

## WHAT DISASTERS ARE EXPECTED?

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички читання, аудіювання й усного мовлення; розвивати мовну здогадку й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

### Procedure

#### 1. Warm-up

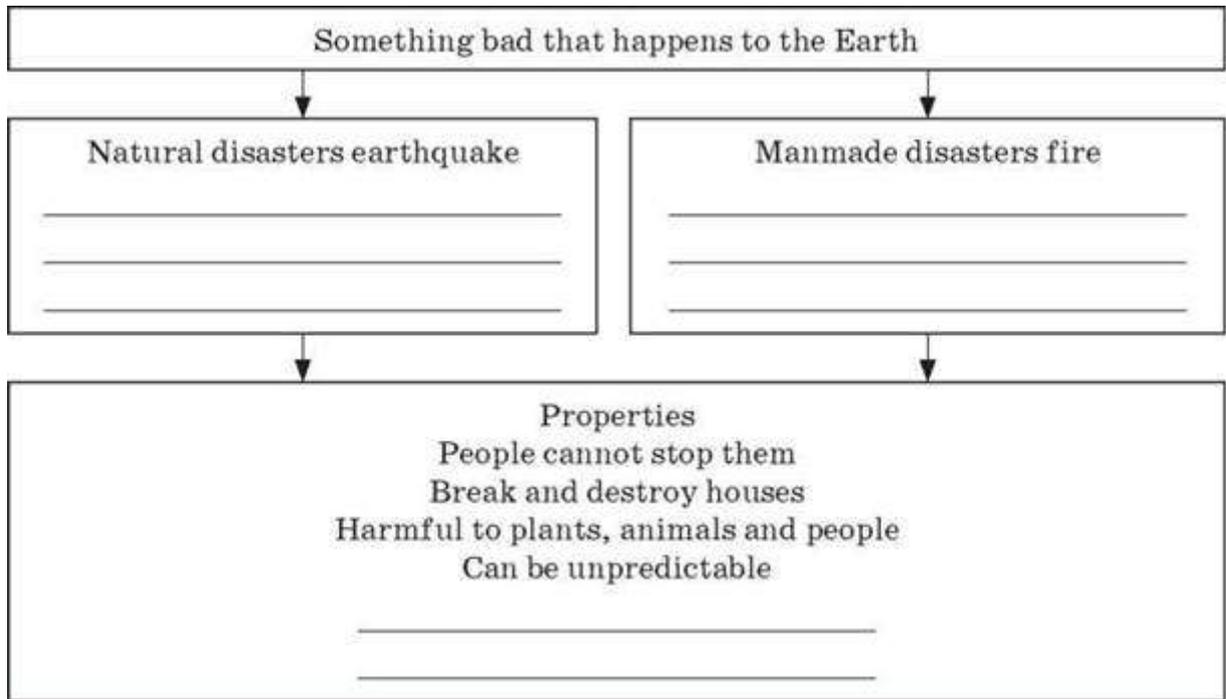
- 1) What are some short-term problems people might have after a disaster?
- 2) What are some long-term problems people might have after a disaster?
- 3) What are some health problems that might arise after a disaster?

#### 2. Writing and speaking

► Work in groups.

Summarize your knowledge as for disasters, discuss different kinds of disasters in your groups and complete the information in the chart. Then report what properties are peculiar to each type.

For example: Earthquake is created by the Earth that is harmful to people, plants, and animals.



### 3. Reading

Read the text. Match choices (A-G) to (1-6). There is one extra choice.

#### CLIMATE SCIENTISTS ARE PREDICTING EXTREME WEATHER

Climate scientists are predicting that during the 21st Century “global warming” will cause a worldwide increase in “extreme weather”. Because of global warming, they say, there will be more heavy rain and more severe droughts.

Global warming will bring more heavy rain because, with a warmer atmosphere, there (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Evaporation occurs when water molecules escape from an area of liquid water and turns into a gas called “water vapor”. The warmer the weather, the more quickly the molecules on the surface of the water move around and the more likely they are to escape into the air.

As the warm air near the Earth’s surface rises up to higher levels of the atmosphere, it carries water vapor with it. As the air rises, it cools, and this cooling eventually causes the water vapor to “condense”. Tiny “droplets” of liquid water collect around the dust particles that (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The clouds we see in the sky are made up of millions of these droplets. If the air is very moist, the droplets will grow until they

become “raindrops” about 0.5 millimeters in diameter. These raindrops are too heavy to remain suspended in the air and, so they fall toward the Earth as rain.

Because heat causes evaporation to happen more quickly, as the atmosphere warms, it will contain more and more water vapor; in other words, it will be more “moist”. Climate scientists predict that this moister, warmer atmosphere will lead to more storms, and that, on average, these storms (3) \_\_\_\_\_. They will also bring more rain and, most importantly, more “downpours,” which will cause floods and landslides. The run-off water from these storms will also cause erosion, which (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and allow deserts to grow.

Climate scientists believe that heavy rain is not the only kind of extreme weather that will be more common on a warmer Earth. They also say that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ —long periods of very dry weather—more common than they have been in the past. This prediction seems at first to contradict the prediction of increased rainfall: very wet weather and very dry weather are opposites. How could they both be caused by the same thing?

The answer is that just as evaporation removes water molecules from the surface of the ocean, it also (6) \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, evaporation “dries out” moist soil. And, on land too, the hotter the atmosphere, the more quickly evaporation works. Because of this connection between heat and evaporation, a quite small rise in average temperature can cause especially severe droughts with terrible consequences. Farm crops die. Food prices go up; farmers go bankrupt. In poor countries, people may starve.

A will be bigger and stronger

B global warming will likely make extreme “droughts”

C are suspended everywhere in the atmosphere

D cause quite a lot of damage

E takes water away from land surfaces

F will be more “evaporation” from the Earth’s oceans

G will damage farm land and, in the long-term, destroy forests

Key: 1 F; 2 C; 3 A; 4 G; 5 B; 6 E.

#### 4. Summary

- 1) Can we predict disasters?
- 2) What happens to the earth during and after one of the disasters?
- 3) What can you do to prepare in advance for a disaster?

#### 5. Homework

Ex. 4, p. 109.

## PREPARATIONS FOR WRITING REPORTS

Цілі: формувати навички письма; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

### Procedure

#### 1. Warm-up

- 1) What do you think when your teacher says you're going to do some writing?
- 2) Do you like the writing activities your teacher gives you?
- 3) Do you ever think writing activities are a waste of time?
- 4) Do you always understand the reasons why the teacher asks you to do a particular writing activity?
- 5) Is the topic important when you do a writing activity?

6) How important is it to plan what you write?

## 2. Listening

Listen to the text and do the task.

World Environment Day (WED) is a day we all need to put in our diaries. It happens on June 5 every year and should be one of the most important days of the holiday calendar. WED was created in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly. The environment wasn't such a big issue back then. It is one of the hottest topics in the world today. WED helps raise worldwide awareness of the threats to our environment. Many environmental agencies organize events based on different themes each year. These events encourage both governments and local communities to work together. This ensures environmental problems are tackled from a grass roots level and at a presidential level.

Many people in rich countries are aware of today's environmental issues. Even though many of the world's citizens know the issues, too few people do enough to combat them. Perhaps the most serious issue is global warming. WED could be the day to start changing our lifestyle forever to reduce our carbon footprint. Most of us use far too much energy. With a little thought, we could all use less power and help the environment. WED also needs to make people in poorer countries aware of the dangers to the environment. The governments of new superpowers such as China and India need to reduce their energy consumption too. Hopefully, World Environment Day will become more celebrated every year.

Put the lines in the correct order according to the text.

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### 3. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 105.

### 4. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 2, p. 106.

### 5. Listening and writing

Listen to the information about the disaster in Japan and make up questions for your partner.

## JAPAN'S QUAKE, TSUNAMI AND ATOMIC ALERT (12TH MARCH, 2011)

Japan is beginning the cleanup after Friday's deadly earthquake and tsunami. The death toll is currently at 573 with hundreds more people

missing. Most of the people died in the massive tsunami, which was up to ten metres high. Japan's Fire and Disaster Management Agency says the number of destroyed buildings has reached 3,400, but that is expected to rise. In the quake-hit areas, around 5.57 million households currently have no electricity, while more than one million homes have had their water supply cut off.

The mega-earthquake is the seventh largest ever recorded. It hit northeast Japan at 2:46 p.m. with a magnitude of 8.9 on the Richter scale. It was felt as far away as Beijing, China. The following tsunami has completely washed away large parts of Japan's north. The damage is in tens of billions of dollars. Fifty-three countries in the Pacific Rim were put on tsunami alert. Japan's Prime Minister Naoto Kan said his main focus now is to stop a nuclear power plant from overheating. Scientists released radioactive steam from the plant to reduce the pressure inside it.

Student A's questions (Do not show these to student B)

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

Student B's questions (Do not show these to student A)

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Summary

What's worse: natural disasters or manmade disasters?

## 7. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 107.