

**Методическая разработка открытого урока по
английскому языку на тему:
«Our Environment»**

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Аспекты урока

Тип урока: Практическое занятие, комбинированный урок.

Цель урока: развитие коммуникативной компетенции учащихся на уроке иностранного языка с применением информационных технологий.

Задачи:

Образовательная:

- Развитие навыков устной монологической и диалогической речи;
- Совершенствование и активизирование лексического запаса по теме: «Защита окружающей среды»

Воспитательная:

- Формирование уважительного отношения к природе и ответственного отношения к решению экологических проблем;
- Осуществление эстетического, нравственного воспитания;
- Формирование умения дискутировать, умения слушать и слышать друг друга, уважать мнение оппонента, отстаивать свою точку зрения, умения находить компромисс с собеседниками;
- Создание комфортной психологической и образовательной среды.

Развивающая:

- Развитие информационных умений учащихся, использование современных информационных технологии;
- Развитие навыков аудирования, самостоятельной работы;
- Развитие навыков учащихся выражать и аргументировать свое отношение к проблеме.

Оснащение урока:

- ПК, мультимедийный проектор, экран;
- CD-фильм;
- Карточки с текстами;

Основные этапы урока:

- Организационный момент (2-3мин)
- Актуализация знаний (2мин)
- Постановка цели урока (2мин)

- Этап подготовки учащихся к активному и сознательному восприятию нового материала (10мин)
- Самостоятельное, творческое использование сформированных умений и навыков (10-15мин)
- Обобщение усвоенного материала (5мин)
- Рефлексия деятельности (2-3мин)
- Подведение итогов (2мин)
- Домашнее задание (1мин)

Ход урока

Организационный момент

T: Good morning, boys and girls! I am glad to see you! How are you today?
What day is it today? What date is it today? Who is absent today?

Актуализация знаний

T: First of all, I would like to show you a fragment of a well known Jackson's clip «The Earth Song» that reflects the topic we have been discussing for several lessons. Did you like it? What do you think about what we are going to talk about?

S1: We'll talk about nature.

S2: About plants

S3: I think we'll talk about animals.

S4: About place where we live and its protection.

Постановка цели урока

T: Yes, you are right. The theme of our lesson is "Our Environment". How do you think why it is important today to speak about environment?

S: With the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today and their by-products pollute our Earth.

T: Yes, you are right. Can people live without air? Why?

S1: No, we need air to breath.

T: Can people live without water?

S2: No, we must drink a plants and animals?

S3: They help to make soil.

Этап подготовки учащихся к активному и сознательному восприятию нового материала

T: I agree with you. The mankind faces a lot of different problems nowadays, but environmental problems are the most important. So, today our aim is to discuss the problems of the environment and to try to find some possible solutions to them. Some days ago I coped several articles from the Internet, published by the «Green Peace» organization. Please, read the articles and choose the correct titles, given bellow.

Тексты

A - Forests cover 30% of the Earth's land surface. The tropical rain forests in Amazonia, Southern Asia and West and Central Africa are being destroyed at an alarming rate of 42 million acres per year. This destruction is caused by slash-and-burn agriculture, cattle ranching, building of dams and highways, and mining. The tropical rain forest is natural recycle, provider and protector for our planet; it supports the ecosystem in the world.

Deforestation is endangering this ecosystem, and could cause at least one-fourth of all species on Earth to vanish in the next 25 years. Burning these forests releases carbon and decreases oxygen in the atmosphere, causing the global warming. Protecting all forests is the key to our survival on this planet.

B - Air pollution is the result of man's use of chemicals, and is a common hazard in both industrial and developing countries. One form of air pollution is acid rains. Acid rain results from the release into the atmosphere of sulfur oxide and nitrogen oxide. Electrical plants, industrial boilers and automobiles are among chief sources of these emissions. The gases react with water droplets, forming a mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid, this mixture returns to earth in the form of acid rain, mist or snow.

Acid rain is killing vast stretches of forests in Canada, the United States, and central and northern Europe. Acid rain has acidified lakes and streams making them unable to support fish, wildlife, plants or insects.

C - Oceans cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface. Despite the vastness of this area, we know little about it. Life began in the ocean more than 3.5 billion years ago. Today the ocean supports a wealth of simple and complex sea life from phytoplankton to marine mammals. But human beings ignore and misunderstand the importance of oceans. There is widespread pollution and disruption of our coastal waters, whales and dolphins are hunted to near extinction, and many fishing areas are being depleted. The oceans do not belong to a single nation, but are free, open territory to be enjoyed and shared. However, too often nations are very aggressive in taking the resources the ocean has to offer. A tragic result has been the systematic hunting of whales for whalebone, blubber, and oil.

Also, the tuna-industry has put the dolphin population at risk and onto the endangered species list. In the past 30 years the tuna-fishing industry has killed more than 6 million dolphins.

D - High above the Earth's atmosphere there is a thin veil called the ozone layer, which protects the Earth from the sun's destructive ultraviolet (UV) rays. This protective layer is being damaged by chemicals, which are released into the atmosphere by the daily use of industrial and household products as refrigerators, air conditioners, cleaning chemicals, food packing, etc. The chlorine attacks the ozone molecules, thinning or even making a 'hole' in the ozone layer. This 'hole' allows more UV rays to penetrate to the Earth.

Overexposure to UV rays can increase the risk of skin cancer, weaken the immune system, and damage the retina.

Not only are humans at risk, so are animals, plants, and the environment in general.

- A. Ozone Layer
- B. Air Pollution
- C. Water Pollution
- D. Deforestation

T: Have you read the texts? Let's give them the titles. But you should prove your answers by the most important words and word expressions from the texts.

T: So, the first article is called.....

S1:.....

T: So, the second article is called.....

S2:.....

T: So, the next article is called.....

S3:.....

T: Name the last article.....

S4:.....

Самостоятельное, творческое использование сформированных умений и навыков (презентации студентов)

T: Well done, thank you. Now we are going to comprehend the reason of these problems in details. Some students prepared presentations. Listen to the presentation carefully. After that you should give us your understanding and opinion of the problems.

Обобщение усвоенного материала

T: Well done, thank you. About what the main ecological problems have you listened about?

S1: Water pollution

S2: Air pollution

S3: About Greenhouse effect

T: Right. Do you think these problems affect you? Answer my questions using the words and expressions from the articles you have read recently.

S1: Oceans, seas, rivers and lakes are very important for our life. There is much water on our planet and at the same time there is little water on it. It is so because very little water on the Earth is good for drinking. In many rivers and lakes it is very dirty. Some people cannot swim even in the sea because the sea and seaside are not clean. Even fish die in such water. Most of lakes, seas, oceans are very beautiful, but now they are in great danger.

S2: Another serious problem is the pollution of the atmosphere. Every year world industry throws out into it about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. People of many cities suffer from smog. Forests are disappearing. The destructions of the Ozone layer could lead our planet to the global catastrophe. As a result animals, plants or insect disappear.

S3: The Earth has been getting hotter because we are producing too many greenhouse gases. Because the Earth is getting hotter, ice is melting. Scientists say that in future some parts of Great Britain will be under the sea.

S4: I'd like to add that we can't live without plants and animals. They help to make the soil, they clean the water and air, and they give us all our food.

T: Good. What do you think do all these problems touch our Penza region?

S1: I think that our environment is in danger in our region

T: Your supposition is true. Look at the presentation, here some information about the situation in our region.

The ecological situation of Penza is broken by dumps and cars

- The Proverb that «it is less than people - more oxygen " for the Penza region is fair. large factories.

- The most pollute still have October area of city where the large industrial enterprises of Open Society " Пензхиммаш "; Open Society " Пензтяжпромартатура ", " Арбеково boiler-house " and highways with intensive movement of transport are located.
- Atmosphere in Penza is also polluted by vehicles. Inhabitants of streets of Suworov, Bakunin, Pushkin, Kirov, Kalinin especially suffer from exhaust gases.
- In the centre, in Factory micro district, near to large highways the maintenance of such harmful substances, as dioxide nitrogen and formaldehyde is raised.
- Only in Penza it is totaled five enterprises, dealing by radioactive substances. The public of the area is concerned with presence of a plenty of the products containing elements dangerous to a life. I am speaking about the most dangerous ecological problem in Penza region – Leonidovka. We are rather concerned with a situation had developed there. The largest burial places of nuclear waste products, chemical substances are located.
- From air pollution in Penza people began to suffer from vascular diseases, illnesses of respiratory organs, allergies and oncology.
- According to deputies, water in the river Sura and in other rivers of the Penza region " does not call fears ". The Most part of water of our area flows down in the Sursky water basin, - the deputy of Legislative Assembly of the Penza region Alexander SVESHNIKOV tells that degree of pollution of a water basin depends from the ecological situation in the rivers. Water in it has II class of pollution (rather pure). There were maximum concentration limit excess on iron, on copper. But after treatment facilities water in a water basin responds all norms. Sura above on a current of Penza (in the south) corresponds to IV class pollution (polluted). Passing on a city, it becomes soiled in addition (V class - dirty). In the Penza, Kolyshlejsky and Serdobsky areas it corresponds to IV class. The greatest of maximum concentration limit excess in Hopre - on manganese. According to the vice-president of the regional government, Khoper became much purer, than some years ago. Now there are no enterprises which dump drains in this river. It means that almost in all territory of the Penza region it is possible to grow up a crop and to graze cattle.
- Deputies consider that the greatest problem for our earths - garbage. In the Penza region under dumps there are 769 hectares of the earth. Except official ranges, in the Penza region set of unapproved dumps.
- The official program on struggle against them is now developed.
- For 4 months 2008 management of Rosprirodnadzora across the Penza region have spent 74 checks. In total 96 infringements are revealed. Penalties at a rate of 421 thousand rubles are imposed. Now the ecological situation of the Penza region favourably differs from the next regions. But even thus in our region there is a number of serious environmental problems which wait for the decision:
- the pollution of atmospheric air by emissions of motor transport and the enterprises
- population maintenance with quality potable water and ecological improvement of the small rivers of the Penza region, including Sursky water basin.
- a maintenance of ecological security at the reference with production wastes, and also consumption.
- It is necessary to raise efficiency of operation of available treatment facilities in area.

Рефлексия деятельности

T: Let's sum all up mentioned above and dwell upon the ways of solving ecological problems. What can we do to keep the Earth clean and healthy? Look on the blackboard, please. Let's name each slide.

S1: to stop cutting down trees

S2: don't dump waste in the forest

S3: don't destroy the habitats of birds and animals

S4: to support ecological organizations

S5: use bikes instead of cars

S6: don't pour toxic wastes into our rivers, seas and oceans and

S7: to close factories, which pollute our environment

S8: don't cut wild flowers

S9: don't spray the poison

S10: to plant as more trees and flowers as we can

Подведение итогов урока, выставление оценок

T: Today we've tried to discuss the main ecological problems, to find out the ways of solving them. If we think globally and act locally I'm sure we'll survive. An outstanding English writer John Galsworthy said "If you don't think about the Future you will not have it". Let's think about the future. Let's keep our planet tidy and make it better place to live in. Let's save the Earth for selves and for the next generations.

T: Here your marks:

- You have got...
- I have given you....
- You have made some mistakes, I am going to give you...

T: Your homework is to read and translate the text in your grammar exercise book. Thank you for the lesson. You may be free. Good bye.