

Урок по теме “Surveillance Technologies in Our Life or Big Brother Is Watching You” в 10 классе (повышенный уровень изучения)

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Тип урока: комбинированный.

Образовательная цель: совершенствование навыков устной речи на основе прослушанного и прочитанного текстов.

Развивающая цель: развитие внутриязыковой и межъязыковой догадки, развитие памяти, внимания, логического мышления.

Воспитательная цель: воспитание у учащихся культуры общения, взаимопомощи, умения работать в парах и группах, уважения к праву человека на неприкосновенность частной жизни.

Коммуникативные задачи урока: обсудить преимущества и недостатки современных технологий слежения и их влияние на жизнь человека.

Методы: коммуникативный, интерактивный, активный.

Оснащение урока: компьютер, телевизор, мультимедийная презентация Power Point, раздаточный материал – упражнения, тексты для чтения, тексты песни, таблица для заполнения учащимися, карточки с названиями технологий слежения, карточки со знаками «+» и «-», батарейка типа АА, мяч, настольная игра “Name 3 Things”, фишка, игральный кубик.

Ход урока

GREETING

Good morning, everyone! I’m glad to see you. I hope you’re fine today, aren’t you?

PROBLEM FOCUS

At this lesson we continue discussing the role of science and technologies in our life. Today we’ll touch upon such a contradictory issue of modern life as surveillance technologies. What is **surveillance**? (Suggested answer: it is when the

police, army, etc. watch a person or place carefully because they may be connected with criminal activities.)

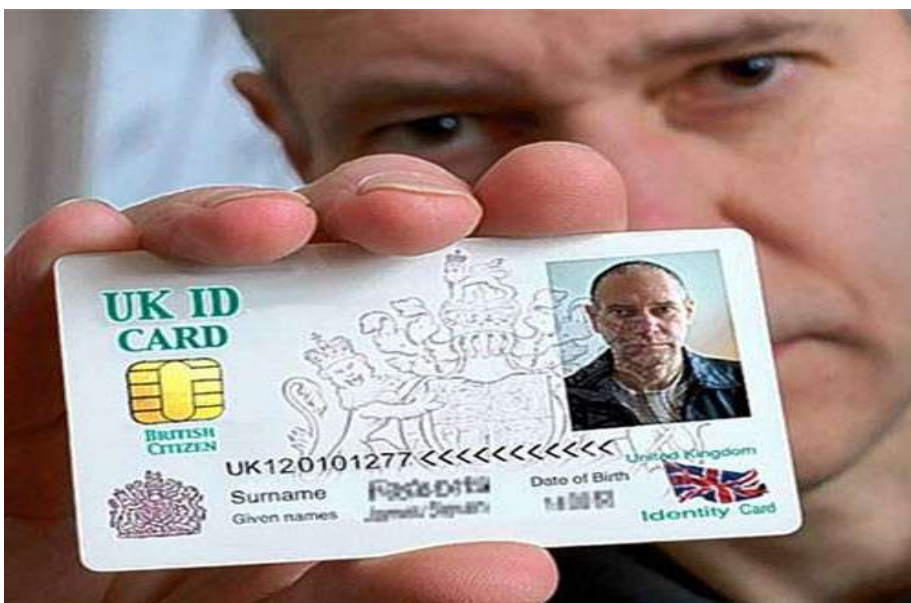
What do we mean when we speak about **surveillance technologies**? (Suggested answer: surveillance technologies are a wide range of equipment used to observe what people are doing. These devices are used by private individuals, businesses, and even governments for security and to ensure that people are not doing anything illegal or unapproved. The most common surveillance equipment seen today is the simple closed-circuit television (CCTV) camera. These cameras are seen in banks, football stadiums, many stores, or around the streets.)

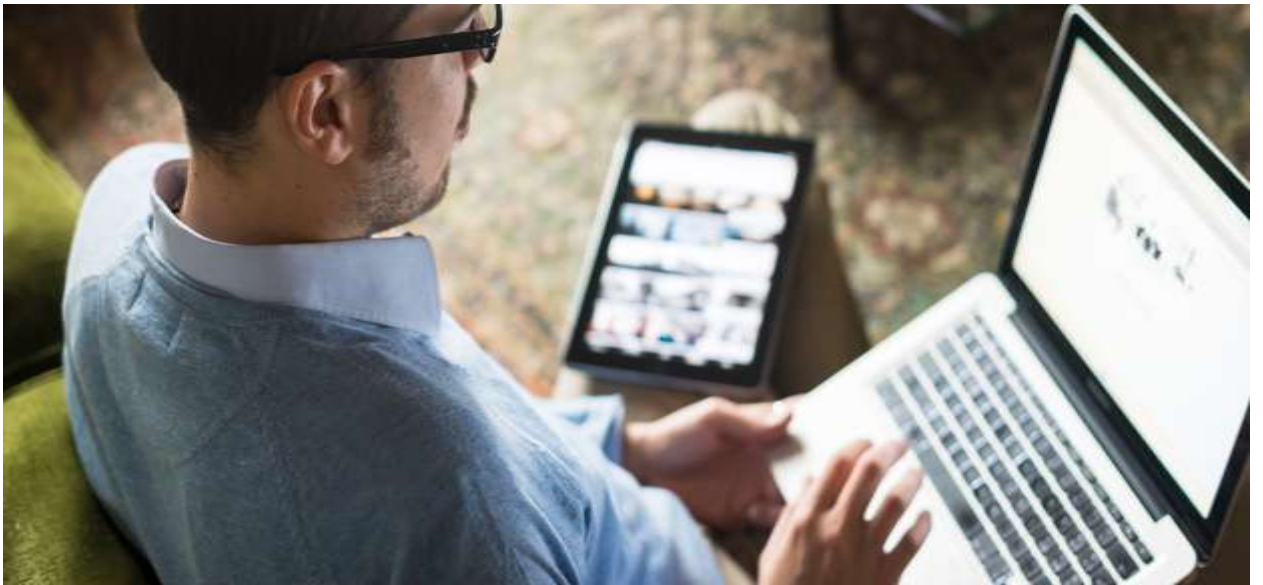
WARMING-UP

Exercise 1 (Vocabulary practice)

Look at the words given. Which of the following can you see in the pictures?

- mobile phone • credit card • ID card • ATM • CCTV
- laptop computer • satellite dish • robot • radar screen







Exercise 2 (Matching)

What are these items used for? Match the columns to make sentences as in the example.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| CCTV (closed circuit TV) cameras | are used | to store and organise information. |
| ID cards | | to store large amounts of information on circuits. |
| Radars | | to monitor roads and public areas. |
| Security systems | | to identify you. |
| Satellites | | to locate ships and planes when we can't see them. |
| ATMs | | to collect and send information to and from space. |
| Microchips | | to protect a building from burglars. |
| Computers | | to allow you to take money out of the bank. |

E. g. *CCTV cameras are used to monitor roads and public areas.*

How often do you/ your parents/ your friends use these items? What other pieces of equipment do you use daily?

LISTENING

Exercise 3 (Anticipation)



Look at the picture. What can you see in it? Have you ever heard the phrase "Big Brother is watching you"? What does it mean? (Suggested answer:

this picture illustrates this phrase best. The idiom comes from George Orwell's novel "1984" and refers to total state control of the individual supervised by the police and government agencies.)

This issue is of crucial importance nowadays as surveillance exists in our everyday life. It is not only the characteristic of spy films and science fiction books. Many songs, films and books have been created to dwell on this problem and the ethical aspects of it.

I suggest listening to the song "Big Brother is watching you".

Exercise 4 (Filling the gaps)

Listen and fill in the words.

Big Brother is watching you

You know someone is watching
Although they are discreet.
You can feel the **1)** upon you
As you're walking down the street.
You don't know where they're **2)**
Or just how much they know.
But you know that they can see you
No **3)** where you go.
Wherever you go,
Whatever you say or do,
Always remember
Big Brother is watching you.
There are cameras in the **4)**
There are cameras in the shops.
Big Brother has eyes everywhere,
The watching never **5)**
They know about your every move
And what you do each day.
They're recording every **6)** you take
And every **7)** you say.
Wherever you go...
They know how you spend your money.
They know what you like to **8)**
They know exactly where you are.
They know exactly who you meet.
There's no use trying to **9)**
They will find you anyway,

You are under observation
Every **10)**, every day.
Wherever you go...

Now look at the screen and check your answers.

Answer key:

1) eyes; 2) hiding; 3) matter; 4) car parks; 5) stops; 6) breath; 7) word; 8) eat;
9) hide; 10) moment.

Exercise 5 (Listening comprehension check)

Listen to the song again and say whether the singer approves or disapproves of surveillance. Sing it along if you like.

Exercise 6 (Answering the questions)

Have you ever been photographed by a surveillance camera? Where? How did you feel?

DYNAMIC PAUSE (Division into groups)

Well-done! Now tell me, please, what I have got in my hands (Учитель показывает пальчиковую батарейку). Right you are. This is a battery. And we cannot imagine our life without this technological device. As there is a plus and a minus in a battery, you will take cards with these two symbols. Then you will have to take seats at the desks so as one of you will have a plus sign and the other has a minus according to the basic principle of the battery. Now you will work in these small groups.

READING (The interactive technique “Cross-groups”)

As far as you can see, we come across surveillance technologies in our everyday life. But surveillance technologies are not only CCTV cameras. They comprise other devices.

Exercise 7 (Filling the table)

Read the article “No More Secrets” and in pairs write down all the surveillance technologies mentioned into the following table (таблица предоставляется каждому учащемуся и каждый из них заполняет свой экземпляр). You are to fill in the first and the second columns only.

| Technology | What it is used for | Positive aspects | Negative aspects |
|------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

No More Secrets

Did you know that somebody somewhere knows everything about you – what you buy at the supermarket, who you call on the phone, which videos you rent and even what you like on your pizza? Most of us are aware of the fact that every time we use a credit card, phone card, cash card or supermarket card, our personal information is being recorded somewhere. This is the price we pay for the convenience of using cards instead of cash. We have even accepted the fact that nothing we do on our computer is ever completely private.

You might think that you have never been on TV, but you are wrong. CCTV (closed circuit TV) cameras are everywhere! They are in shopping centres, at ATMs, outside buildings and even on our roads and motorways. They are operated by the police and private security companies, and they are there to discourage crimes such as *muggings* (attacks on someone in which they are robbed in a public place), shoplifting and *carjacking* (the crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you their car). They also watch the roads for people speeding, and more. In some buildings there are even cameras in smoke detectors, clocks and exit signs. They keep track of where you are and what you are doing all day, every day. But the question is whether the recorded information is always used legally and only to the benefit of the society.

In the very near future you will no longer have to worry about forgetting your computer password, your cash card number or even your keys, because your body will be your ID. Finger scanning, which is similar to fingerprinting, is already being used by large companies to identify employees. But, on the other hand, you won't be able to have access to your employee's computer, laptop or tablet at work if they are missing. Face recognition is another growing area of ID technology, as are voice and eye recognition. Something quite new on the market is footstep identification. Using special floor tiles, computers are able to identify people from the way they walk. This technology will let your employer or your teacher know exactly where you are and what you are doing while you are at work or at school (Should employees and students be controlled to such a degree or whether it would be better to control the results of one's work or one's studies?).

Locating you when you are not at work or at school is also becoming easier. GPS (Global Positioning Systems) technology already exists, and in less than a minute it can find out, *via* (with the help of) satellite, exactly where you are. Some car rental companies are already using this technology to keep track of their vehicles. Mobile phone companies use this technology in most their phones and tablets. This means that when someone makes a call on their mobile phone, or even

if they simply have their phone or tablet turned on, they can easily be located. Still GPS doesn't work properly in the mountains, tunnels and remote places.

Identity cards are also getting 'smarter'. Many countries already have a system which requires their citizens to carry identification cards. These cards usually include personal information such as name, address and birth date as well as a personal identification number. However, in the near future, these cards will also contain a microchip, which will be able to store a lot more information. Using this technology, one card will be able to replace your driving licence, student card, medical card, library card, credit card, birth certificate and most of the other pieces of ID that we have to carry around with us. However, if you lose such an ID card, you'll have more problems restoring it. Moreover, you may get into trouble if your card gets into criminals' hands.

The benefits of all these new ID systems are obvious. Imagine walking into your office at work. The floor will know you have arrived and your computer will recognise your voice and automatically log you on. You will be able to walk up to your ATM, smile sweetly and say hello, and it will give you your money. Your family will know exactly where you are, and you will always know where your car is. Criminals are going to find it a lot more difficult to commit crimes, and the police will find it a lot easier to catch them.

The question that we have to ask ourselves now is how the rights of the individual will be preserved. We must ask ourselves whether increased public safety and convenience will come at the cost of our *privacy* (the state of being able to be alone, and not seen or heard by other people), and whether or not this is a price we are willing to pay. Is convenience worth the loss of privacy as all our personal data from bank records to health information and employment history is on file and more readily available every day? Are we really ready to live in a world where our every move is being watched?

How many technologies are mentioned in the article? (4)

What are they? (CCTV cameras, identification technologies, GPS technology, identity cards)

What are they used for?

Thank you for your answers. Now each pair will get one of the technologies mentioned in the text (Учащиеся в парах вытягивают по одной карточке с названием технологии слежения, упоминающимся в тексте).

Exercise 8 (For and against)

In pairs, write down the positive and negative aspects of using this particular technology into the third and fourth columns of the table. You've got several minutes for it. Are you ready? Let's check.

SPEAKING (The interactive technique "Cross-groups")

Exercise 9

Now you are to form new groups. Those, who have cards with a plus sign, form one group. Those, who have a minus sign, form the second group. The first group is to write down all the positive aspects of surveillance technologies, the second group lists all the negative aspects of these technologies. You've got 2 minutes for this.

The ball-game "Give your argument"

Now in turns you should give an argument for and an argument against using surveillance technologies. Let's use a ball to pass turns to any member of the opposite team. Shall we start with...?

As far as you can see, surveillance technologies have both benefits and drawbacks.

HOME TASK (Writing an essay according to the plan)

Your home task is to write an essay on "The Use of Surveillance Technologies in Our Life". Do it according to the plan (план представлен на экране телевизора):

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Arguments for
- 3) Arguments against
- 4) Conclusion.

REFLECTION OF KNOWLEDGE (Board game)

Now let's sum up all our findings on surveillance technologies. And I offer you to play the board game "Name 3 Things". Come up to the board game and make a circle. In turns, you are to throw the dice and move the game piece forward and the person who throws the dice is to finish the sentence he/ she stops at. As you can see, you are to name three things. There's the start given and no finish. You are to play till everybody answers. If you stop at one and the same space more than once, you should finish the next sentence.



ROUND UP

Thank you for your work. Your marks for today are... The lesson is over. Goodbye. Have a nice day.

Список ресурсов

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