МКОУ «Улановская основная общеобразовательная школа»

Открытый урок по теме “Protection of Environment” в седьмом классе, УМК «Английский язык», автор В.П. Кузовлев.

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Планируемые результаты:

Личностные результаты: воспитание ценностного, бережного отношения к природе и всем формам жизни, развитие интереса к природе и природным явлениям.

Метапредметные результаты: развитие способности к догадке, логическому изложению, развитие слуховой и зрительной памяти, внимания.

Предметные результаты: формирование лексических навыков говорения, грамматических навыков говорения, развитие умения читать с полным пониманием прочитанного, с целью извлечения конкретной информации.

Ход урока

1. Good morning, children. Today we are going to discuss the problem of environmental protection. April 22 is a special day around the world. On that day inhabitants of Earth celebrate Earth Day. Earth Day is a time when many people show that they care for our fragile planet. They show their concern about the threats the planet faces – destruction of the rain forest, holes in the ozone layer, the greenhouse effect, too much garbage, and all forms of air and water pollution. It is a day for people to learn what they can do to preserve the planet Earth.
2. Let's read the extract from the poem of Lorraine Bayes "Hug The Earth"

The Earth is a garden.
It's a beautiful place.
For all living creatures,
For all the human race.
Helping Mother Earth
We can peacefully roam.
We all deserve a place
We can call our home.

(Some pupils read the rhyme and then I give the first part of the rhyme and the pupils continue it)

3. Look! What is it? (Показываю яблоко). Imagine that this apple is our Earth. (Делю яблоко на четыре части)

Three-quarters of the Earth's surface is water and only one-quarter is land. (Делю 1\4 долю, символизирующую сушу, пополам)

Only one-half the land is habitable. The rest of the land is the deserts, mountains, frozen ice caps, and other places people cannot live.

(Отрезаю от доли яблока, символизирующую сушу, где могут проживать люди тонкий пластик.)

Only 0.25 of the Earth's habitable land or one-thirty-second is where all the Earth's food come from.

What would happen if this part of the world were damaged or destroyed?

(Беру четверть яблока, символизирующую воду, отрезаю тонкий пластик).

Less than one percent of Earth's water is fresh and drinkable, and most of this water is tired up in the atmosphere (clouds) and underground.

3.Today we should speak about the main problems of environment. Read the text in pairs and tell us what problem is it about. Put the suitable slogan on the blackboard.

Text 1. Until about 2000 years ago, the air was pure and clean – perfect for the people and animals of the earth to breathe. Then the people started to build factories. Those factories and many of the things they make, like cars, put a lot of harmful gases into the air. Then people started driving cars, which added more pollution to the air. Today the air is so polluted in some places that it's not always safe to breathe! Polluted air is not only bad for people and animals, but for trees and other plants, as well. And in some places it's even damaging farmer's crops – the food we eat. So it's very important for us to "clean up our act", and clean up the air we all breathe.

Text 2. The planet Earth is mostly water. Oceans cover the biggest part of it – and there are lakes and rivers, streams, and even water underground. All life on Earth – from the littlest bug to the biggest wale – depends on this water. It's precious. But we're not doing a very good job of keeping water clean. In many places, the water has become polluted. Rivers and lakes are polluted

by garbage, or by poisonous chemicals which are dumped right into them. Underground water can be polluted by gasoline or other harmful liquids that seep into the ground. Some fertilizers and pesticides used on farms or lawns leak down through the dirt, too. We need to save our water, keep it clean and healthy so people, plants and animals will always have some to drink. And so fish and other creatures will have a place to live.

Text3. Every day, there are more and more people living on Earth. All these people need room to live. So they move into places that are already homes for plants and animals. Forests are cut down, and wild areas are filled with houses and stores. When people move into new land, the plants and animals that live there can become endangered – which means that because there's no place for them to live, they begin to disappear. Some even become extinct – which means that they all die out, and are gone from the Earth forever. We enjoy pictures and stories about the dinosaurs who lived on earth many million years ago. They are all extinct now. That could happen to elephants, zebras, redwood trees, frogs, butterflies, robins, or gold fish… or other animals, if we're not careful.

Text4.When you throw something away, it goes in a garbage can. Now we are making so much garbage that in many places, there is not enough room to bury it all. We have to act fast and cut down the amount of garbage we make. We can recycle (which means re – using materials instead of throwing them away) and precycle (which means not buying things that can't be reused, like plastic wrapping and other packaging). If we recycle or precycle we will produce a lot less garbage, and help keep our planet green.

Text5. The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of invisible gases (which names like carbon and dioxide) that act just like a greenhouse. The sun shines in, and the blanket of gases traps the heat like a roof, keeping it close to the planet. That's good – we can't live without warmth. Factories, electric power plants, and cars are making a lot of new gases. Even trees, when they're cut down, give off the gases! These new gases are trapping more and more of the sun's heat. This is called the greenhouse effect, or global warming. If the

earth's temperature gets hotter by just a few degrees, it could change the weather all over the planet in big ways.

Text6.Up in the sky, above the air we breathe, there's a layer of gas called ozone. It helps us by blocking out rays from the sun that can harm our skin, and by letting the rays that are good for us come through. Now the ozone layer is being damaged by gases that people have made. The gases are called CFCs, and halons. They are used in refrigerators, fire extinguishers, air conditioners, plastic foams, and some other things. Scientists are very concerned about the ozone layer, because a lot of it has gone away in just a few years.

(On the blackboard there are the slogans: air pollution, water pollution, too much garbage, disappearing animals, trees and plants, the greenhouse effect, the ozone hole. Pupils put the slogan, which is suitable to the main idea of the text on the blackboard).

4. What should we do to protect our Earth, our environment?
    1. Not to litter the ground with paper, cans or bottles.
    2. To plant more trees.
    3. To clean rubbish from lakes, rivers and ponds.
    4. To recycle used materials such as metal, bottles and papers.
    5. To feed birds in winter and help them to in the cold.
    6. To walk or use a bicycle instead of going by car.

What are the main ecological rules, known as
3Rs?

5.You know that people all over the world are worried about our invironment. Have we got any eco-problems in our village?

The problems of ecology are important in our village too.

What are they?

1. Flowers are pulled out.
2. Litter is left.
3. The water is polluted.
4. Fires are started.
5. Trees are cut down.
6. Birds and animals are frightened.
7. The air is polluted.

6. Now I ask you to design posters telling people about ecological problems of the day and put them on the blackboard. Work in pairs.
7. Our lesson is over. We have spoken about ecological problems of our Earth and how we must protect our environment.