

*Мухаметдинова Елена Николаевна*

*Муниципальное бюджетное общеобразовательное учреждение*

*«Средняя образовательная школа № 12»*

*муниципального образования город Ноябрьск*

## УРОК В XI КЛАССЕ ПО ТЕМЕ

### «ЧИСТАЯ ВОДА»

**Основная цель:** способствовать формированию у учащихся целостного представления о воде, общечеловеческих ценностях, об общих проблемах человечества через беседы, извлечение важной информации, просмотр кинофильма.

#### **Цели:**

- воспитать уважительное отношение к окружающей среде, как сохранить воду, желание содержать окружающую среду в чистоте;
- развивать коммуникативные навыки у учащихся;
- развивать интерес к изучаемому языку;
- обучать умению систематизировать знания, умения и навыки.

#### **Задачи:**

- овладение теоретическими знаниями;
- развитие умения правильно использовать материал;
- совершенствование навыков аудирования, умения строить монологическое;
- высказывание на основе прослушанного;
- развитие умения высказывать свою точку зрения на английском языке.



**Оборудование:** плакаты, видеофильм, лозунги.

Water is the source of people's life.

Water protection concerns everyone.

The protection of water means the protection of our life.

**Ход урока**

### **I. Организационный момент**

Good morning, children. Today we are going to speak about our Planet, about ecological problems.

One of the main problem is water pollution.

### **Water Pollution**

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 a 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 pour it into rivers. So they poison the water. Factories used clean water. After the water is used it becomes poison which goes back into rivers, lakes and seas.

Today's Quotation is "Better to give than to take".

### **II. Фонетическая зарядка**

What Have They Done to the World?

What have they done to the seas, my friend?

What have they done to the seas?

What have they done to the rivers, my friend?

What have they done to the trees?



What have they done to our land, my friend?

This land which is ours from our birth.

What have they done to our forests, my friend?

What have they done to the earth?

### **III. Речевая зарядка**

1. First think of the best way to express the same in Russian (слова и выражения на доске).

- to worry about
- to solve a problem
- shortage of water
- destruction of ozone layer (seas and rivers)
- a safe place
- to be overcrowded
- harmful substances
- to pollute the water

2. Make up not less than 6 sentences with these words and word combinations.

3. Translate these word combinations from Russian into English:

- решать проблемы окружающей среды;
- загрязнение водной среды;
- загрязнение воздуха;
- разрушение, уничтожение живой природы;
- испортить озоновый слой;
- причина катастрофы;
- спасти мир;
- нехватка чистой воды;
- промышленные отходы.



#### **IV. Просмотр кинофильма**

#### **V. Работа с текстом**

From this film you have heard many interesting facts about Lake Baikal. It is the most remarkable lake in the world.

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

#### **How to save Baikal**

Lake Baikal, the most remarkable lake in the world, is located in the southern part of eastern Siberia. It is the oldest existing freshwater lake on Earth (about 25 million years old), as well as the deepest continental body of water, with a maximum depth of 1,637 metres. It is also the world's largest freshwater lake by volume, containing about one-fifth of the fresh water on the Earth's surface.

Baikal is more biologically diverse than any other lake. The lake has 1,155 species of animals and 1,085 species of plants – more than 1,000 of these are not found anywhere else in the world. Unique to the lake is a fish called the golomyanka. A rarely seen creature is the omul.

The water at the bottom of the lake holds sufficient oxygen to allow animals to live at depth of over 1,600 m.

One of the most interesting animals in the lake is the Baikal seal, or nerpa, the world's only fresh water seal.

Baikal's climate is much milder than that of the surrounding territory. Winter air temperatures average -21C, and August temperatures average 11C. The water temperature at the surface in August is between 10 and 12C. Waves can be as high as 4.6 metres.

The Russian discovery of Lake Baikal in 1643 provided an important link in the trade route between Russia and China.

The lake is a popular summer resort. A number of national parks and nature preserves have been established along its shores to protect the environment.



2. Answer the questions.
- b) Where is the lake situated?
- c) Is it freshwater or salt lake?
- d) Why is this lake unique?
- e) What interesting fish and animals live in the lake?
- f) What the important trade route was provided in 1643?

## **VI. Аудирование**

Listen to the text and say what is it's the main idea.

Текст для аудирования:

### **The Struggle for the Protection of the Lake Baikal.**

More than twenty years ago a pulp- and-paper factory was built on the shore of Lake Baikal, though scientists disapproved of the project. They warned that the purification system was imperfect, but the factory continued to function. As a result about 1,500 million cubic metres of industrial waste water have been discharged into the lake, that is, more than 50 per cent of the world's purest water have been ruined. The whole ecological system of the lake has changed greatly. Growth rates of Baikal fishes and seals have slowed down, some organisms found in no other place but Lake Baikal are disappearing. Trees are dying from the dust and gas blow-outs of the factory.

It was the problem of Lake Baikal that made our people think seriously about the principles of man-nature relations. However, the decisions on the protection of Lake Baikal adopted at that time did not solve the problem. Truthful information about the real situation in the area was kept from the press and the people.

Lake Baikal and its shores have been declared a specially protected zone of the country. Strict control will be exercised over any economic activity around the lake. The State Forestry Committee will take care of the forests around Lake Baikal.

## **VII. Монологическое высказывание**

Some interesting fact about how great people help to save Baikal.



Russian Writer Valentin Rasputin and American Musician Paul Winter «We Have Lake Baikal in Common».

When Valentin Rasputin first heard of Paul Winter’s «ecological jass», he did not think that jass had much in common with nature protection. But meetings with Paul Winter in Moscow, in the USA and in Irkutsk have convinced Valentin Rasputin that Paul’s music is real unusual. He does not simply join the voices of animals and birds with his compositions; he develops them into dialogues. He made his music defend living nature.

«Live on, Baikal, clear – water Baikal, ancient Baikal, sacred Baikal», Paul Winter sang in Russian. Then he removed the saxophone from his lips for a moment and said that «The Hymn to Baikal» was dedicated to the researchers of the Limnological Institute of Irkutsk.

«I know that Paul Winter’s performances help Lake Baical no less than my books», Valentin Rasputin says. «Another important thing is that jazz attracts those young people who usually don’t even read serious literature and newspapers...

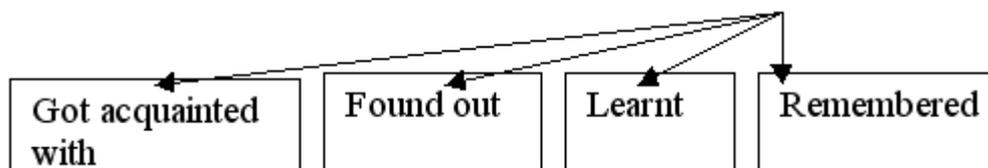
Paul Winter’s ideas are the same as those of the Russian author. He believes that the Earth is our common home, a big green home. All its inhabitants-people, animals and birds – need to live in peace and harmony. Paul believes that art and music provide the basis for realizing the wisdom of life.

### **VIII. Подведение итогов**

Today we have spoken about the most serious ecological problems.

But what can we do to protect the nature?

During today’s lesson I have.



Учащиеся делают выводы и приходят к мысли “Better to give than to take”.