



SPŠ POVAŽSKÁ BYSTRICA - SLOVAKIA

LESSON PLAN

TIME: 45 min

SUBJECT: "EARTHQUAKES –LISTENING, READING AND WRITING COMPREHENSION."

AIMS:

- Practice of vocabulary related to earthquakes
- Practice of listening skills while watching a video "What is an earthquake ?" and listening comprehension in follow – up exercises
- Practice of reading skills : discussion about earthquakes in general, reading of given text related to natural disasters and post – reading activities to test reading comprehension
- Practice of writing skills – students should find information about topic : What to do before, during and after earthquake?

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 given activities.

To prevent it, teacher provides dictionaries.

PROCEDURE:

Stage I - Lesson Routines (5 min)

- > Greetings.
- > Checking the register.

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

Stage II - Warming - up (4 min)

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

Stage III - Listening (10 min)

In this part of the lesson students watch the video about an earthquake.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlePrsXTGxQ> (Facts & Information)

Listening comprehension is tested by follow – up exercises in Activity1.

Stage IV - Pre – reading (3 min)

Activity 2 should motivate students and focus them on given topic. They get key words related to earthquakes. Understanding of key words is checked by a teacher. Using of mother tongue is possible.

Stage V - Reading (10 min)

Teacher asks students to read the text (Activity 2).

<http://eschooltoday.com/natural-disasters/earthquakes/what-is-an-earthquake.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>

<https://people.uwec.edu/jolhm/EH/Toivonen/types.htm>

Stage VI - Post – reading (8 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 on the topic “What to do before, during, after an earthquake?”

They can use the following links:

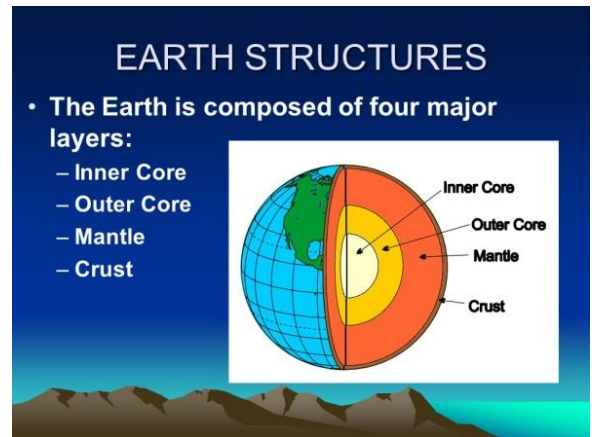
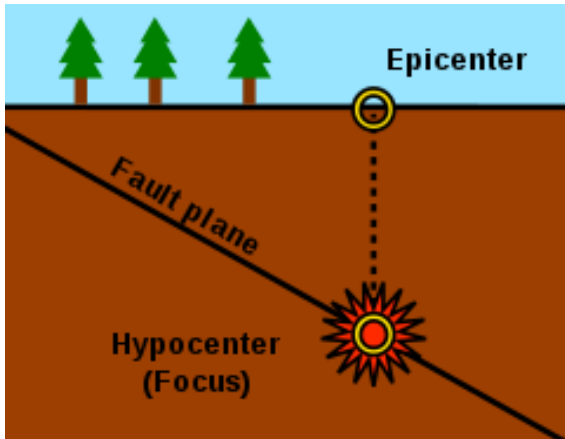
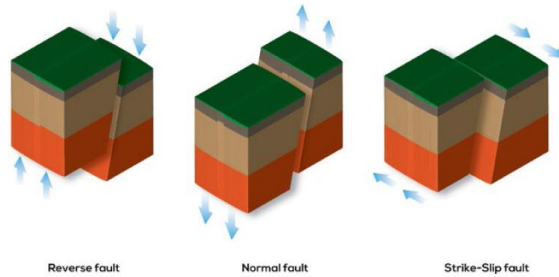
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZ9T2e7GFxg>

<http://www.geo.mtu.edu/UPSeis/bda.html>

[https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1500603026571-229c0197f44506fd6153211215826b76/What To Do Fact Sheet Revised July 2017.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1500603026571-229c0197f44506fd6153211215826b76/What%20To%20Do%20Fact%20Sheet%20Revised%20July%202017.pdf)

ACTIVITY 1

Earthquake



Watch the video about earthquakes and do following exercises:

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

Complete the sentences : (use given pictures)

1. The surface where they slip is called a
2. Earthquakes are recorded by instruments called
3. The earth has four major layers:.....

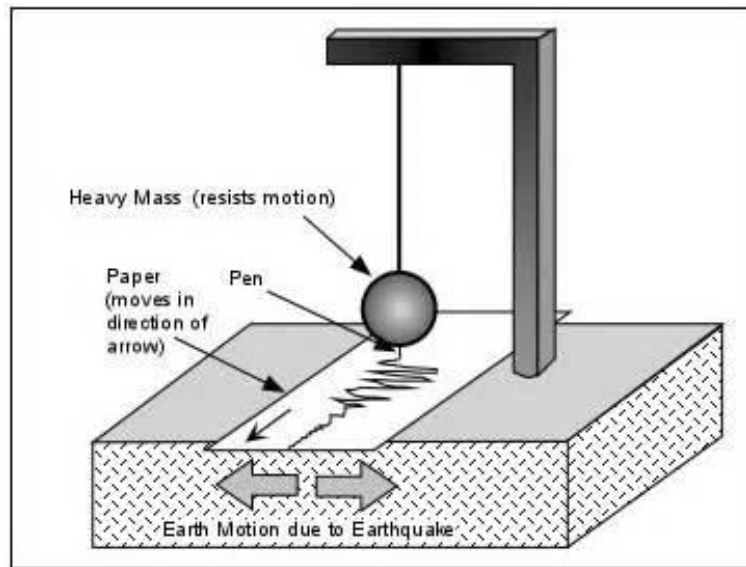
Correct the sentence :

4. The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the epicenter and the location directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the hypocenter.

Choose the correct answer:

5. Which of the following is responsible for rapid changes to earth's surface caused by shifting plates?

- a) rivers
- b) erosion
- c) earthquakes
- d) glaciers



ACTIVITY 2

KEY WORDS

sheer nature's power, natural occurrences, rumblings of the earth's surface,
tension, prolonged, to flatten an entire city, to toss people around, seabed,
to trigger landslides, faults

Reading: Earthquakes

Turn on the TV or read the newspapers and almost always there is something devastating happening somewhere as a result of sheer nature's power. Examples of such natural occurrences are hurricanes, tornados, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, flooding, earthquakes and tsunamis. These are usually not caused directly by humans, but their effects live with us for a long time. In this lesson we shall look at one of such natural occurrences...earthquakes!

What is an Earthquake?

Simply, earthquakes are the rumblings, shaking or rolling of the earth's surface. It is usually what happens when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip past one another, or break apart from each other as a result of tension caused by prolonged energy build up.

Earthquakes come in many forms. It can be felt as a shock under your feet, or may be very powerful and destructive enough to flatten an entire city. They can happen anywhere, land or sea.

<http://eschooltoday.com/natural-disasters/earthquakes/what-is-an-earthquake.html>

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes can range in size from those that are so weak that they cannot be felt to those violent enough to toss people around and destroy whole cities. The seismicity or seismic activity of an area refers to the frequency, type and size of earthquakes experienced over a period of time.

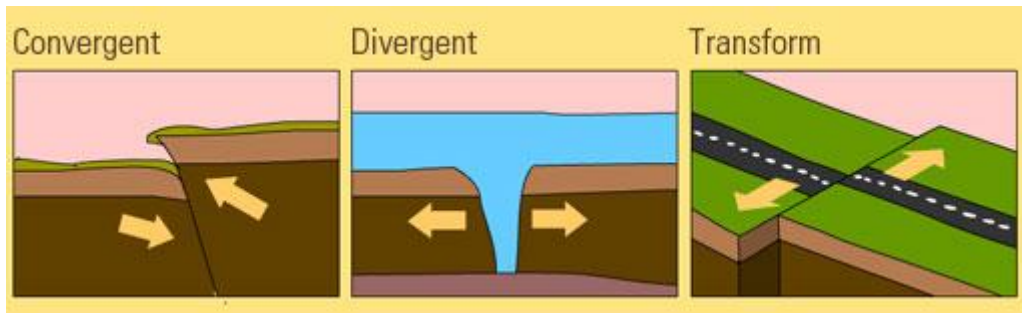
At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacement of the ground. When the epicenter of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed may be displaced sufficiently to cause a tsunami. Earthquakes can also trigger landslides, and occasionally volcanic activity. In its most general sense, the word earthquake is used to describe any seismic event — whether natural or caused by humans — that generates seismic waves. Earthquakes are caused mostly by rupture of geological faults, but also by other events such as volcanic activity, landslides, mine blasts, and nuclear tests. An earthquake's point of initial rupture is called its focus or hypocenter. The epicenter is the point at ground level directly above the hypocenter.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earthquake>

Types of Earthquakes & Faults

There are four different types of earthquakes: tectonic, volcanic, collapse and explosion.

- A **tectonic** earthquake is one that occurs when the earth's crust breaks due to geological forces on rocks and adjoining plates that cause physical and chemical changes.



- A **volcanic** earthquake is any earthquake that results from tectonic forces which occur in conjunction with volcanic activity.
- A **collapse** earthquake are small earthquakes in underground caverns and mines that are caused by seismic waves produced from the explosion of rock on the surface.
- An **explosion** earthquake is an earthquake that is the result of the detonation of a nuclear and/or chemical device.

<https://people.uwec.edu/jolhm/EH/Toivonen/types.htm>

ACTIVITY 3

Read the sentences about Earthquakes. Are these sentences T(true) or F(false)? If the sentence is false, correct it.

1. Earthquakes come in little forms.



2. Earthquakes can happen anywhere, land or sea.



3. An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.



4. When the epicenter of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed cannot be displaced sufficiently to cause a tsunami.



5. Earthquakes can also trigger landslides, and occasionally volcanic activity.



6. There are only two different types of earthquakes: tectonic and explosion.



7. A volcanic earthquake is one that occurs when the earth's crust breaks due to geological forces on rocks and adjoining plates that cause physical and chemical changes.



8. A tectonic earthquake is any earthquake that results from tectonic forces which occur in conjunction with volcanic activity.



9. A collapse earthquake are small earthquakes in underground caverns and mines that are caused by seismic waves produced from the explosion of rock on the surface.



10. An explosion earthquake is an earthquake that is the result of the detonation of a nuclear and/or chemical device.

