



SPŠ POVAŽSKÁ BYSTRICA - SLOVAKIA

LESSON PLAN

TIME: 45 min

SUBJECT: "NATURAL DISASTERS –LISTENING, READING AND WRITING COMPREHENSION."

AIMS:

- Practice of vocabulary related to natural disasters
- Practice of listening skills while watching a video "What is a volcano ?" and listening comprehension in follow – up exercises
- Practice of reading skills : discussion about natural disasters in general, reading of given text related to natural disasters and post – reading activities to test reading comprehension
- Practice of writing skills – students should write an essay about typical natural disasters in their home country and mention the most serious ones .Writing could be set for homework

ANTICIPATED PROBLEMS:

Due to lack of time students may not complete all exercises prepared by the teacher. Teacher has to control the time and if any activities omitted - ask students to make all these as homework.

Students may have some problems with unknown words during the Activity 1 and 3.

To prevent it, teacher provides dictionaries.

PROCEDURE:

Stage I - Lesson Routines (3 min)

- > Greetings.
- > Checking the register.

- > Checking homework.
- > Writing the subject on the board.

Stage II - Warming - up (4 min)

Activity 1 should motivate students and focus them on given topic. Students complete the names of natural disasters . The pictures and dictionaries help them to identify the right ones.

Stage III - Listening (13 min)

In this part of the lesson students watch the video about a volcano. Before watching the teacher should check understanding of key words of this topic.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WgktM2luLok>

Listening comprehension is tested by follow – up exercises in Activity2. For better understanding students can use atlases or GOOGLE SEARCH ENGINE.

Stage IV - Pre – reading (5 min)

Discussion about natural disasters in general and their impact on people’s lives and nature as well.

Stage V - Reading (10 min)

Teacher asks students to read the text (Activity 3) and pay special attention to the highlighted words.

<http://www.basicplanet.com/natural-disasters/>

Stage VI - Post – reading (5 min)

Teacher asks a few questions to find out the level of understanding.

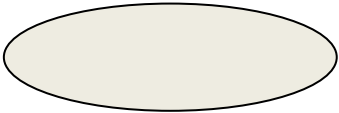
Reading comprehension is also tested by exercises in Activity 3.

Stage VII - Writing activity (5 min)

Writing could be set for homework. Students should write an essay about typical natural disasters in their home country and mention the most serious ones.

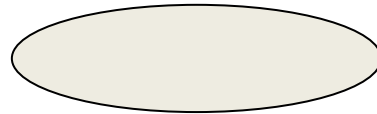
ACTIVITY 1

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.

1.  are the most often occurred natural disasters in the USA.



2. Earthquakes cause huge waves in the sea called




3. The dog is helping to look for the people hit by





4. The buildings in the picture were destroyed by the natural disaster called



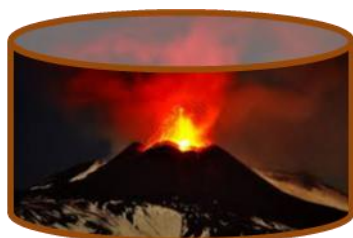
5.  are the most occurred natural disasters in the USA.



6. Numerous cyclones result in



7. Etna is a



ACTIVITY 2

1. Match the name of the volcano and the name of the island:

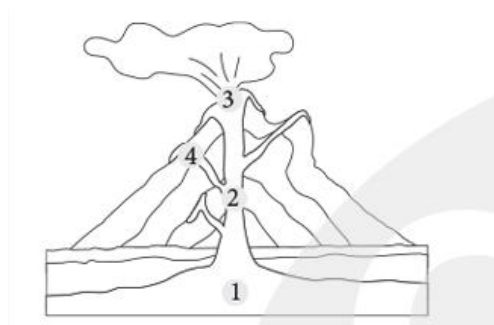
a) Fudžr
b) Etna
c) Mauna Loa
d) Krakatau
e) Hekla

1) Sicília
2) Anak Krakatau
3) Honšú
4) Island
5) Havaj

Correct pairs: a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____

2. Watch the video and label the parts of a volcano :

1.
2.
3.
4.



3. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F)

- a) Erruption is the moment of the magma uprush on the earth surface.
b) The temperature of magma reaches up to 1200° C.
c) Lava is magma which is coming up to the earth surface.
d) Volcanic vent is the way of magma coming up from the lava hearth to the earth surface.

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ACTIVITY 3



What is a natural disaster?

The definition of natural disasters is any catastrophic event that is caused by nature or the natural processes of the earth. The **severity** of a disaster is measured in lives lost, economic loss, and the ability of the population to rebuild. Events that occur in unpopulated areas are not considered disasters. So a flood on an uninhabited island would not count as a disaster, but a flood in a populated area is called a natural disaster. All natural disasters cause loss in some way. Depending on the severity, lives can be lost in any number of disasters. Falling buildings or trees, freezing to death, being washed away, or **heat stroke** are just some of the deadly effects. Some disasters cause more loss of life than others, and population **density** affects the death count as well.

Then there is loss of **property**, which affects people's living quarters, transportation, **livelihood**, and means to live. Fields **saturated in salt water** after tsunamis take years to grow crops again. Homes destroyed by floods, hurricanes, cyclones, landslides and avalanches, a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake are often beyond repair or take a lot of time to become livable again. Personal effects, **memorabilia**, vehicles, and documents also take a hit after many natural disasters. The natural disasters that really affect people worldwide tend to become more intense as the years go on. Frequency of earthquakes, mega storms, and heat waves has gone up considerably in the last few decades. Heavy population in areas that get hit by floods, cyclones, and hurricanes has meant that more lives are lost. In some areas, the population has gotten somewhat prepared for the eventuality of disasters and **shelters** are built for hurricanes and tornadoes. However, loss of property is still a problem, and predicting many natural disasters isn't easy.

Scientists, geologists, and storm watchers work hard to predict major disasters and **avert** as much damage as possible. With all the technology available, it's become easier to predict major storms, blizzards, cyclones, and other weather related natural disasters. But there are still natural disasters that come up rather **unexpectedly**, such as earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, or even volcanic eruptions. Sometimes, a time of warning is there, but it's often very short with catastrophic results. Areas that are not used to disasters affected by flash floods or sudden hail storms can be affected in an extreme way.

However, despite the many natural disasters the world over, mankind has shown amazing resilience. When an area or country is badly affected by a natural disaster, the reaction is always one of solidarity and aid is quick to come. There are organizations set up with the primary goal of being prepared for natural disasters. These groups work on global and local scale rescue work. Aside from those who have chosen to make disaster relief their life-work, when disasters hit, it's the individuals who step in who help to make a difference.

Many people talk about when a disaster has hit and their neighbors and countrymen have come to aid, often to their own loss. People will step in and donate items, time, and skills in order to help those affected by a natural disaster. Celebrities will often do what they can to raise money through concerts, phone marathons, and visiting affected areas with aid. People have also shown that they can rebuild, lives can be remade or start over. Trauma is a big after effect of natural disasters and getting counseling has been the focus of aid—to heal emotionally as well as physically. It’s clear that natural disasters are a part of life as we know it. However, science is making it more possible to predict, aid is faster at coming, and people are learning how to rebuild in safer areas.

<http://www.basicplanet.com/natural-disasters/>

1. Match the highlighted words in the text with the definitions below:

1. fever and weakness caused by being outside in the heat of the sun for too long
2. protection from danger or from wind , rain, hot sun, etc.
3. to prevent something unpleasant from happening
4. to make something very wet and salty
5. the way you earn money in order to live
6. the thing or things that someone owns
7. things that you keep or collect because they are connected with famous person,event, time
8. the degree to which an area is filled with things or people
9. you don't think it will happen , it's surprising for you
10. importance, seriousness of the problem

2. Read the text and complete the sentences. Use one or two words from the text.

1. So a flood on an uninhabited island would not count as a disaster , but a flood in a populated area is called a disaster. (1 word)
2. Some disasters cause more loss of life than others, and population density the death count as well. (1 word)
3. Fields saturated in after tsunamis take years to grow crops again. (2words)
4. However , loss of property is still a problem, and many natural disasters isn't easy. (1 word)
5. Areas that are not used to disasters affected by or sudden hail storms can be affected in an extreme way. (2 words)