ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

СРЕДНЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ГОРОДА МОСКВЫ

"Свято-Димитриевское училище сестер милосердия

Департамента Здравоохранения города Москвы"

“УТВЕРЖДАЮ” Зам. директора по учебной работе

 Е.И. Камалова

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**МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ РАЗРАБОТКА**

***ЗАНЯТИЯ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ*** ***ЯЗЫКУ***

для студентов I курса

дисциплина “Английский язык”

специальность 060109 “Сестринское дело 51”

Тема: “ **ПРИРОДНЫЕ КАТАКЛИЗМЫ** ”

“**NATURAL DISASTERS**”

Количество часов: 2

Москва

2013 год

*Дорогие друзья!*

Вы приступаете к изучению темы

“ ПРИРОДНЫЕ КАТАКЛИЗМЫ ” “NATURAL DISASTERS”.

В дальнейшем мы изучим примыкающую тему: Первая помощь в экстренных ситуациях – First medical aid in emergencies.

*А теперь приложите усилия и научитесь:*

* называть основные природные катаклизмы;
* делать их краткое описание;
* читать и понимать текст по теме;
* делать сообщение об одном из стихийных бедствий;

*Вам предлагаются следующие этапы работы:*

* Заучить необходимый набор слов и выражений
* Прочитать текст
* Ответить на вопросы к тексту
* Выполнить тренировочные упражнения
* Выполнить контролирующие задания
* Заполнить кроссворд

Если все задания выполнены, предъявите работу преподавателю и пройдите устное собеседование.

Надеемся, что после изучения данной темы вы сможете понять информацию о природных явлениях, зачастую угрожающих нашей жизни, понять, и даже передать другому лицу на английском языке.

Удачной вам работы!

Этап *Мозговая атака*

BRAIN STORMING

*До начала работы начните с рассуждений из личного опыта. Свидетелями каких природных катаклизмов вы были?*

*Какие из них участились в европейской части России?*

*Дотекстовое упражнение 1:*

*Совместите значки и подписи:*

1 hurricane 2 flood 3 earthquake 4 volcano eruption 5 lightening 6 storm 7 tsunami 8 wood fire 9 tornado



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |

*Дотекстовое упражнение 2:*

*Распределите слова из упр.1 в трех столбиках, согласно произношению:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  9119419393  |  9118218993 |  others |

*Дотекстовое упражнение 3:*

*В следующем тексте дано описание цунами 2004 года глазами двух подростков, Любы и Никиты. Попробуйте восстановить последовательность событий, расставьте №№ от 1 до 14.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | They had breakfast. |
|  | The second wave came. |
|  | They escaped from the hotel. |
|  | The water disappeared, exposing bottom of the sea covered with corals. |
|  | People started jumping into the water. |
|  | A dry patch appeared. |
|  | They climed up as high as they could. |
|  | They decided to stay in the building. |
|  | The first wave came. |
|  | They started making photos. |
|  | They sat on the top of the hotel waiting for the fourth wave to come. |
|  | The third wave came. |
|  | They took their rucksack and camera from the room. |
| 14 | Local people showed them the way to a hill. |

Задание к чтению текста:

*Бегло просмотрите текст и проверьте нумерацию предположений в упр.3.*

В тексте использован словарь стр 117:

**Glossary**

**to rush up** – бросаться

**no doubt** – несомненно

**to churn** – закручивать

**doomed** – обреченный

**tense** – напряженный

**to consider** – рассматривать, обсуждать

**patch** – an area that is different from what surrounds

**to flee** – сбегать, спасаться

 **loaded down** – нагруженный

ТЕКСТ стр 116

Our wonderful hotel stands, or rather stood, right on the beach. For some reason, on that particular day we were given a table right next to the exit, the furthest away from the sea. We had hardly started our meal when there was some noise, with people getting up from their seats. Everyone was pointing at something. And there really was something to see! The water had disappeared, falling back from the shore by about 150-200 metres, revealing coral and beaching small boats. Many rushed off to examine this phenomenon and to take photos. The fact that we had left our camera in our room no doubt saved our lives.

Three minutes later the water reappeared. A characteristic of a tsunami is that the wave isn't very deep, less than a metre, but it travels at the speed of an airplane and is about 100 kilometres in length. It only gains in height when it comes into shallows. All that staff in Hollywood disaster movies when people can be seen running and screaming from the water (or the fire, or the hurricane), turned out to be true. The water came rushing up faster than anyone could run, though, we managed to make it up onto the top floor of the hotel, the third, from where we looked down. The hotel was already an island, the water half way up the first floor. As if playing with toys, the water was churning furniture, scooters, cars, people …

A short while later, the water began to roll back into the ocean. It hadn't reached the second floor, where our room was. We got our passports and money from the safe, quickly packed a rucksack with bare essentials and, grabbing the camera, returned to the third floor. Some people went down to the ground floor, looking for their things, up to their waists in the water, trying to get into the rooms. We started photographing the destruction from above the ocean. We froze when we saw the second wave. Those who had gone downstairs hardly had chance. Describing the horror we felt is impossible.

The second wave was several times stronger than the first, and it became clear that the hotel, along with us, was doomed. The water washed away the balconies and windows, flooding through the building. The height of the water at that point was about ten meters. We rushed up the stairs as high as we could go. During the second wave, it occurred to us that more waves would follow. We were tense, concentrated. The clarity of our thoughts shocked us. We worked out a strategy for what we would do if we ended up in water, studied what we could grab for flotation, what points of orientation we could use. We divided up the money, documents and drinking water. We agreed where we'd meet if we got separated.

 When the second wave fell back, people started jumping into water and swimming in the direction of the shore. We considered this option but decided to hang on as long as the building was still standing. It wasn't far to the new shoreline, but it was chaos in the water; cars, furniture, buses, carpets, trees – the chance of getting a whack on the head was too high. And there could be more waves coming…

When the third wave came, it became clear that our decision saved our lives. Although smaller than the second, the third was also strong. Then we sat at the top of the hotel waiting for the forth. The only way to get away was by swimming, but no one was taking that risk. No forth wave came. A dry patch had appeared on one side of the building and we could flee across it. Running was hard, as we were loaded down, and we were making, our way in a thick layer of slippery mud. The locals led us to a hill further back from the water. They were doing every-thing they could to help the tourists – carrying stuff, giving them their shoes, showing the way, carrying those who couldn't walk. I don't want to see anything like that again in my life. And I hope with all my heart that you don't either!



ТЕКСТ стр 119. ПЕРЕВОД

Наш чудесный отель находится, вернее, находился, прямо на берегу. В тот злополучный день нам достался столик у самого выхода, наиболее удаленный от моря. Только мы принялись за завтрак, как послышался такой шум, что многие повскакивали с мест. При этом все указывали на что-то. И действительно было на что смотреть! Вода с пляжа исчезла, откатившись в море на 150-200 метров, обнажив коралловое дно и оставив на берегу прибрежные лодки. Многие устремились на пляж, чтобы получше рассмотреть и поснимать этот феномен. То, что мы оставили свою камеру в номере, без сомнения, спасло нам жизнь.

Спустя минуты три вода стала возвращаться. Обычно цунами характеризуется тем, что высота волны не столь велика, порядка одного метра, а вот скорость движения сродни самолету – порядка ста метров. Волна вырастает, закручиваясь перед обрушением. И вот тут весь этот хаос, бегущие от воды или огня люди, которых обычно нам показывает на экране Голливуд, стал реальностью. Скорость движущейся воды превосходила возможности бегущих людей, хотя сами мы успели добежать до верхнего – третьего – этажа отеля и наблюдать сверху движение воды. Отель, первый этаж которого теперь был затоплен, превратился в островок, окруженный водой. Вода смывала с легкостью предметы мебели, скутеры, автомобили и людские тела, как-будто они были игрушечными. Наша комната, находившаяся на втором этаже, еще не была затоплена.

После небольшой передышки вода стала отступать обратно в океан. Мы прихватили документы, деньги из сейфа, побросали в рюкзак самое необходимое, а также камеру, и поднялись обратно на третий этаж. Те люди, чьи комнаты были затоплены на первом этаже, тщетно пытались добраться до своих вещей. Мы стали фотографировать произведенные океаном разрушения. Но при виде надвигающейся второй волны мы оцепенели от ужаса. Спустившиеся вниз не имели шансов на спасение. Происшедшее тогда передать не возможно. Вторая волна была в разы сильнее первой. Стало ясно, что отель, и мы вместе с ним, обречены. Вода прошла сквозь здание, смыв балконы и выбив окна. Высота волны достигала десяти метров. Мы пробежали по лестнице вверх до последней ступени. Когда шла вторая волна, мы осознали, что за ней последуют и другие. Мы были в напряженной сосредоточенности. Ясность наших мыслей нас поражала. Мы проговорили стратегию, что будем делать, если окажемся в воде. Мы также прикинули, за что лучше ухватиться, что помогло бы держаться на воде, выбрали ориентиры, к которым следует двигаться. Мы разделили деньги, документы, питьевую воду. Мы условились, где встретимся, если вдруг в воде потеряемся.

Когда вторая волна отступила, многие попрыгали в воду и поплыли к суше. Мы тоже обсудили эту возможность, но решили продержаться в месте нашего убежища максимально долго, пока было за что держаться. До линии берега было не так далеко, но доплыть без травм в этом месиве из воды, машин, мебели, автобусов, ковров и деревьев казалось сложным. Да и новые удары стихии могли последовать.

Наступление третьей волны подтвердило правильность нашего решения. Меньше размером, чем вторая, эта волна была очень сильна. За ней мы ожидали на крыше и четвертую волну. Выбраться отсюда можно было только по воде, но никто не отваживался на это. Четвертой волны так и не последовало. Появился сухой путь к берегу, и мы поспешили туда. Передвигаться было сложно. Мы были с вещами, а ноги вязли в толстом слое грязной жижи. Местные жители провожали нас к возвышенной части берега, подальше от воды. Чем только можно они помогали туристам – подносили вещи, делились обувью, указывали направление движения, на руках переносили тех, кто сам не мог передвигаться. Никогда в жизни не хотелось бы мне еще раз попасть в подобную ситуацию. Чего я искренне желаю и вам.

Выполните тестовое задание на понимание содержания текста

упр 14, стр 117:

1. Everyone was surprised at breakfast because

a) there was some noise coming from the ocean;

b) the water suddenly disappeared;

c) there were not enough seats for everyone

1. Liuba and Nickita were lucky because

a) they were able to take picture of the strange event;

b) they saw the first wave coming;

c) they didn't have their camera

1. Wnen a tsunami gets closer to the shore, it becomes

a) deeper; b) higher; c) faster

1. The first wave

a) didn't reach their room.

b) was the strongest one.

c) rolled back very quickly.

1. When they saw the second wave, they were

a) surprised. b) terrified. c) thrilled.

1. They decided to stay in the building because

a) it wasn't save in the water.

b) it was to far to swim.

c) the next wave was coming.

1. They managed to escape from the hotel

a) by swimming. b) by walking slowly. c) by running fast.

1. After this experience Liuba and Nickita

a) would like to experience other strange phenomena.

b) will never travel again.

c) would not like anyone to have such an experience.

В тексте аудиозаписи использован словарь стр 119:

**Glossary**

**take out of circulation** – no longer used

**to give up** – сдаваться

**to take shelter** – прятаться в укрытии

**ripple** – a small wave or series of waves on the surface of a liquid

**destructione** – разрушение

**hail** – град

Упражнения на контроль понимания устного высказывания.

Аудиоапись №36.

Упр. 19, с. 118:

Просмотрите утверждения 1-10. Определите, какие три из них верны.

1. Every strong hurricane has a name. These names are unique.
2. Flooding is the most common of all natural disasters.
3. It's impossible to stop a hurricane.
4. Tornado winds can reach 300 miles per hour.
5. Every place on earth is at equal risk of tornado.
6. A tsunami happens after an undersea earthquake or volcano eruption.
7. Nearly 1,600 thunderstorms are happening at any moment around the world.
8. Lightening kills more people each year than tornadoes.
9. Lightening never strikes the same place twice.
10. Earthquakes are on the increase.

Прослушайте аудиозапись и проверьте, насколько верно вы рассудили.

Упр. 21, с.119:

Ответьте на вопросы с помощью аудиозаписи 36.

При необходимости прослушайте ее вторично.

1. What causes floods?
2. When did people try to stop hurricanes?
3. Why don't people have much time to take shelter from a tornado?
4. What is a "Tornado Alley"?
5. How high can tsunami waves be when they are close to the shore?
6. Why do we first see lightening and only then hear thunder?
7. How can you find out how far away a thunderstorm is?
8. Why does it seem we are having more earthquakes?

Упр. 22, с.119:

Работая в парах, решите, какие природные катаклизмы более, а какие менее характерны в вашем регионе. Составьте высказывание из двух-трех идей.

***Образец:*** A tsunami is impossible here as we live far from the sea. A flood is likely to happen in spring because the river overflows every year.

Write down the horizontal words.

Find the vertical word.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 1. Its winds can reach 300 meters per hour.
2. A violent storm.
3. It can be dangerous because of lightening.
4. A sudden shaking of the earth's surface.
5. A huge wave
6. It happens mostly in winter.
7. Mountains with craters.
8. It can be caused by careless behaviour with fire.
 |

*Дорогие друзья!*

*Вы завершили изучение темы:*

“ ПРИРОДНЫЕ КАТАКЛИЗМЫ ” “NATURAL DISASTERS”.

*Проверьте себя, насколько Ваша работа была эффективна. Можете ли вы:*

* называть основные природные катаклизмы;
* дать их краткое описание;
* прочитать и понять текст по теме;
* сделать сообщение об одном из стихийных бедствий;

*У вас в тетради появились следующие записи:*

* *упр 1: 1G; 2A; 3D; 4E; 55B; 6I; 7C; 8F; 9H*
* *упр 2:*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  9119419393  |  9118218993 |  others |
| hurricaneearthquakevolcanotornado | volcanotornado | flooderuptionlighteningstormtsunamiwood fire |

* *упр 3:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | They had breakfast. |
| 6 | The second wave came. |
| 13 | They escaped from the hotel. |
| 2 | The water disappeared, exposing bottom of the sea covered with corals. |
| 9 | People started jumping into the water. |
| 12 | A dry patch appeared. |
| 4 | They climed up as high as they could. |
| 10 | They decided to stay in the building. |
| 5 | The first wave came. |
| 3 | They started making photos. |
| 8 | They sat on the top of the hotel waiting for the fourth wave to come. |
| 11 | The third wave came. |
| 7 | They took their rucksack and camera from the room. |
| 14 | Local people showed them the way to a hill. |

*упр 14, стр 117*: 1a; 2c; 3c; 4a; 5c ; 6a; 7c; 8c

*Упр. 19, с. 118*: *не верны утверждения 5,9,10.*

*Упр. 21, с. 119*: *Ответы к пунктам 1-10:*

1. *Heavy rains, rivers overflowing, snow melting.*
2. *They tried to do it in the middle of the 20th century, but gave up in the 60s.*
3. *Because it's very hard to predict tornadoes.*
4. *It's the name for the statesin the USA which are the highest risk of tornadoes.*
5. *They can be as high as 100 feet.*
6. *Bacause light trsvels faster than sound.*
7. *By counting the number of seconds between the flash of lightening and the clap of thunder.*
8. *Because there are more reporting stations nowdays than there used to be.*

*Кроссворд:*

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|  |  |  | 2 | H | U | R | R | I | C | A | N | E |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | T | H | U | N | D | E | R | S | T | O | R | M |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | E | A | R | T | H | Q | U | A | K | E |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | T | S | U | N | A | M | I |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6 | S | N | O | W | S | T | O | R | M |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | V | O | L | C | A | N | O | E | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | W | I | L | D | F | I | R | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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*Упр. 22, с.119:*

***Образец:*** A tsunami is impossible here as we live far from the sea. A flood is likely to happen in spring because the river overflows every year.

*К следующему занятию:*

*Подготовьте рассказ об одном из природных явлений*

Если все задания выполнены, предъявите работу преподавателю и пройдите устное собеседование.

Надеемся, вы согласитесь, что данная тема сегодня одна из актуальных, и вы сможете при необходимости поддержать беседу, используя данный набор слов.

REFERENCES *ИСТОЧНИКИ ИНФОРМАЦИИ:*

Учебник Up&Up стр 115-119



Ключи к тесту на понимание содержания текста*:*

*Упр. 14, стр 117:* 1a; 2c; 3c; 4a; 5c ; 6a; 7c; 8c

1. Everyone was surprised at breakfast because a) there was some noise coming from the ocean;
2. Liuba and Nickita were lucky because c) they didn't have their camera
3. When a tsunami gets closer to the shore, it becomes c) faster
4. The first wave a) didn't reach their room.
5. When they saw the second wave, they were b) terrified. c) thrilled.
6. They decided to stay in the building because a) it wasn't save in the water.
7. They managed to escape from the hotel c) by running fast.
8. After this experience Liuba and Nickita c) would not like anyone to have such an experience.

Аудиозапись36: упр 19-21, с 118-119

1. True. The names of hurricanes are sometimes taken out of circulation after having been used for very strong storms.
2. True. Floods happen during heavy rains, when rivers overflow, and when snow melts too fast. It may be only a few inches of water or it may cover a house up to the roof top. It can happen anywhere,
3. True. It doesn't sound too hard to stop a hurricane, does it? But so far researches have found that it's impossible to do. They gave up in the 1960s. Now theu focus on trying to understand how hurricanes form and move.
4. True. Tornadoes are nature's most violent storms. They can be very dangerous, sometimes even deadly. It's hard to predict tornadoes. Usually people have a few minutes warning, and the most important thing to do is to take shelter.
5. **False**. There is a group of states in the USA called «Tornado Alley», which are the highest risk. Also there is a «tornado» season, which runs from March to August, when tornadoes are more likely to happen.
6. True. Tsunami waves travel in all directions from the area of the earthquake, much like the ripples that happen after throwing a rock into a pool. As they reach the land, they can be as high as 100 feet. They can cause a lot of destruction on the shore.
7. True. Thunderstorms happen everywhere and every thunderstorm has lightening. Thunder won't hurt you but lightening can! A thunderstorm often comes along with heavy rains, strong winds and hail.
8. True. Lightening is very dangerous. The lightening is seen before the thunder is heard because light travels faster than sound. You can estimate how many miles away a storm is, by counting the number of seconds between the flash of lightening and the clap of thunder.
9. **False**. Lightening has «favourite» sites that it may hit many times during one storm. And even if it’s not raining, there is danger from lightening, since it may occur as fast as 10 miles away from any rainfall.
10. **False**. It may seem like we're having more earthquakes because there are more reporting stations, but the truth is we are not.