

The Earth is a beautiful place to live on



Презентация к уроку английского языка
8 класс
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The Earth is a Dangerous Place



Section 5

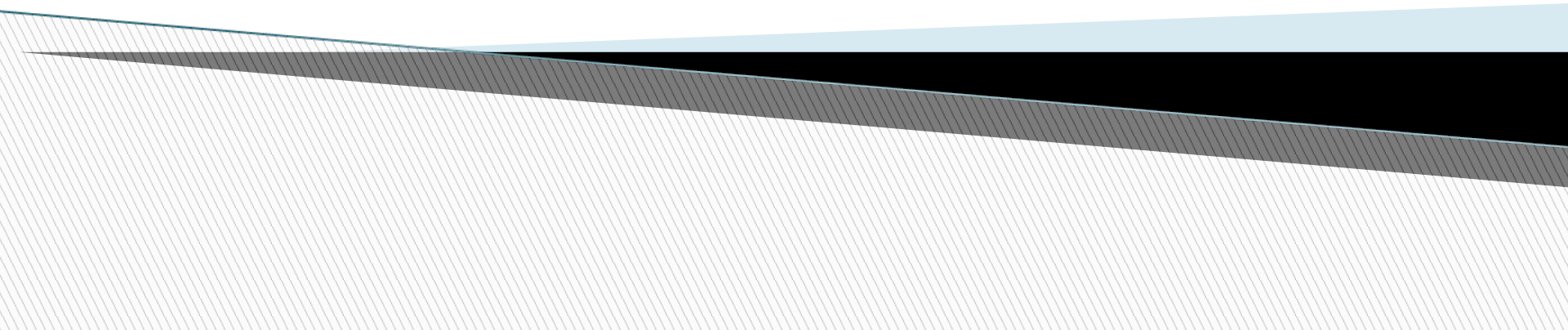
Is the Earth a dangerous place?

76 Listen and read the words.
Label the pictures.

- Disasters:
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) earthquake | [ˈɜːθkweɪk] |
| b) hurricane | [ˈhʌrɪkən] |
| c) tornado | [tɔːˈneɪdʌs] |
| d) volcano | [vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ] |
| e) flood | [flʌd] |
| f) drought | [draʊt] |



disaster [di:'za:ste] - бедствие,
несчастье
a terrible disaster - ужасное
несчастье
a disaster area - территория
бедствия
disastrous - бедственный

The bottom of the slide features a decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy horizontal bands. From top to bottom, the colors are light blue, black, and a grey band with a fine diagonal line pattern.

earthquake [ˈɜːθkweɪk] землетрясение

Hurricane [ˈhʌrɪkən] ураган

tornado [toːˈneɪdəu] торнадо

volcano [valˈkeɪnəu] извержение
вулкана

flood [flʌd] наводнение

drought [draut] засуха



90 Listen, repeat and read.

[ɑ:]

disaster

disastrous

start

fast

guitar

past

[ʌ]

flood

blood

hurricane

nothing

another

other

[æ]

damage

badly

bang

galaxy

travel

happen

[ei]

break

shake

explain

volcano

tornado

endanger

[ɜ:]

earth

universe

research

occur

hurt

emergency

[aʊ]

drought

shout

cloud

sound

outer

down

[ɔ:]

explore

more

storm

tornado

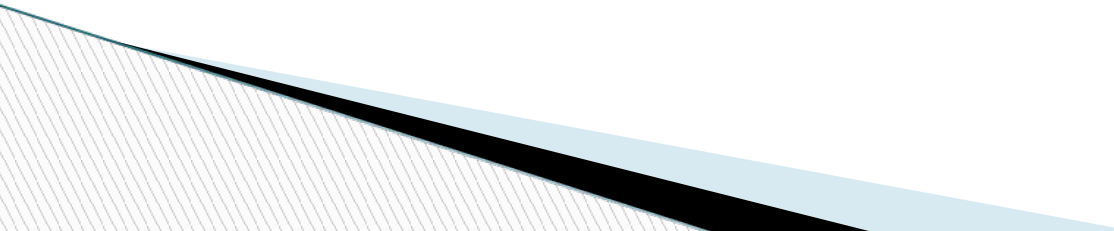
fortunately

astronaut

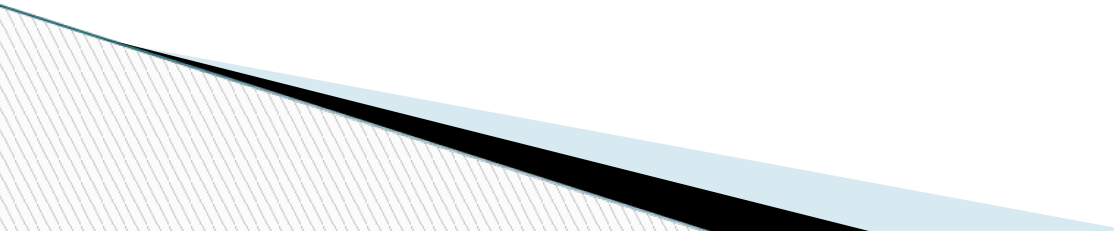
102 Read the statements and circle the right answer:

- a) True — if the statement agrees with the information in text A.
- b) False — if the statement contradicts the information in text A.
- c) Not stated — if there is no information in text A.

1. Floods are usually an unexpected event for people.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
2. People can withstand small floods.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
3. Emergency workers help people to climb on the roofs to escape flood.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
4. Severe floods often happen in spring and autumn.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
5. After flood the streets and roads are clean and freshly washed.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
6. Emergency workers have a lot to do after the water has gone away.
a) True b) False c) Not stated

- ❑ **Drought** – a period of time with no rain.
 - ❑ **Flood** – large amount of water that covers an area
 - ❑ which is usually dry.
 - ❑ **Tornado** – a violent windstorm that consists of a tall
 - ❑ column of air spinning around very fast.
 - ❑ **Tsunami** – a huge wave caused by an earthquake
 - ❑ which flows onto land.
 - ❑ **Earthquake** – a shaking of a ground.
 - ❑ **Avalanche** – a large mass of snow falling down the
 - ❑ side of a mountain.
 - ❑ **Hurricane** - an extremely violent wind or storm.
- 

What is typical of....?

- 1) Too much water is typical of flood.
 - 2) Terrible fire is typical of volcano.
 - 3) A violent storm is tornado.
 - 4) Heavy rain is flood.
 - 5) Lava and gases is volcano.
- 

What is typical of....?

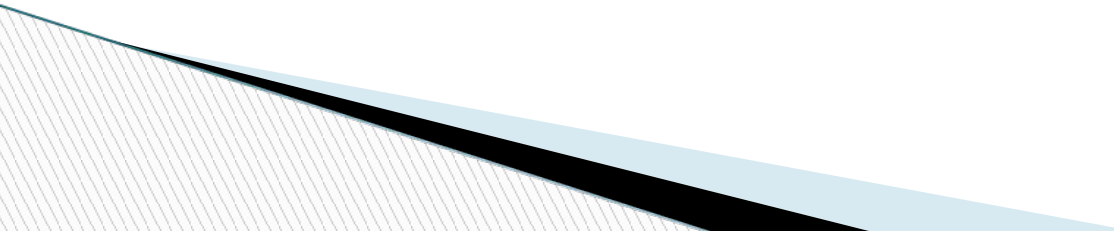
6) A very violent wind is typical of
tornado.

7) Not enough water is drought.

8) Shaking the ground
earthquake.

9) Dry weather drought.

10) Spinning air tornado.



Listen to the text and complete the table

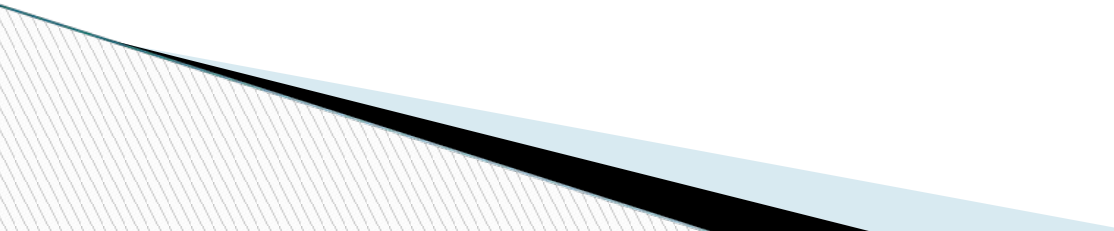
	Continents	Countries
Earthquakes		
Hurricanes		
Tornadoes		
Volcanoes		

	Continents	Countries
Earthquakes	Asia, South America, North America, Europe	Japan, China, India, Turkey, Peru, Chile, Mexico, the USA, Portugal, Armenia, Russia
Hurricanes	Asia, North America	Japan, China, the USA, Russia, the Philippines
Tornadoes	North America	the USA
Volcanoes	Asia, South America, Europe	Italy, Salvador, Hawaii, the Russian Federation

Use the structure and say

**(Earthquakes)
are common in ...(continents).**

**They happen in ...
(countries) more often.**



damage -	вред, повреждение
to damage -	вредить, повреждать
do a lot of damage -	наносить
	повреждения
to destroy -	разрушать
to injure people -	травмировать
	людей
to become	
homeless -	стать
	бездомными

to shake (shook, shaken) –

трясти,

shake with anger\laugher-

трястись

shake like a leaf –

трястись от
гнева/смеха

трястись как
лист

shake hands with each other,

shake each other's hands -

пожимать
руки

shake a head –

мотать
головой

hurt –

**причинять боль,
вредить**

be badly\ seriously hurt -

сильно

повредиться

...wouldn't hurt a fly –

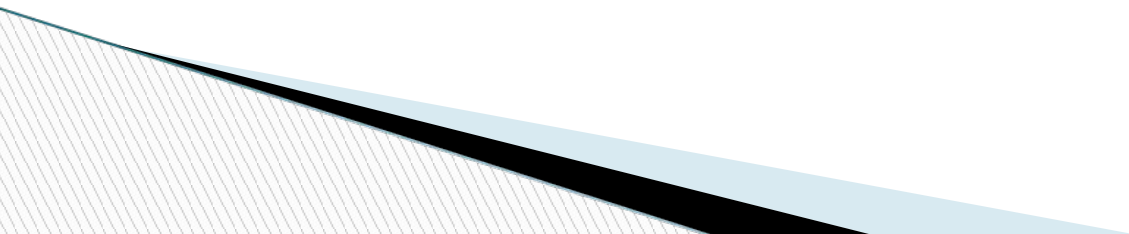
**...и мухи не
обидит**

to break Earth 's crust –

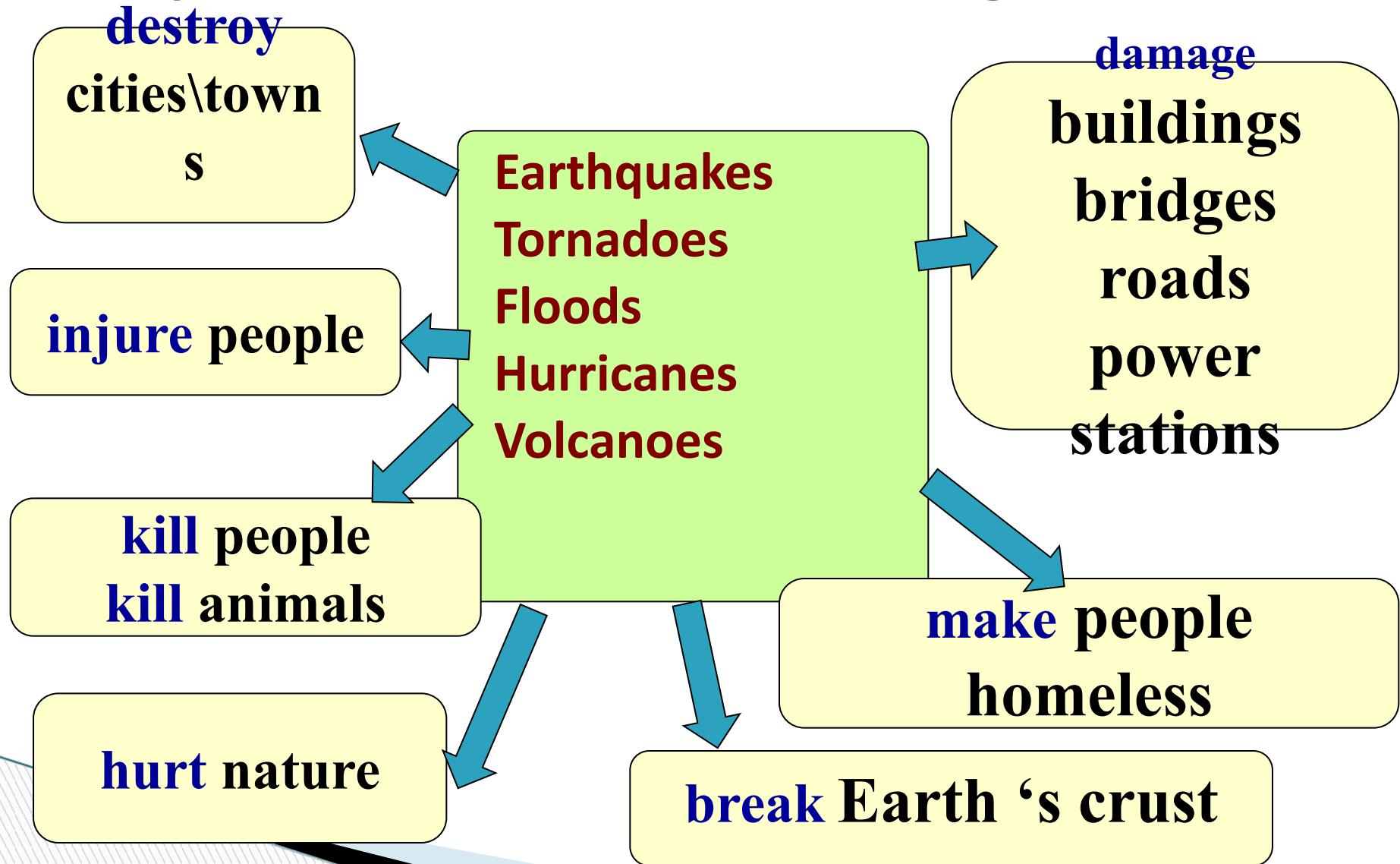
**разрушать
земную кору**

to predict -

предсказать



Why are natural disasters dangerous?



Is the Earth a beautiful but dangerous place to live on?



GRAMMAR FOCUS: PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS (REVIEW)

84 Read and learn.

Past simple	Past continuous
We use the past simple to talk about: • past habits or states • finished actions with time words (see below)	We use past continuous to talk about: • something that was in progress during a period of time in the past • something that was happening in the middle of some other action or event in the past
Time words: yesterday / the day before yesterday a year ago last week / month / year / century in 1945 / in 2004 long ago / once upon a time	Time words: at three o'clock yesterday at that time on Sunday from two to four yesterday when she phoned / when it started raining

- Compare: — Listen! Why didn't you answer my phone calls yesterday afternoon?
What were you doing at 6 pm?
- I was waiting for my host family at the tube station at that time.
 - What did you do with your host family, then?
 - We went to the theatre together.
 - I hope you enjoyed it!



85 Put the verbs into the correct form: the past continuous or the past simple.

A. 1. She ... (play) computer games at 5 o'clock yesterday.

2. Last spring the flood ... (destroy) half of the town.

3. He ... (be) badly hurt during the earthquake.

4. The girl ... (read) her book the whole morning yesterday.

5. The spaceship ... (be launched) in 1995.

B. 1. — What ... you ... (do) when it ... (start) raining?

— We ... (walk) in the park.

2. ... they ... (do) a crossword puzzle or their homework when you ... (come) in?

3. Where ... they ... (stand) when you ... (see) them?

4. What ... Linda ... (do) when he ... (come) in?

5. Where ... they ... (work) at 5 pm yesterday?