

# 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

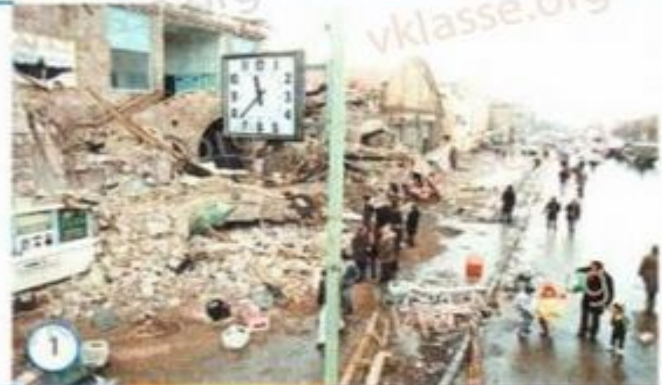


## Section 5

## Is the Earth a dangerous place?

**76** Listen and read the words.  
Label the pictures.

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

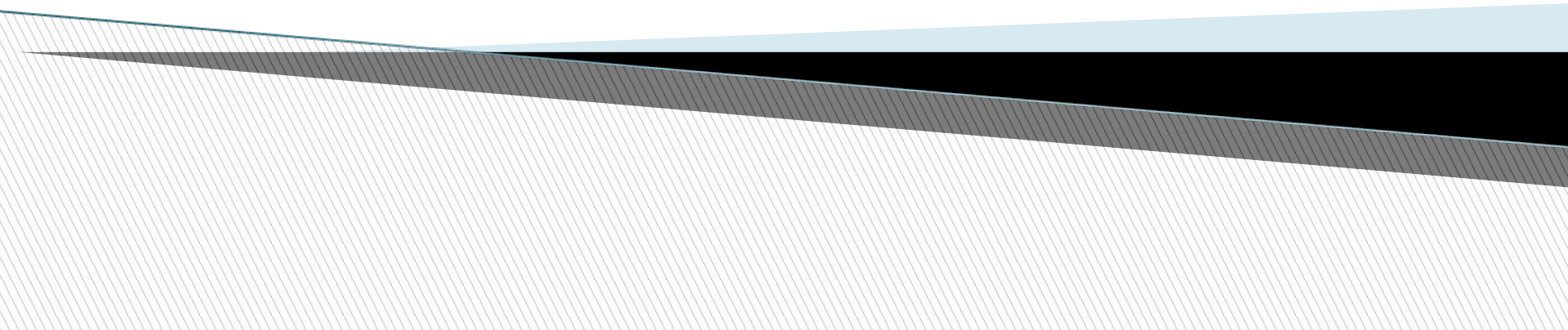


**disaster** [di:'za:ste] - бедствие,  
несчастье

**a terrible disaster** - ужасное  
несчастье

**a disaster area** - территория  
бедствия

**disastrous** - бедственный



**earthquake** [ˈɜːθkweɪk] **землетрясение**

**Hurricane** [ˈhʌrɪkən] **ураган**

**tornado** [toːˈneɪdəu] **торнадо**

**volcano** [vəlˈkeɪnəu] **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

[eɪ]

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.

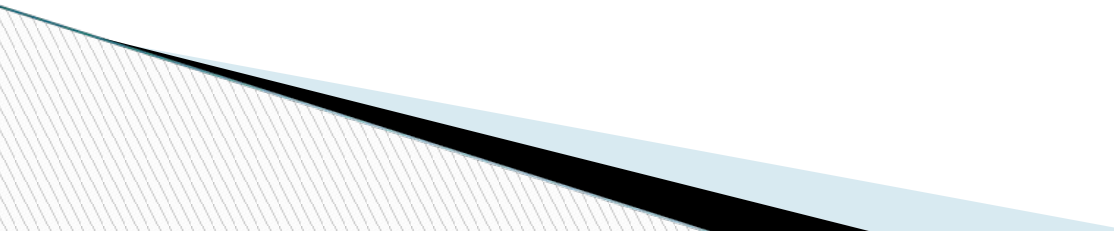
- a) True   b) False   c) Not stated

5. After flood the streets and roads are clean and freshly washed.

- a) True   b) False   c) Not stated

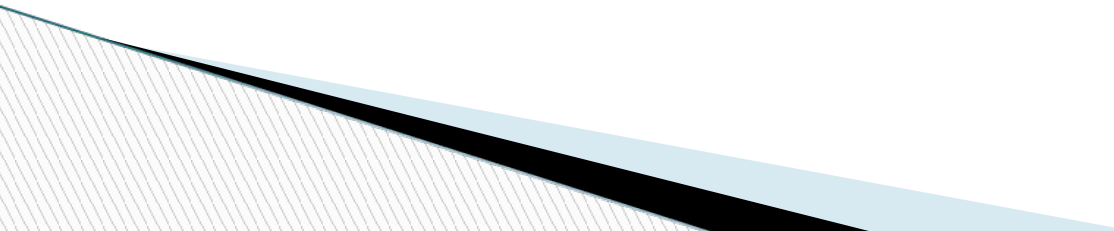
6. Emergency workers have a lot to do after the water has gone away.

- 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

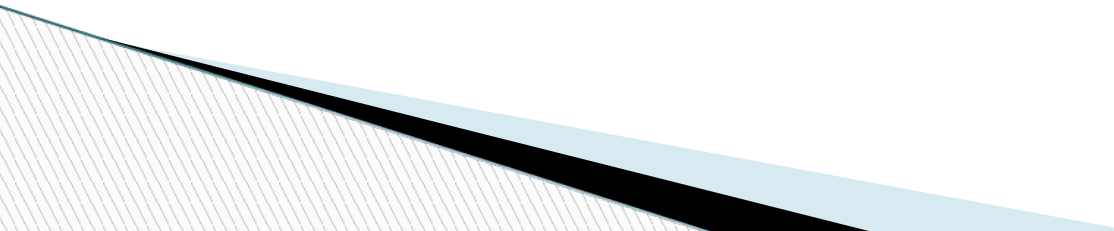
	Continents	Countries
<b>Earthquakes</b>		
<b>Hurricanes</b>		
<b>Tornadoes</b>		
<b>Volcanoes</b>		

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

**Use the structure and say**

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

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



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

**to shake (shook, shaken) –**

**трясти,**

**shake with anger\laughter-**

**трястись**

**shake like a leaf –**

**трястись от  
гнева/смеха**

**shake hands with each other,**

**shake each other's hands -**

**трястись как  
листь**

**пожимать  
руки**

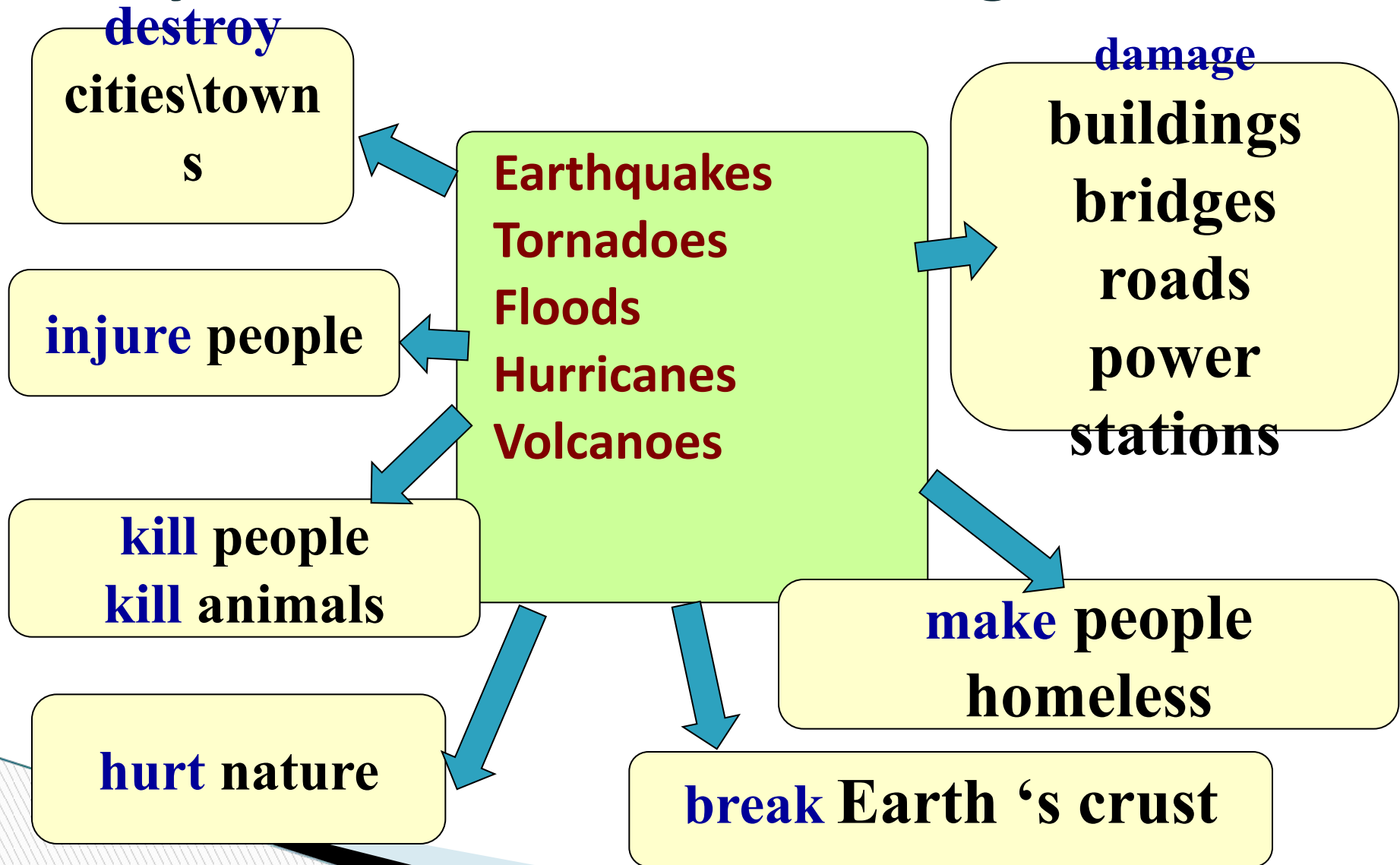
**shake a head –**

**мотать  
головой**

<b>hurt –</b>	<b>причинять боль, вредить</b>
<b>be badly\ seriously hurt -</b>	<b>сильно повредиться</b>
<b>...wouldn't hurt a fly –</b>	<b>...и мухи не обидит</b>
<b>to break Earth 's crust –</b>	<b>разрушать земную кору</b>
<b>to predict -</b>	<b>предсказать</b>



# 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• past habits or states</li><li>• finished actions with time words (see below)</li></ul>	We use past continuous to talk about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• something that was in progress during a period of time in the past</li><li>• something that was happening in the middle of some other action or event in the past</li></ul>
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?