**Задачи урока:**

 Формировать общие представления о  техногенных и природных катастрофах

 (**Чернобыльской трагедии;** Фукусима); развивать умение работать с различными источниками информации (видео, аудио, текст); расширять лексический запас учеников; развивать навык связного рассказа по теме; развивать умение «слышать» информацию и производить отбор; формулировать свою позицию и излагать информацию

 Предметная цель: создать содержательные и организационные условия для самостоятельного применения школьниками комплекса знаний и способов деятельности.

 Форма проведения урока: учебное занятие комплексного применения знаний и способов деятельности.

**Ход урока.**

**1. Оргмомент, вступительное слово учителя:**

 Some hundreds of years ago people lived in harmony with nature, because industry was not much developed. Today, however, the contradictions between man and nature are dramatic.

The twenty first century is a century of the scientific and technological progress. The achievements of the mankind in mechanization and automation of industrial processes, in chemical industry and conquering outer space, in the creation of atomic power stations and ships are amazing. But at the same time, this progress gave birth to a very serious problem – the problem of environment.

 **What do you know about April 26, 1986 ?** (проблема)

It is regarded as the worst accident ever in the history of nuclear power.

**2. Просмотр видеоурока.** (43. Chernobyl disaster VIDEOUROKI.net)

Перед просмотром видеоурока предлагаются карточки с вопросами:

1. How and when did the world know about Chernobyl tragedy?
2. What were causes of the accident?
3. What do you know about Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
4. How did people from Pripyat spend time on April 26, 1986?
5. Who were the heroes of Chernobyl?

Посмотрев видео, учащиеся отвечают на вопросы. Возможен другой вариант работы – работа с текстом.

Read the text and answer the questions:

The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant is located near the city of Pripyat in north central Ukraine. The Chernobyl tragedy was an accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant on April 26, 1986 at 01:23 a.m., consisting of an explosion at the plant and subsequent radioactive contamination of the surround­ing geographic area. The power plant is located, near Pripyat, Ukraine, at the time part of the Soviet Union. A plume of radioactive fallout drifted over parts of the western Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe, Scandinavia, the UK, Ireland and eastern North America. Large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were badly contaminated, resulting in the evacuation and resettlement of over 336,000 people. About 60% of the radioactive fallout landed in Belarus, according to official post-Soviet data.

It is difficult to tally accurately the number of deaths caused by the events at Chernobyl, as the Soviet-era cover-up made it difficult to track down victims. Lists were incomplete, and Soviet authorities later forbade doctors to cite "radiation" on death certificates. Most of the expected long-term fatalities, especially those from cancer, have not yet actually oc­curred, and will be difficult or even impossible to attribute specifically to the accident.

 The world's worst nuclear accident, at Chernobyl in April 1986, was all the more alarming for taking place under a veil of secrecy, behind the Iron Curtain. One of four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, 70 miles (110 km) north of Kiev, exploded at 01:23 local time on Saturday 26 April. The radioactive fallout was detected in Sweden the following Monday morning, but all day the Soviet authorities refused to admit anything out of the ordinary had occurred.Only at 9pm, after Swedish diplomats gave notice they were about to file an official alert with the International Atomic Energy Authority, did Moscow finally issue a terse, five-sentence statement: "An accident has occurred at Chernobyl nuclear power station. One of the atomic reactors has been damaged. Measures are being taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident. Aid is being given to the victims. A government commission has been set up."

 No-one was left more in the dark than the Soviet citizens most closely affected. At first, life continued as normal in Pripyat, the model town built to house power station staff and their families, just two kilometres (one mile) from the Chernobyl plant. Most people spent the Saturday outside, enjoying the unusually warm spring weather. Sixteen weddings took place. The town was only evacuated 36 hours after the accident, while the evacuation of nearby villages took several more days.Meanwhile in Kiev, citizens went ahead with their May Day parade, five days after the accident, completely unaware of the radiation bearing down on them.

The heroes of the drama were those who battled the reactor, despite the intense radiation: People who put out the fires, who pumped water into the reactor or bathed it in liquid nitrogen, who dropped sand and lead from helicopters, dived into pools beneath the reactor to open sluice gates, or burrowed under the foundations to install a system of heat-exchanging pipes. And then the men who spent the summer erecting a vast concrete and steel sarcophagus above the reactor to seal it off from wind and rain.

 Most of the rules that the plant operators were accused of breaking, we now know, were only written after the accident. The chief problem, it is generally accepted, was the flawed design of the reactor.

**3**. As you know the Chernobyl tragedy was a technological disaster. Вut **What do you know about** natural disasters? What do you know about the tsunami and nuclear meltdown on 11 March 2011 in the northeast coast of Japan?

There was a natural disaster - **Fukushima**tragedy. Read the text and answer

What …. you know… you do not know…. you want to know.

(после прочтения следует обсудить данную информацию)

*On 11 March 2011 an earthquake occurred at 14:46 Japan Standard Time (JST) off the northeast coast of Japan. Units 4, 5 and 6 had been shut down prior to the earthquake for planned maintenance. The remaining reactors were shut down automatically after the earthquake, and the remaining decay heat of the fuel was being cooled with power from emergency generators. The subsequent tsunami disabled emergency generators required to cool the reactors. Over the following three weeks there was evidence of a partial nuclear meltdown in units 1, 2 and 3: visible explosions, suspected to be caused by hydrogen gas, in units 1 and 3; a suspected explosion in unit 2, that may have damaged the primary containment vessel; and a possible uncovering of the units 1, 3 and 4 spent fuel pools. Radiation releases caused large evacuations, concern about food and water supplies, and treatment of nuclear workers.*

*The events at units 1, 2 and 3 have been rated at Level 7 (major release of radioactive material with widespread health and environmental effects r­equiring implementation of planned and extended countermeasures) on the International Nuclear Event Scale, and those at unit 4 as Level 3 (Serious Incident) events.*

*On April 3, two bodies were discovered in the basement turbine room after the workers likely ran there during the tsunami.*

**4. Подведение итогов работы**

 The progress gave birth to a very serious problem – the problem of environment. Some problems we discuss at the lesson. Another we’ll discuss tomorrow. Look through information for our lesson.

Chernobyl disaster

Урок истории-английского языка в 11 классе

Тема история: Страна в период перестройки

Тема английский язык: Опасности

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