USE TODAY. WHEN CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CAME TO THE NEW WORLD THE NEW CORN GREW OVER LARGE TERRITORY THERE.

