



Урок англійської мови у 9 класі на тему "Our Fragile Planet"

Цілі уроку

Практична: формувати навички використання лексичних одиниць на рівні висловлювання; формувати навички коментувати одержану інформацію; удосконалювати навички спілкування у ході обговорення інформації; удосконалювати навички розуміння та аналізу пісенного тексту на слух; удосконалювати навички розуміння та аналізу тексту;

Освітня: розширити уявлення учнів про творчість видатних музикантів щодо захисту навколишнього середовища (LouieArmstrong і група Vacuum); розширити знання учнів про особливості вживання умовних речень;

Розвивальна: розвивати мовну здогадку; розвивати вміння ефективно аналізувати отриману інформацію;

Виховна: виховувати любов до природи; виховувати в учнів відчуття відповідальності за навколишнє середовище; виховувати любов до мистецтва;

Обладнання уроку: мультимедійна презентація; роздавальний матеріал; фонограма пісні.

Організація класу: робота у групах.

Хід уроку

Початок уроку.

1. Привітання. Представлення учителя. Знайомство з учнями.

T: Hello students! How are you? I'm your teacher for this lesson. I'm glad to see you here in this classroom. I think that we'll have a great success in discussing our topic.

2. Мовлення зарадка.

T: Now, I want you to look at the blackboard, listen to this wonderful song and guess what topic is going to be for our lesson.

(На мультимедійній дошці висвічуються картинки природи під пісню Луї Армстронга "What a wonderful world!")

T.: Now, can you guess what the topic of our lesson is? Right. Today we'll talk about our fragile planet.

Основна частина.

1. Введення активної лексики уроку.

T.: You know that all people in the world are worrying about the problems of our environment. There are a lot of disasters in the world. Look at them.

(Лексика виводиться на мультимедійну дошку у режимі «малюнок-слово»)

T: You can see these words at Card 1 with the explanation of the meaning of these words. I'll read the explanation and you have to match this word with its definition.

Card 1		
The word	Transcription	The meaning
1. air pollution	[,eqpq'lu:S(q)n]	a) A mountain or hill formed by the build-up of ash and lava through one or more openings in the surface of the earth
2. water pollution	['wP:tq pq'lu:S(q)n]	b) A strong rainstorm that starts over oceans or seas near the equator
3. nuclear pollution	['nju:kllq pq'lu:S(q)n]	c) A huge wave caused by an earthquake, volcano or landslides under an ocean or sea
4. deforestation	[,difPrq'stelS(q)n]	d) A severe rainstorm which starts over oceans near the equator.
5. endangered species	[In'delndgqd 'spi:Si:z]	e) A very strong windstorm that usually forms over land and looks like a spinning funnel coming from a dark cloud. It usually has little rain.
6. rubbish	['rAbIS]	f) A great number of people who live in an area
7. global warming	['glqub(q)l 'w0:miN]	g) Rain that is made of acid rains by gases released from factories and plants
8. flood	[flAd]	h) Also called "wild land fires" are spread by the transfer of heat in grass, brush and trees
9. public transport	['pAbllk 'trxnsp0:t]	i) a sudden violent movement of the surface of the earth
10. earthquake	['E:Tkwelk]	j) A time when there is very little food in the region
11. famine	['fxmin]	k) A period of continuous dry weather especially when there is not enough water for people's needs
12. drought	[draut]	l) A large quantity of water covering an area that is usually dry
13. overpopulation	['quvq,pPju'leIS(q)n]	m) Transport, provided by government for the use of people in general, not private
14. acid rains	['xsldrelnz]	n) Things, that one does not want any more, waste material
15. forest fire	['fPrIst 'falq]	o) The increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere caused when certain gases trap the sun's heat
16. hurricane	['hArIkqn], [-keln]	p) The process of making the air dirty by adding harmful or unpleasant substances to it
17. tornado	[t0:'neIdqu]	q) The process of making the water dirty by adding harmful or unpleasant substances to it
18. tropical storm	['trPpik(q)l 'st0:m]	r) The process of making the air and the water dirty by adding harmful or unpleasant substances to it
19. tsunami	['tsu'n0:mi:]	s) The removing of trees or forests from a place
20. volcano	[v'l'kelnqu]	t) A group of animals or plants which are in danger of becoming extinct

2. Активізація введеної лексики. Закріплення значень слів.

Now, you'll see only the pictures. Try to remember the words, name them and read out their definitions.

Перевірка запам'ятовування лексики відбувається за допомогою мультимедійної дошки у режимі «малюнок – відповіді учнів»

3. Систематизація лексики.

T: Now, let's divide these words into two columns:

NATURE DISASTERS and MANMADE DISASTERS

Робота у групах. Кожна група вибирає слова до кожної номінації.

T: You've got cards with the names of disasters. Let's find out which are for natural disasters and which are for manmade disasters separately. Stick them on the blackboard.

4. Тренування у використанні лексики на рівні висловлення.

Pre-reading task.

T: You are great! And now look at the blackboard, read through the text and choose the best title for it:

- 1) Water in our life
- 2) The Earth in our hands
- 3) Help save animals

While-reading task: name out the disasters which have just been mentioned and complete the sentences with the help of this text.

На мультимедійній дошці подається текст, за допомогою якого учні виконують вправу. Робота проходить у режимі «мозкового штурму».

The text:

Since life first appeared on the Earth four billions years ago, there have been tremendous changes. Ice ages have come and gone and volcanoes have erupted. Earthquakes have shattered ancient mountains and changed the course of rivers. These changes also caused flood, hurricane, tsunami, tornado and tropical storms.

Overpopulation is one of the causes of social and environmental problems. Global food shortages and drought will become much more serious than today, leading to famine.

We have found new energy sources like wind and solar power that won't pollute and will never run out, less expensive compared to other sources of energy. Burning coal is the leading cause of smog, acid rains and global warming. Nuclear power stations can cause nuclear pollution.

The word environment means simply what is around us. The air we breathe, the water we drink are all parts of the environment. There is no ocean or sea which is not used as a dump. Water pollution is too much dangerous nowadays. The Pacific Ocean has suffered from nuclear pollution. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. Nuclear –poisoned fish can be eaten by people. There is not enough oxygen in the water. If people drink this water they can die

too.

You know that the most of the pollution in big cities comes from public transport. As the result, we have air pollution. Due to deforestation our forests will be bare.

For some reason when we think of rubbish we usually think of ordinary household waste. However, with advancing technology our bins are also filling up with PC monitors and TVs. E-waste is the latest in toxic rubbish and it is increasing. Animals are at risk of becoming extinct because it is few in numbers. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the list of endangered species. A careless behavior of people is a great reason for forest fires nowadays. If people want to survive they must solve these problems quickly. Man is beginning to understand that his environment is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth. That's why people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology.

Card 2. Complete the sentences using the information from the text.

Card 2	
1.	(The word environment) ___ means simply what is around us.
2.	(The Pacific Ocean) ___ has suffered from nuclear pollution.
3.	The changes of our climate cause ___ (flood, hurricane, tsunami, tornado and tropical storms).
4.	(Earthquakes) ___ have shattered ancient mountains and changed the course of rivers.
5.	(Overpopulation) ___ is one of the causes of social and environmental problems.
6.	Nuclear power stations can cause (nuclear pollution)
7.	(Water pollution) is too much dangerous nowadays.
8.	Due to (deforestation) our forests will be bare.
9.	Only a few of many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the list of (endangered species).
10.	Burning coals is the leading cause of smog, acid rains and (global warming).

5. Тренування у використанні лексики на рівні висловлення.

T: And now with the help of the text choose the best variant to complete the sentences.

Card 3	
1.	Global food shortages and drought will become much more serious today, leading to ___ (famine) _____. a) hurricane b) tornadoes c) famine
2.	You know that the most of the pollution in big cities comes from ___ (public transport) _____. a) endangered species b) public transport c) drought
3.	Nuclear power stations can cause ___ (nuclear pollution) _____. a) nuclear pollution b) global warming c) earthquake
4.	A careless behavior of people is a reason for ___ (forest fires) _____. a) volcano b) tropical storm c) forest fires
5.	When we think of ___ (rubbish) _____ we usually think of ordinary household waste. a) famine b) deforestation c) rubbish
6.	(Water pollution) is too much dangerous nowadays. a) tornado b) water pollution c) rubbish
7.	Burning coal is the leading cause of smog, acid rains and (global warming). a) famine b) public transport c) global warming
8.	Ice ages have come and gone and (volcanoes) have erupted. a) deforestation b) volcanoes c) forest fires

Card 3 продовження

9. Due to (deforestation) our forests will be bare.
a) overpopulation b) deforestation c) endangered species
10. The word (environment) means simply what is around us.
a) environment b) air pollution c) water pollution

6. Формування власного висловлювання за допомогою лексичних одиниць за темою.

After-reading task: T: And now, please, answer the questions according to the text.

Card 4

1. What makes the sea waters dangerous nowadays?
2. Where does air pollution in the cities mostly come from?
3. Why are animals at risk of becoming extinct?
4. Why are nuclear power stations dangerous?
5. Why do people all over the world think and speak so much about ecology?

7. Формування узагальнюючого поняття "забруднення" та "навколишнє середовище"

And now choose the best way to define these words:

Card 5

Pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dirty water, air and atmosphere 2) Making water, air, atmosphere dirty and dangerous for people and animals to live in 3) People who make water, air and atmosphere dirty and dangerous
Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live 2) An organization that wants to protect the natural world 3) Something that we do to prevent air and water pollution

8. Формування власного висловлювання на основі граматичної структури.

T: And now, look at the table and let's revise the main cases of using Conditionals.

Card 6

Type 1	if + present simple, will/ can+ bare infinitive
Real situation	If we work together, life will improve. Unless we work together, life won't improve.
Type 2	if + past simple, would + bare infinitive
Unreal situation	If they had food, they wouldn't become ill. If I were you, I'd help them.
We don't use comma when the if-clause follows the main clause. I would help them if I were you.	

T: You can see the sentences which help us to solve the environmental problems. Complete them, please.

Card 7

- 1) If there's more food in the world, it (will be/ would be) famine.
- 2) If we used public transport, it (would be / will be) less car fumes.

Card 7 продовження

- 3) Our city would be cleaner if we (recycled/ recycle) our waste.
- 4) If the world's population continuous to rise, it (will be famine/ would be famine).
- 5) If people want to survive, they (will take care/ would take care) of our environment.
- 6) If people drink polluted water, they (will/would) die.
- 7) If we develop international cooperation, we (will/would) solve ecological problems together.
- 8) If we feed birds in winter, we (will/would) help them survive in the cold.
- 9) If we plant more trees, we (will/would) reduce air pollution.
- 10) If people all over the world think and speak about ecology more, our life (will be/ would be) safe.

9. Активізація лексичного матеріалу на основі власного висловлювання.

T: And now I want you to tell me what you can do to improve our environment. You have to choose the type of conditional sentences. Be careful in doing this exercise.

Card 8

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If I were the Prime Minister for a day, 2) If I could change one thing about people, 3) If I had only one wish, 4) If we don't look after the environment, 5) If we want to take care of our environment, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ walk or use a bicycle instead of going by car; ▪ recycle used materials such as metal, bottles and paper; ▪ plant more trees; ▪ feed birds in winter and help them survive in the cold; ▪ save energy. Use less electricity. Turn off the lights when I leave a house. ▪ clear rubbish from lakes and rivers; ▪ ask our government to make laws to protect air, water and soil. ▪ develop international cooperation to solve ecological problems together; ▪ walk or use a bicycle instead of going by car; ▪ recycle used materials such as metal, bottles and paper; ▪ plant more trees; ▪ feed birds in winter and help them survive in the cold; ▪ save water, gas, energy and other natural resources; ▪ not to let dump or pour industrial waste into rivers, lakes, seas and oceans; ▪ not to let turn the planet into a pile of rubbish.
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10. Аудіювання. Робота з пісню. Розвиток фонематичного слуху та підвищення ефективності розуміння почутого.

T: A lot of musicians are protecting for the nature and now I want you to listen to the song of the well-known group "Vacuum" 'I breathe' and fill in the gaps using Card 9.

Учні слухають пісню і вимовляють випущені слова. Перевірка відбувається шляхом читання слів уголос та виконанням пісні.

Card 9	
<p>I 1) _____ Clouds beneath my window I see 2) _____ in the sky I feel satellites in limbo I breathe 3) _____ up high I load lead inside my 4) _____</p> <p>Lead and alcohol, On the radio depending I sign the 5) _____; Hail the audience, the media, clean 6) _____ everywhere In the hours ahead I'll see your moon 7) _____ Biosphere, 8) _____ Biosphere, Castles in the air; Climbing to stare Way to heaven when I breathe 9) _____ beneath my window, I see rockets in the sky, I feel satellites in limbo, I breathe oxygen up high. I've been trained to navigate My futurist balloon, After years a week will see me Landing on the 10) _____ Raise a banner on the planets, 11) _____ grows everywhere In the manner of the mission: Green Biosphere, Clean Biosphere, 12) _____ in the air; Climbing the stare Way to heaven when I breathe Clouds beneath my window, I see rockets in the sky, I feel satellites in limbo, I breathe oxygen up high.</p>	<p>breathe rockets oxygen engine protocol people green clouds life castles</p>

T: And now, students, tell me "What is the main idea of the song?"

11. Автоматизація умінь монологічного мовлення на основі відповідей на запитання та висловлювання власної думки по темі.

Card 10
<p>How green are you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> While you are actually brushing your teeth, you <ol style="list-style-type: none"> turn off the tap and turn it back on to rinse your mouth; leave the tap running; only use a glass of water. When you leave the room, you <ol style="list-style-type: none"> turn off the light; leave the stereo on but turn off the light; leave everything on. What do you do with empty bottles? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> take them to the recycling bin; return them to the market; throw them in the rubbish bin.

Card 10 продовження
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What are deodorants? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> aerosols; dangerous gases that deplete the ozone layer; rock group. When you buy something at the supermarket, you <ol style="list-style-type: none"> reuse an old plastic carrier bag; use your own bag; take a plastic carrier bag. When you eat a chocolate bar in class, you <ol style="list-style-type: none"> drop the wrapper under your desk; put the wrapper in the litter bin; save the wrapper for recycling. If you were asked to contribute money to a Save the Environment project, you would <ol style="list-style-type: none"> refuse to give; give generously; give a small amount. Tropical forests should be <ol style="list-style-type: none"> protected because they produce oxygen; protected because they are beautiful; cut down so that we can profit from natural resources If you are walking in the street and have got a piece of paper which you don't need in your pocket, you <ol style="list-style-type: none"> keep it; throw it away immediately; put it in your friend's pocket. At school, you use <ol style="list-style-type: none"> refillable pens and solar powered calculators; refillable pens; throw away plastic pens.

T: If you have mostly 'A' - you are green.

12. Кінець уроку.

1. Підсумок уроку.

Thank you very much for a great lesson I've had today with you. I'm very satisfied that you have done the correct choice. Thanks a lot for your efforts and interest as well as very useful work.

2. Домашнє завдання.

T: Your homework is – to complete with your own idea the following poem:

Card 11
<p>If you want the life be cool Like a full of colour picture, Don't forget one golden rule: _____</p>

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