

«Mother nature needs protection» (9th form)

Objectives:

- to develop communication skills, critical thinking, cross-cultural awareness through project work;
- to encourage responsible leadership, stimulate research activities using new technologies;
- to help students to understand the global threats facing our planet and take actions to improve the situation;
- to provide opportunities for developing students' speaking skills based on new vocabulary.

Equipment: the picture of the globe on the board; two sets of questions on the board; quotations on the board; three sets of the pictures; the beginning of the sentence "I can save the Earth by..."; three sheets of paper with "The Green Calendar"; the text "Our environment"; a computer.

Time: 90 minutes.

Motto of the lesson: "The Earth doesn't belong to us, we belong to the Earth."

Quotations:

"Look after this planet, it's only one we have."

The appeal of Prince Philip of Britain, President of the World Wild Fund of Nature
(WWF)

"A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step."

An old Chinese proverb

"Nature is a symbol of spirit."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

PROCEDURE

I. GREETINGS

T: Good morning, dear friends! I'm very glad to see you are well and ready to work hard in our today's lesson. As you know there is a day celebrated around the world, Earth Day. What do you know about this day?

P1: April 22 is a special day around the world. On that day inhabitants of the Earth celebrate Earth Day. Earth Day is the time when many people show that they care for our fragile planet. They show concern about the threats the planet faces — destruction of the rainforest, holes in the ozone layer, the green-house effect, too much garbage, and all forms of air and water pollution. It is the day for people to learn what they can do to preserve the planet Earth.

T: When and where was the first Earth Day held?

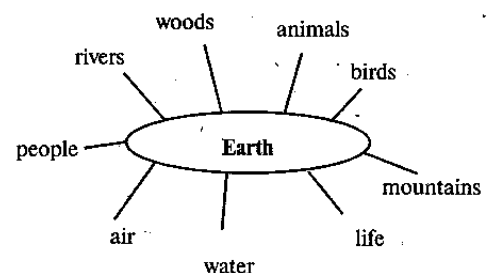
P2: The first Earth Day was held in the USA, in April, 1970. At that time, Americans were just beginning to learn about the problems facing the planet.

T: Today we are going to speak about our planet, its beauty and solve some ecological problems.

II. BRAINSTORMING

T: First, I would like to ask you a question. Look at this Globe on the board, please. What words or things relate to our planet, the Earth?

P1: In my opinion - people.



P2: I think -life.

P3: It seems to me that, it is the air.

P4: As for me — water (rivers, seas, lakes, oceans, bays).

P5: All these words are closely connected with our planet, the Earth, which seems to be floating in the space like a big blue balloon. It seems small and unprotected from those disasters which we cause ourselves.

P6: There are a lot of mountains, hills, rivers, seas, forests, deserts and green fields on it. The Earth is full of wonders and is rich in various animals and plants. People live in different countries, they speak different languages, but love for our planet unites all of them.

T: Sure, you are right.

III. MAIN PART

1. DISCUSSION OF THE QUOTATION

Here, on the board, there are words said by Chief Seattle in his letter to US President Franklin Pierce in 1854: "Teach your children what we have taught our children. The Earth is our mother. Whatever befalls the Earth, befalls the sons of the Earth. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. The Earth doesn't belong to man, man belongs to the Earth".

T: I would like you to discuss this quotation in groups. You may use the questions on the board as a plan for answer. Well, let us start doing the job.

Questions on the board.

1. Do you agree with this quotation? Why?

2. What does it mean to you?

P1: I agree with this quotation because the Earth is our home. It is beautiful and nice. There are many oceans, forests, fields on it. There are 6 continents on our planet: Africa, North America, South America, Asia and Europe, Australia, Antarctica.

P2: Our country is Ukraine. It lies in Europe. People who live in Ukraine speak the Ukrainian language.

P3: To my mind the Earth is the village where I live and was born. This is my family and friends, school and teachers. We should love our planet, take care of it.

P4: The Earth is our mother. It belongs to all. But if you don't think about the future, you will not have one.

P5: I watch the world around me,

I like to dream and feel,

I am a little part of it,

The world's part you can see.

2. GAME "WORD STAIRCASES"

T: Excellent. And now we'll play the game "Word staircases". Fill them in according to the topic and make the sentences with the chosen words.

I								
A	M							
A	I	R						
S	A	V	E					
W	A	T	E	R				
D	A	N	G	E	R			
P	R	O	T	E	C	T		
P	R	O	B	L	E	M	S	
P	O	L	L	U	T	I	O	N

3. "WORD ORDER"

T: Super work! But as you know words come to life when they are connected. Let's make sentences which can tell us more about our planet. The task is to put the words in the right order.

Group 1

1) can, protect, to, what, be, done, them (nature, human life).

2) 1986, can, nuclear, energy, disaster, showed, in, that, extremely, Chernobyl, dangerous, be.

Group 2

1) world, we, in, a, live, changeable.

2) people, all, of, millions, over, fight, the world, pollution, against.

Group 3

1) problem, cities, another, wastes, big, of, is.

2) from, water, contaminate, wastes, the, plants, and, soil, factories, and.

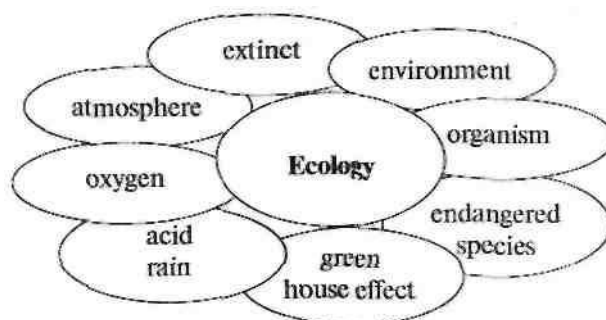
Group 4

1) many, there, of, problems, are, environment, the.

2) humanity, today, problem, the, greatest, for, pollution, is.

4. "ECO-BUBBLE"

T: Look at this camomile. Each camomile petal has a word which deals with the theme of our lesson. Now let's have an eco-bubble on these notions. Take one of the petals, read the word on it and give its definition.



Definitions:

ecology — the study of the relation of plants and animals to their environment;

environment — the air, water, land on the Earth which can be harmed by man's activities;

organism - any living thing;

atmosphere - the layer of gases surrounding the Earth;

endangered species — animals and plants in danger of becoming extinct;

extinct — when animals and plants die out and are gone from the Earth forever (like dinosaurs);

oxygen — a gas that makes up about 21 % of the Earth's atmosphere; all living things need it to survive;

acid rain — when harmful gases from cars and power plants are released into the air and fall back to the Earth with rain or snow;

greenhouse effect — when gases from factories, electric power plants and cars trap the sun's heat and warm up the Earth.

5. DUEL

T: Let's have a duel. One group asks questions and the other one answers them.

1. Are there any National Parks in Ukraine?

P1: Yes, there are. There are such National Parks in Ukraine as Askania Nova, Shatsky National Park in Volyn' Region, the Carpathians.

2. What is global warming?

P2: It's the result of air pollution by different gases.

3. Why is it so dangerous to be in direct sunlight?

P3: Direct sunlight can be dangerous for people health.

It can cause skin cancer and other serious diseases.

4. Can you name any society fighting for environmental protection?

P4: The Green Party of Ukraine unites the efforts of people to save the land where we live.

P5: The Greenpeace Organisation, different voluntary bodies try to make our world healthier.

6. READING

T: I see that you are worried about the environmental problems. Read the article "Our Environment" and do the post-reading tasks.

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Many nations of the world have set up special government departments to protect the nature resources that are found within their lands. These resources include streams and forests.

Some of these departments, or agencies, have effected a change in the ingredients of detergents, products used for cleansing. These new compounds break down naturally into simple forms. This decreases the amount of suds and harmful chemicals in lakes and streams.

Many paper and aluminum products are now being recycled so that they can be used again. Instead of accumulating trash to harm the environment, these materials can be processed and manufactured into other products. Some communities in the USA have drives to collect old newspapers. The paper can then be specially prepared for reuse.

Almost everything can be used again instead of being thrown away. The people, as well as the government, can help clean up the environment.

Post-reading

1. Find the meaning.

accumulating: a) piling up b) ending;

processed: a) treated or prepared b) stored.

Key: accumulating - a); processed — a).

2. Choose the correct variant and circle the letter that corresponds to the answer.

1. What is the right statement to introduce the main idea of the article?

- a) People develop new ways to protect the environment.
- b) It is very important to recycle aluminum and paper products.
- c) Instead of throwing things we can process them, thus protecting the environment.
- d) In many countries there exist special departments to protect the environment.

2. Detergents are used....

- a) to increase the amount of suds and chemicals;
- b) to make things usable again;
- c) to help in cleaning up;
- d) to break down different things into simple forms.

3. What is the right order?

- a) People use improved detergents to clean and wash up.
- b) New ingredients to be added into detergents were invented.
- c) Lakes, rivers and streams become cleaner.
- d) New compounds break down naturally into simple forms.

4. Because almost everything can be used again people should....

- a) throw things away;
- b) find ways to recycle wastes;
- c) accumulate things as trash;
- d) use detergents everywhere.

5. Recycling isn't connected with....

- a) processing wastes;
- b) manufacturing wastes into new products;
- c) collecting old newspapers;
- d) throwing things away.

6. Ingredients are

- a) small pieces of information;

- b) elements of which compounds consist;
- c) lakes and rivers;
- d) aluminum and paper.

Key: 1-e; 2-e; 3-b, d, a, c; 4-b; 5-d; 6-b.

7. WRITING

T: Take these sheets of paper and write in turns what people must do to protect nature and what they mustn't do not to do harm to it. Let's write "Nature rules" on this poster for everybody to remember.

NATURE RULES

- Don't cut, but plant trees.
- Don't pick, but plant flowers.
- Don't kill birds, insects, animals, but help them.
- Don't throw the litter.
- Don't leave a fire in the forest.
- Don't pollute rivers, lakes, seas, oceans.
- Begin from your home, yard, street, town, school.
- Start changing yourself.

8. ROLE-PLAY

T: Dear friends! It's not enough only to enjoy the beauty of the Earth. It needs our help and there are many things that we can do to protect the environment.

Now we are going to play a communicative game. It's called "Mother Earth, May I?" The players should think of the ways to make the Mother Earth happy. Meet the Earth!

(Під музичний супровід виходить Земля)

I'm the Earth,

Look at me!

What do you make with me?

Only when all the rivers have run dry

And all the fish in the sea have died,

Only when all the blue skies

Have been filled with smoke,

And the cities of the world have choked.

Will the white man understand

That it's too late to save the Earth?

Help me, please!

Make me happy!

P1: I can save you by riding a bicycle instead of using public transport.

P2: I can save you by using water at home rationally.

P3: I can save the Earth by not doing harm to birds and animals.

P4: I can save the Earth by using old plastic bags instead buying new ones in shops.

P5: We can reserve rainforests making them national parks.

P6: To save seas it's necessary to stop polluting them.

P7: To stop acid rains we need to make factories and power stations cleaner.

P8: The Earth is a garden.

It's a beautiful place.

For all living creatures,

For all human race.

P9: Helping the Mother Earth

We can peacefully roam.

We all deserve a place

We can call our home.

Earth: Thank you, people. I know the future's in your hands.

IV. CONCLUSION

T: Thank you very much for a great lesson I have had today with you. I'm very satisfied that you have done the correct choice. Thanks a lot for your efforts, eagerness and interest as well as very useful work.