**Тема:** «Ecological Problems & Health»

**Класс:** 11

**Цель:**  Формирование экологической культуры.

**Задачи:**

1. ***Образовательные:***

* формирование коммуникативной культуры на материалах экологического содержания;
* развитие речевого общения;

1. ***Воспитательные:***

* воспитание чувства ответственности за состояние экологии родного края;
* развитие интереса к иностранному языку;
* воспитание чувства ответственности перед своими одноклассниками.
* воспитание этики взаимоотношений.

1. ***Развивающие:***

* развитие способности к догадке, гибкости и логичности ума, коммуникабельности, способности осуществлять репродуктивные и продуктивные речевые действия.
* развитие внимания, воображения, памяти.
* расширение кругозора.

**Формы работы:** интегрированный урок на английском и немецком языках, урок – защита проектов.

**Тип урока:** обобщение и закрепление экологических знаний и языковых умений.

**Методы:**  использование знаний, полученных на уроках по другим предметам; рассмотрение комплексных проблем.

**Информационно-техническое обеспечение:** мультимедийные сопровождения, изречения о природе, **Вступительное слово** (актуальность проблемы)

1. **Основная часть. Защита проектов. .** (Обсуждение проектов. Высказывания учащихся о проектах)
2. **Вступительное слово.**

Good morning, dear guests, dear pupils! Welcome to our lesson. Its theme is «Ecological Problems & Health». Today we are going to discuss the problem of environmental protection. The intensive development of science, industry and chemistry has made the pollution of the environment a global problem of our century. You know that people all over the world are worried about it. The issue of ecology is very important. So we’ll speak about some problems of pollution, eco – tourism, famous environmentalists. Let’s start with reports. Some of you have collected information on different problems of ecology and they’ll present it.

1. **Основная часть. Защита проектов.**

**Pupil 1:**

Our project is called “Environmental protection” People have always polluted their surroundings. But until now pollution was not such a serious problem. People lived in uncrowded rural areas and didn’t have pollution-causing machines. But with the development of crowded industrial cities the problem of pollution has become more important. Using automobiles and other machines made pollution steadily worse. Have become alarmed with the danger of environmental pollution.

Pollution is a very complicated and a serious problem. Automobiles are polluting the air but they provide fast transportation for the people. Plants and factories pollute the air and the water but they provide jobs for people and produce necessary goods. Fertilizers and pesticides are important for growing crops but they pollute soil.

Thus, people would have to stop using many useful things if they wanted to end pollution immediately. Most people don’t agree to do that. But pollution can be reduced gradually. If everybody starts caring about the planet we live on, many environmental problems can be solved. For example, if we start recycling paper and cardboard, we can save lots of trees. If we start using public transport more than private cars, we can have less air pollution. Local governments can also help to prevent some problems, if they forbid logging companies to destroy the forests, or stop factories from polluting water. Scientists and engineers can find the ways to reduce pollution from automobiles and factories. Groups of people can work together to persuade enterprises to stop polluting environment. The most important thing is, of course, to start acting immediately, otherwise we might have to face many global disasters.

**Teacher:** Water is our most precious resource.And we can do much to minimize water pollution.

**Pupil 2:**

There are many big and small rivers, green forests, high mountains, lakes and seas in Russia. There are some laws and decisions on environmental protection. We have state organizations which pay attention to this problem. The international conventions pay much attention to the control of pollution too. There are a lot of industrial enterprises in our country, that's why we can't ignore the problem of the protection of our environment.

**Save water!!!**

Clean water is our most precious resource, yet every day we dump about two million tons of waste into the world's rivers, lakes and streams. This not only spells bad news for the animals and plants that live in them, but can also make humans. There are several things we can do to restore our sick waterways back to health. Our main aim is the protection environment. What must we do for it? We have to control atmospheric and water pollution, to study the man's influence on the climate. The pollution of the environment influences the life of animals, plants and our human life. Our plants and factories put their waste materials into water and atmosphere and pollute the environment. There are many kinds of transport in our big cities, that's why we must pay attention to the protection of our nature and the health of the people.

**Teacher:** There’s plenty we can do to make our neighbourhood a cleaner, greener place.

**Pupil 3:**

Recycling … starts with you! You could set up bottle, plastic, paper, aluminium and clothing recycling banks and take turns to take everything to a local recycling point. In this way, your community will help to save limited raw materials. You will also help preserve landfill space and reduce the greenhouse gases that they produce.

Have you ever considered how time – consuming it is for local councils to remove litter from our streets? Money it wastes could be better spent on other services. You can organize a litter collection day in your neighbourhood. Get some bin bags and see who will fill the most! Once a few of you take action, others will quickly join in!

Are you sick and tired of living in a concrete jungle? Flowers, plants and trees make our communities more welcoming places to live in. They also improve air quality by filtering out pollutants. So, organize teams and get planting in your neighbourhood. Ask your local council for permission to plant trees and flowers along roadsides. Don’t forget, every little bit helps!

**Teacher:** Nowadays it is very important to preserve places of natural beauty.

**Pupil 4:**

There are many beautiful places in the world to go on holiday. But there is also the worry that your tourism is damaging them. The UNESCO World Heritage List features 830 sites which have outstanding universal value around the world. It includes the Great Wall of China, the Galopagos Islands, the Florida Everglades and the Tower of London. Many of these places are officially endangered. I’d like to tell about the Florida Everglades. It is one of the most interesting parks in the USA. The park is visited by one million people each year. It is the third-largest national park in the USA after Death Valley and Yellowstone. It has been declared as International Biosphere Reserve, a World Heritage Site, and a Wetland of International Importance. So it is one of only three locations in the world to appear on all three lists. The National Park was the first created to protect a fragile ecosystem. It provides important habitat for numerous rare and endangered species like the West Indian manatee, American crocodile, and the Florida panther. It supports 350 species of birds, 300 species of fresh and saltwater fish, 40 species of mammals, and 50 species of reptiles. The park was established in 1934 to protect the quickly vanishing Everglades. The ecosystems in Everglades National Park have suffered significantly from human activity. And restoration of the Everglades is an important issue in South Florida.

**Teacher:** There are people who do much to preserve nature. N. N. Drozdov is one of them.

**Pupil 5:**

N. N. Drozdov is a Soviet and Russian zoologist, ecologist and researcher.N. N. Drozdov was born in June 20th, 1937, Moscow into the family of scientists. He graduated from Moscow State University. N. Drozdov is the author of 200 scientific articles, more than 20 books and students’ books. In 1971 – 1972 Nikolai Drozdov travelled a lot across Australia. He wrote a book about this journey “Flight of a Boomerang” which was very successful. He was one of the authors of the book ‘In the World of Animals’. In 1989 N. Drozdov was included into the List of Honorary Leading Environmentalists and Experts on environmental protection around the world.In 1996 he was elected a member of the Russian TV Academy. And in the same year the programme “In the World of Animals” was awarded a Prize as the best educational programme. N. Drozdov is the author and co – author of many TV and video films about nature and animals. For example, “Pages of the Red Book”, “Rare Animals”, “Standards of the Biosphere”, “The Kingdom of the Russian Bear”. He also voiced BBC films “Wild Life”. In 1992 he was awarded “The Gold Panda” (Green Oscar) for his films about nature. In 1994 he was elected a Member of the International Explorers’ Club. As a researcher he participated in numerous scientific expeditions, for example, to the North Pole, along the Northern Sea Route on the Russian icebreaker “Jamal”, as well as on the ship “Discovery” along the coast of Alaska and Canada.

**Teacher:** Now we’ll see an extract from N. Drozdov’s film “Kingdom of the Russian Bear”. He was awarded the Gold Panda for this film.

(Просмотр отрывка из фильма)

**Teacher:** Dian Fossey is a US environmentalist. She worried a lot about animals.

**Pupil 6:**

I want to speak about an outstanding environmentalist Dian Fossey.She was born in January 16, 1932 in San Francisco, California, U.S.Dian Fossey loved animals, trained as an occupational therapist and worked with disabled children. However, she had always had a desire to see more of the world.After reading some books by George Schalles she decided to save up and go to Africa for six weeks to see the wildlife.When she first saw some mountain gorillas she became fascinated with them and began watching and recording their behaviour.She went home, studied to become a zoologist, and then returned to Africa to spend the rest of her life studying mountain gorillas.Over time, Dian came to know the gorillas as individuals and gave them all names.After some time, Dian earned their trust and was able to sit and play with them and their babies.Dian’s favourite gorilla was Digit.Tragically, on New Year’s Day, 1978, Dian found he had been killed by poachers.The poachers were locals making money from selling the hands, heads and feet of the gorillas.They sold their heads as wall decorations, and hands and feet as ashtrays.Several other gorillas met the same fate.Dian declared war on the poachers.Unfortunately, she became the target of their violence.On December 26th, 1985, she was found murdered in her cabin.She was buried in the cemetery next to her beloved gorillas.She was 53 years old.What happened to the gorillas is what can happen to all animals whose parts are used to make souvenirs.So, be aware and never buy souvenirs from ivory, animal skins, teeth, bones, coral or turtle shells.Buying them endangers animals and keeps poachers in business.Don’t help drive innocent animals to extinction.

1. **Викторина.**

**Teacher:** It’s time to do a quiz “Are you a green citizen?” We are all citizens of Planet “Earth”. And rely on it for food, air, water and much more. So it is not only our responsibility to care for the environment, it is also in our best interests.

***Are you a green citizen?***

*Do the quiz, then mark each sentence A (=always/ very often), B (=sometimes/occasionally) or C (=never/hardly ever).*

1. I try to conserve water e.g. by taking short showers, not letting taps run, keeping water in the fridge instead of letting the tap run to let it get cold, etc.
2. I walk, ride my bike, rollerblade or use public transport whenever I can.
3. I ‘reduce, reuse, recycle’ as much as I can.
4. I try to learn about nature by visiting wildlife reserves and national parks.
5. I put fruit and vegetable peels etc on a compost heap.
6. I take part in local environmental projects e.g. litter collection/tree planting/recycling projects etc.
7. I buy unprocessed, organic and locally-grown food.
8. I check that the products I buy, e.g. cleaning products, electrical equipment, are safe for the environment.
9. I turn off computers/ lights/electronic equipment when I’m not using them.
10. I buy from environmentally responsible businesses.
11. I refuse plastic bags in the supermarket and use my own cloth bags instead.
12. We use energy-saving light bulbs at home instead of ordinary ones.
13. I buy products in bulk with as little packaging as possible.
14. I am generally interested in environmental issues and try to stay informed.

A = B = C =

**Mostly As**

You are well on your way to winning the ‘green citizen of the year’ award.

**Mostly Bs**

Well… not bad but you could do better!

**Mostly Cs**

You can do better than that! Set yourself a few achievable targets. It’s never too late to get started!

1. **Чтение небольшого текста “Shall we survive?” *,* выполнение задания по тексту.**

**Teacher:** We have some time left. Let’s work at reading. Your task is to put the extracts of the text in the right order.

**Shall we survive?**

*Put the parts of the text in the right order.*

a) We all must work together to make our planet a safe and beautiful place to live.

b) People have been polluting the planet on which they live for many years. The result is very sad. We all live in a polluted world. Pollution started in a small way, but then it began growing and soon we all shall be in danger. The time has come to save our planet, to protect people, animals and plants from dying.

c) But unfortunately such good laws don’t always work. Scientists often meet and talk about ways of helping nature, and politicians in many countries listen to them and are beginning to talk about this too. Countries can open national parks. They are big and usually very beautiful places without buildings.

d) First of all countries should have strong laws to control pollution, to protect animals and plants. Governments should be responsible for protecting nature. Today the law in some countries says, “The polluter must pay. If a person damages trees or animals, he must also pay.”

e) Governments should also find ways to recycle things we have used: paper bags and plastic bags, plastic bottles and cans, glass and metal things. They should build recycling factories. Governments must control and if necessary, close dangerous plants and factories.

f) These are homes for animals living freely and also for birds, trees and flowers. Visitors can go there but they can’t hunt there. Politicians can think of ways to stop hunting.

1. **Заключительная часть.**

(Обсуждение проектов. Высказывания учащихся о проектах).

**Teacher:** So we have seen some projects. Now it is time to discuss them.

Let’s repeat some expressions:

I believe that …

In my opinion …

It is really fantastic/ original/ splendid/ wonderful.

1. I like the project … best. It is interesting and informative. The presentation is also excellent.

2. As I am concerned, I like the project … . We came to know a lot from it. Some photos are funny.

3. As for me I liked the project … . It is worth seeing. The presentation is very interesting and colourful.

**Teacher:** So our lesson is over. Thanks everyone.