**Конспект урока «Защита окружающей среды» по английскому языку**

 **8 класс**

Учитель: Гагарина Е.С.

**Тема урока: Защита окружающей среды**

**Цель урока:**

Воспитание у учащихся активной жизненной позиции, чувства любви и бережного отношения к окружающей среде, развитие познавательной активности.

**Задачи:**

* Учить детей пользоваться лексикой по теме, обсуждать проблемы по данной теме в монологических и диалогических высказываниях.
* Развивать навыки выборочного чтения, монологической и диалогической речи.
* Обучать детей делать выводы и обобщения по основным проблемам темы.

**Ход урока:**

**I. Приветствие. Сообщение темы, задач урока.**

The theme of our lesson is “Environmental Protection”. We are going to discuss words on this theme, read the texts and answer the questions, play a game and try to solve ecological problems. First of all, divide into teams. You’ll get counters for every right answer. The team with the greatest number of counters will win. So let’s begin.

**II. Работа с лексикой.**

Your task for today is to listen to me and try to guess the word. (За каждый правильный ответ команда получает фишку).

* The first one is a noun – all around us. *(environment)*
* It’s a noun. It’s a result of a fire, war. *(destruction)*
* It’s a place for putting dirty (and sometimes dangerous) things (a dump)
* It’s a verb from the noun “a dump”. *(to dump)*
* It’s an adjective and may be used with such words as: weapon, war tests. *(nuclear)*
* It may be a gun, a knife. *(weapon)*
* It’s an adjective, antonym of the word “dangerous”. *(safe)*
* The next word is a verb. To make dirty air, water, everything around us. *(to pollute)*
* It’s a noun. It’s a result of people’s bad action in nature *(pollution)*
* It’s when you have less than needed. *(a shortage)*
* All people of one town, city, country. *(population)*
* It’s a very dangerous thing, with it you can even kill. *(poison)*
* It’s a verb from the noun “poison”. *(to poison)*
* The next word is a verb. It means to continue to be alive after coming close to dearth. *(to survive)*
* Things you throw away as damaged or of no use. It may be nuclear, industrial, dangerous. *(waste)*
* It’s a verb. Synonym of this verb is to happen, to make smth happen. *(to cause)*

**III. Отработка ранее введенного материала.**

You know these words well. Now let’s play a game. Here is a word “environment”. You are to write the words which are associated with this term.

(Учащиеся друг за другом пишут слова на доске, связанные с темой «Окружающая среда»)

Good, and now make up sentences using two words in each sentence. Try to make sentences of different patterns.

(Учащиеся составляют предложения, используя по два слова из написанных на доске. По мере использования слова на доске стираются.)

**IV. Работа с текстом.**

Now let’s read texts about water and air pollution. *(см.* *Приложение 1)* Read them to yourself and answer the questions. You have 7 minutes to do this task.

*Questions:*

* What problems are mentioned in this text?
* What causes pollution?
* What facts can you name to prove air pollution, water pollution?
* How does pollution harm living creatures?
* What should be done to save our planet?

*Possible answers:*

* The problems of water pollution, of living creatures are touched in this text.
* Chemical and nuclear waste into water, into air cause our planet pollution.
* Half of all lakes are polluted. Many cities have dirty air. To breathe in Cairo is as to smoke two packs of cigarettes.
* Many seas are dying, many different diseases appear. Every 10 minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.
* In many countries there are plans to clean up water. Many green organizations take care of environment. Some governments make up laws against pollution.

**V. Контроль чтения.**

Now look through the texts again and read the phrases corresponding to their Russian equivalents.

Решать проблемы окружающей среды.

*To solve the environmental problems.*

Угрожать жизни людей, подвергать жизнь людей опасности.

*To endanger people’s lives.*

Загрязнение водной среды.

*Water pollution.*

Загрязнение воздуха.

*Air pollution.*

Разрушение, уничтожение живой природы.

*Destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty.*

Проводить испытания ядерного оружия.

*To test nuclear waste.*

Промышленные и ядерные отходы.

*Industrial and nuclear waste.*

Сильно испортил Статую Свободы.

*Damaged the Statue badly.*

Атомные электростанции.

*Nuclear power stations.*

**VI. Закрепление материала, тест.**

Всем ученикам раздается тест *(см.* *Приложение 2)*, который включает в себя задания, отражающие работу на уроке. После выполнения работы учащимся предлагается обменяться тестами и на доске даются правильные ответы, за каждый правильный ответ, команда получает фишки.

**VII. Подведение итогов урока.**

How many counters do you have? The second team, you are the winners!

Подводятся результаты викторины, выставляются оценки за урок.

***Приложение 1***

**Тексты для чтения по теме «Защита окружающей среды»**

**THIS FRAGILE PLANET**

The word "environment" means simply what is around us. Some people live in a town environment; for others, their environment is the countryside. But the air we breathe, the soil on which we stand and walk, the water we drink are all part of the environment.

**Nowadays people understand how important it is to solve the environmental problems that endanger people’s lives. The most serious environmental problems are:**

* pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution);
* noise from cars, buses, planes, etc.;
* destruction of wildlife and countryside beauty;
* shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel);
* the growth of population.

**WATER POLLUTION**

“Water, water everywhere, not any drop to drink,” said the sailor from Coleridge’s poem describing to a friend how awful it was to be without drinking water on a ship in the middle of the ocean. It is strange to think that the water around his ship was probably quite safe to drink. It was salty – but not polluted. The sea waters today are much more dangerous.

There is no ocean or sea which is not used as a dump. The Pacific Ocean, especially, has suffered from nuclear pollution because the French Government tests nuclear weapons there. Many seas are used for dumping industrial and nuclear waste. Britain alone dumps 250,000 tons of industrial waste straight into the North Sea. This poisons and kills fish and sea animals. “Nuclear-poisoned” fish can be eaten by people.

Many rivers and lakes are poisoned, too. Fish and reptiles can’t live in them. There is not enough oxygen in the water. In such places all the birds leave their habitats and many plants die. If people drink this water they can die too. It happens so because factories and plants produce a lot of waste and dump it into rivers. So they poison the water. Factories use clean water. After the water is used it becomes poison which goes back into rivers, lakes and seas.

**AIR POLLUTION**

When the Americans decided to clean up the Statue of Liberty in 1986, the first thing they had to do was to make a hole in her nose and take away the acid rain that had collected inside. The polluted air of New York had mixed with the rain and damaged the Statue badly. And you certainly know that most of the pollution in big cities comes from cars and buses.

More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air pollution.

Nuclear power stations can go wrong and cause nuclear pollution. This happened in Windscale in Britain, in Three Mile Island in the USA and Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union. Nuclear pollution cannot be seen but its effects can be terrible.

To make air clean again we need good filters at nuclear power stations, at factories and plants and also in cars and buses.

Both clean air and clean water are necessary for our health. 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.

***Prove the following with the help of the text.***

1. Nowadays there are a lot of environmental problems.
2. People destroy many habitats of animals.
3. Direct sunlight can be dangerous.
4. Nuclear power stations can cause a lot of trouble.
5. Man should solve ecological problems as soon as possible.

***Приложение 2***

**Test “Environmental Protection”**

1. Complete the sentences using the right word:
2. Environmental protection is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ problem.
	1. easy b) important c) pleasant
3. Factories pour a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into air and water.
	1. shortage b) waste c) pollution
4. What caused the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wildlife?
	1. destruction b) poison c) population
5. Many rivers and lakes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
	1. poisoned b) filled c) used
6. Many scientists try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ecology problems.
	1. to solve b) to know c) to protect
7. People must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aluminium cans, newspapers.
	1. throw out b) recycle c) save
8. Ecology is a science which studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
	1. environment b) the relationship between people

c) the relationship between all forms of life on our planet and the invironment

1. Big cities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from smog.
	1. suffer b) have c) improve
2. Every ten minutes one kind of animal, plant or insect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
	1. appears b) dies out forever c) survives

10.Acid rain is caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

* 1. natural gas b) emissions of industrial enterprises

c) scientific work

1. Match the words with their Russian equivalents:
2. to pollute
3. environment
4. a weapon
5. to poison
6. waste
7. destruction
8. to dump
9. to cause
10. to survive
11. safe

a) оружие

b) загрязнять

c) безопасный

d) сбрасывать

e) отравлять

f) разрушение

g) отходы

h) окружающая среда

i) вызывать

j) выживать