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Данный материал предназначен для учащихся 10 классов, занимающихся по учебнику для общеобразовательных учреждений и школ с углубленным изучением английского языка (10 класс), авторы О.А. Афанасьева И.В. Михеева, тема «Экология». В ходе работы с материалом идет активизация и закрепление лексики. Учащиеся строят заключения на основе прочитанного текста, говорят о существующих проблемах окружающей среды, рассуждают, высказывают свое мнение, делают прогнозы на будущее. Целью выполняемых заданий является необходимость привлечь внимание учащихся к проблемам экологии нашего города, что можно сделать, чтобы избежать их. Эта проблема актуальна, тем более что 2017 год объявлен годом экологии. Материал способствует решению образовательных, развивающих, воспитательных задач. Задания направлены на формирование у обучающихся специальных учебных умений в области предмета английский язык, а также универсальных учебных действий, таких как, умение работать с текстом, извлекать нужную информацию, сотрудничать со сверстниками, работать в разных режимах (пары, группа)

* **Pre-reading**

Watch the video clip “Earth Song” performed by M. Jackson or read the poem “Earth Song”.

1. Why do you think this song has been written?
2. What feelings about modern world are expressed in it?
3. Why are people so much concerned about the ecological situation?
4. Do you ever take the time to observe the world you live in?
5. Have you ever stopped to think about how you affect the environment?
6. What are the biggest threats to the world at the moment from your point of view?

What about sunrise
What about rain
What about all the things
That you said we were to gain
What about killing fields
Is there a time
What about all the things
That you said was yours and mine…
Did you ever stop to notice
All the blood we’ve shed before
Did you ever stop to notice
The crying Earth the weeping shores?

What have we done to the world
Look what we’ve done
What about all the peace
That you pledge your only son
What about flowering fields
Is there a time
What about all the dreams
That you said was yours and mine…
Did you ever stop to notice
All the children dead from war
Did you ever stop to notice
The crying Earth the weeping shores?

I used to dream
I used to glance beyond the stars
Now I don’t know where we are
Although I know we’ve drifted far

Hey, what about yesterday
(What about us)
What about the seas
(What about us)
The heavens are falling down
(What about us)
I can’t even breathe
(What about us)
What about the bleeding Earth
(What about us)
Can’t we feel its wounds
(What about us)
What about nature’s worth

It’s our planet’s womb
(What about us)
What about animals
(What about it)
We’ve turned kingdoms to dust
(What about us)
What about elephants
(What about us)
Have we lost their trust
(What about us)
What about crying whales
(What about us)
We’re ravaging the seas
(What about us)
What about forest trails

Burnt despite our pleas
(What about us)
What about the holy land
(What about it)
Torn apart by creed
(What about us)
What about the common man
(What about us)
Can’t we set him free
(What about us)
What about children dying
(What about us)
Can’t you hear them cry
(What about us)
Where did we go wrong
(Оoo, ooo)

Someone tell me why
(What about us)
What about babies
(What about it)
What about the days
(What about us)
What about all their joy
(What about us)
What about the man
(What about us)
What about the crying man
(What about us)
What about Abraham
(What was us)
What about death again
Do we give a damn

* **Reading the text.**

Read the text. Do you think that situation in our city is healthy, not very or unhealthy? Has the pollution become part of our life as in many other countries? What kind of pollution is it?

“The city of Vladimir and its neighborhood open to the viewers from the sightseeing ground on the riverbank bluff in front of the Cathedrals. This breath-taking view, inebriating awareness of the height and vast space fills one with some epic proud feeling inherent in every Russian person. It is terrible to look down there, somewhere at the foot of the hill, the river meanders along its way in the wide flooded lands. It is the Klyazma River which brought life to the city” is written in one of the guide books.

A lot of changes have taken place since that time. The city has turned into a cultural and industrial center and this has provided the city with a special charm. The city has its own history a part of which is dedicated to studying its, so called, ecological health.

The studies of the ecological situation allowed to conclude that the central part of the city, is the most heavily polluted. The high levels of dust, carbon oxide, nitrogen dioxide pollution were registered.

Has anything changed with conditions of the air in Vladimir? Even at those times it has been proved that vehicles serve as the main source of pollution in the city. As to the operation of the heat power plants, they still work and supply people with steam, hot water and the still throw fumes out of their tubes. In other words, even though, some plants and factories were closed or reduced their production volumes, the main "pollutants" have continued their operations and this means that the problem remains.

Each year atmosphere gets tons of harmful substances, 90% from them is due to motor transport, and it is not very clean because 35% of automobiles are more than 10 years old. 94% of all machines are not equipped with special filters to protect environment from harmful gases.

The number of automobiles in Vladimir is growing from year to year, and ecologists predict that in some years it will plunge in smoke. Is there an exit from this situation?

The Vladimir government has developed the new program. According to it in Vladimir new roads and high ways will be constructed. They are to solve the problem of transport circulation. On public transport there will be filters putted. And we will come to euro-1 euro-2 standards. It is also planned to develop the electric transport like new types of buses.

A major component of urban terrain is the green massive (parks), birds inhabiting them. The greenery as well as the environmental system, provide comfort of living conditions for people in the city, adjusts to definite limits the gas composition of air and the degree of its pollution, climatic characteristics of urban territories, reduces the influence of noise factor and is a source of aesthetic perception.

 Kept within the Vladimir boundary other natural components (ponds and

 rivers) are also in a bad condition, they have undergone definite changes as a result of effect of the complex of anthropogenic factors and have lost those or divers qualities and properties, characteristic for natural eco system. These natural components more than woods are subjecting to threat to a full degradation because of their unattended development.

 The city of Vladimir includes green plantations parks (urban specialized),districts and children’s parks, squares and boulevard. The gardening of the streets takes the special place in improvement of the ecological condition of the city. The green plantations should execute one more function that is the protection of terrains of a housing estate against the transport noise.

The ecological analyses have shown that 80% of illnesses have arisen in a result of the bad ecological situation in Vladimir. Nowadays in big cities oncology death rate in age grade 40 years; maximum rating the rate of mortality gains in an age-grade of 80-90 years, the oncology death rate of men in age after 45 years exceeds death rate of the women in the same group in 2 times.

Processing of waste products.

An important problem of a big city is the recycling of waste. Who enjoy living in a dump? This problem recently began to get huge scale because the development of his industry is accompanied by growth of industrial wastes, and it is not possible to dump all waste products in one big heap, that is why this problem has to be solved somehow.

 How can this situation be solved?

The survey research showed that 100% of Vladimir citizens want their streets to be cleaned, but only 29.8% of them are ready to pay more taxes to deal with the problem. Next problem is that every third person in the street will through away different kind of liter just in the street for different reasons. From that fact the conclusion is that we should not only think of cleaned streets, we must work on keeping them cleaned. That is what we must teach our children if we are going to live in ecologically clean city.

What do you think must be done to make the ecological situation of Vladimir better?

The results of the survey:

36 % of people asked voted to get the plants and factories out of the city.

24 % proposed that there must be much more green plants in the city.

20 % proposed to limit the traffic.

13 % think that we can do nothing already

7 % answered “I do not know”.

* **Post-reading tasks.**

Task #1

Match the word and their definitions? Use the words in the sentences of your own.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1.Pollutant | a)smoke or gas that has an unpleasant smell, especially harmful smoke or gas |
| 2.Harmful substances | b)a machine that you travel in or on |
| 3.Anthropological | c)an area of land usually one that has a particular physical feature |
| 4.Waste | d)concerning human society |
| 5.Fumes | e)am amount or quality of something that is available to use |
| 6.urban | f)relating to towns or cities or harpening there |
| 7.Vehicles | g)the useless materials, substances or parts of something that are left |
| 8.Supply | h)Causing harm, a particular type of liquid, gas, solid |
| 9.terrain | i)A substance that is harmful to the environment |
|  |  |

Task #2

Here is the list of actions that you can take to protect the environment in our city on your personal level.

Which ones would help to make a difference:

* Insulating your house
* Buying a smaller car
* Recycling plastic bottles
* Re-using a bag at the supermarket
* Taking the train instead of flying
* Turning the heating down
* Turning the television off instead of leaving it on standby

Work in pairs and say what activities on the list you do or you have done at some point. Then share your ideas with the rest of the group.

Task #3

Work in pairs and give reasons why you have done one of the activities that you have done and why you haven’t done one of the activities that you haven’t done. Then share your ideas with the rest of the group.

Task #4

What do you think? Decide if you think the following ideas:

a) will happen in the next 50 years

b) could happen

c) won’t happen

Mark the sentences a, b or c.

1. Most cars in our city will be electric.
2. You will recycle all your bags, cans and paper.
3. The ecological situation in our city will get worse.
4. The next generation will care more about the environment than the present.
5. The elections in our region will become more important than any other.

Where will you place these ideas on the line of certainty? Discuss in group and decide where you want to put the ideas above.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 100% Sure it will happen  |  |
| 50 % sure |  |
| 100% sure it won’t happen |  |

Ссылки

<http://www.mavmillandictionaryblog./green-english-lesson-plan>

<http://www.mavmillandictionaryblog./tpo-20-green-buzzwords-in-english/n>

[www.teachingenglish.org.uk](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk)

дополнение:

Have you ever heard of Cittaslow movement?

It is a relatively new movement that started in Italy. Cities can become slow cities if they promote a lifestyle that is healthy, environmentally friendly and preserves traditions and relaxation over too much progress and a stressful way of life.

Task.

You will read an excerpt from the Charter. What do you think of this movement? What is the point? Is it a good idea or not? Would you like to live in a slow city? Do they think our city could be a slow city? Think of other ideas that could make our city a better place to live along the principles of Cittaslow.

The Cittaslow Charter

The Cittaslow Charter was signed on 15 October 1999. The Charter identifies a Cittaslow town as one in which:

• A policy is in place to help maintain and develop the distinctiveness and characteristics of the town and the surrounding area. Regeneration and re-use are priorities, rather than modernisation and redevelopment for the sake of change.

• A policy on the built environment encourages enhancement of the area rather than development that is insensitive to history, tradition and the needs of people.

• Technologies that are aimed at improving the fabric of life and the facilities of the town are used in ways that embrace and enhance quality and tradition.

• Traditional local products that might be under threat are supported and promoted to ensure their continued existence for the enjoyment of future generations.

• Products – not just food and drink – which have roots in local culture and tradition and which help to differentiate the local area and make it unique are celebrated and safeguarded. Consumers are encouraged to support and buy from local artisan producers through markets, fairs and other activities that keep consumers in direct contact with makers and producers.

• High standards of hospitality are promoted making sure that visitors and local people are encouraged to make the most of all that the town and its hinterland has to offer.

• Everyone who works in, lives in or visits the town, and particularly young people, are encouraged to develop an awareness and understanding of quality of life and excellence in food, drink, conviviality and the value of their local traditions, products and production methods.