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Электронное пособие: совершенствование методического обеспечения современного урока иностранного языка.

Структура электронного пособия к учебнику Н. В. Юхнель «MagicTour» (7 класс) повышенный уровень

Одним из приоритетных направлений процесса информатизации современного общества является внедрение новых информационных технологий в систему образования, создание и использование компьютерных учебников, словарей и других тестирующих, диагностирующих, контролирующих и оценивающих систем. При обучении иностранным языкам, по мнению А. А. Андреева, информационные технологии не заменяют собой традиционные методы, а дополняют и поддерживают их. К электронному учебнику следует подходить как к средству поддержки процесса обучения.

Процесс обучения с применением электронного учебника характеризуется:

- наличием специфической системы управления процессом обучения;
- оптимизацией учебного материала;
- наличием средств диагностики и коррекции знаний;
- системой обратной связи.

Учебники Н. В. Юхнель «MagicTour», рекомендованные Министерством образования Республики Беларусь для гимназий, знакомят учащихся с живым, актуальным языком и предлагают интересные упражнения для тренировки восприятия и понимания иноязычной речи на слух и развития устной речи. Однако в нем мало текстов для чтения, почти отсутствует система упражнений по формированию лексико-грамматических навыков, и нет грамматического справочника, представляющего теоретический материал на доступном для учащихся данного возраста уровне. Развитие устной коммуникации невозможно без хорошо сформированных лексико-грамматических навыков. Восполнить недостатки этого учебника позволяет электронное пособие, раздел из которого мы предлагаем далее.

Электронное пособие к учебнику Н. В. Юхнель «MagicTour» для 7 класса (повышенный уровень) содержит:

- теоретический грамматический материал по годовому курсу данного учебника;
- систему упражнений по освоению активной лексики и грамматики;
- тексты для чтения с упражнениями для проверки их понимания;
- тестовые задания для контроля уровня сформированности лексико-грамматических навыков;
- презентационные материалы по темам.

Содержание пособия позволяет обеспечить учебно-тренировочную деятельность на основе систематической помощи.

Электронное пособие создано в модульной объектно-ориентированной динамической учебной среде Modle, имеющей простую и удобную систему навигации, аналогичную системе в программе «Знак», по которой работают практически во всех школах республики. Навигация позволяет быстро перейти к нужному фрагменту учебного материала и осуществить контроль и коррекцию выполняемых упражнений. Данное электронное пособие не повторяет материал учебника, а содержит дополнительные материалы для работы по курсу и гармонично сочетается с ним на всех этапах обучения: ознакомление с новым материалом, тренировка, применение, контроль.

Данное электронное пособие ориентировано на развитие интеллектуального потенциала обучаемых, на формирование умений самостоятельно приобретать знания, осуществлять разнообразные виды самостоятельной деятельности, чем стимулирует дальнейшее самостоятельное изучение английского языка. Оно обеспечивает оперативную обратную связь и контроль действий обучаемых, немедленное и постоянное подкрепление правильности учебных действий каждого учащегося и предоставляет возможность самоконтроля и контроля уровня знаний, умений и навыков. Недостатком пособия является то, что в него не включены анимационные модели.

Материал электронного пособия распределен по разделам, соответствующим разделам учебника.

Каждый раздел включает:

1. Систему упражнений по формированию лексических навыков. Упражнения по работе над лексикой построены по мере возрастания сложностей и включают в себя следующие разновидности:
 - ✓ соотнести слово с его дефиницией, найти пары синонимов или антонимов, построить словосочетания (использовался тип теста «на соответствие»), вставить пропущенные слова (использовался тип теста «множественный выбор»). После выполнения упражнения дается ключ, показывающий правильно и неправильно сделанные выборы, и выставляется отметка. По необходимости упражнение выполняется несколько раз;
 - ✓ упражнения на построение предложений из слов и словосочетаний, на перифраз, перевод на английский язык и на нахождение ошибок (использовался тип теста «короткий ответ»). Для того чтобы ускорить выполнение упражнения и экономить время, учащиеся могут пользоваться функцией копирования и вставки предложений. После выполнения каждого предложения программа оценивает правильность выполнения, и ученик при необходимости может сделать еще одну или несколько попыток. После завершения выполнения всего упражнения программа дает правильный вариант и оценку работы учащегося.
2. Грамматический справочник по соответствующей грамматической теме создан в элементе «Лекция». Он включает краткое и доступное объяснение данного грамматического явления и примеры. После ознакомления с теоретическим материалом учащимся предлагается ответить на вопросы по лекции, которые проверяют правильность усвоения (тип теста «множественный выбор»). Если ответ на вопрос правильный, учащийся переходит к следующему вопросу, если нет, то программа автоматически возвращает его к лекции.
3. Далее предложена система грамматических упражнений. Упражнения по работе над грамматикой построены на лексическом материале курса и позволяют не только тренировать употребление грамматических конструкций, но и закреплять навыки владения активной лексикой. Они включают в себя упражнения следующих видов:
 - ✓ выбрать правильную грамматическую форму из предложенных вариантов, соединить части предложений в одно. Данные упражнения даются в типе

теста «множественный выбор» с ключом после завершения выполнения всего упражнения;

- ✓ вставить глаголы в нужной форме, перефразировать предложения, вставляя нужные глаголы, перевести предложения из прямой речи в косвенную, найти грамматические ошибки (использован тип текста «короткий ответ»).
4. Текст для чтения по разговорной теме данного раздела и упражнения на проверку понимания текста. К тексту предложены упражнения на правильные и неправильные утверждения и на выбор правильного варианта продолжения предложений или ответов на них (тип теста «верно-неверно», «множественный выбор»).
 5. Систему упражнений для проверки знания активной лексики и грамматики.
 6. Слайд -фильм по теме раздела, где обобщается материал текстов и упражнений по данной теме. Слайд-фильм содержит материалы для подготовки устного монологического высказывания по данной теме.

Программа Moodle предоставляет преподавателю возможность дополнять и совершенствовать учебное пособие. Достаточно иметь любой web-браузер и использовать режим администратора, чтобы дополнять и изменять содержимое тестов, презентации и текстов.

Электронное пособие было разработано совместно с учителем информатики гимназии Жанной Станиславовной Харкевич.

Мы полагаем, что применение электронного пособия позволит активизировать познавательную деятельность учащихся в процессе обучения иностранным языкам, поможет реализовывать лично ориентированный подход к обучению, обеспечить индивидуализацию и дифференциацию обучения, повысит интенсивность и эффективность учебного процесса

Материалы электронного пособия по теме «Ecology».

1. Система упражнений по формированию навыков формирования лексических навыков.

I. Match the words and their definitions:

1. air, 2. to pollute, 3. to raise, 4. to cause, 5. to destroy, 6. to reduce, 7. to throw away, 8. habitat, 9. species, 10.waste.

- a). the natural home of plants and animals
- b). to ruin
- c). a group of animals and plants which are similar
- d). the mixture of gasses that surround the Earth
- e). to make something smaller or less in size
- f). to get rid of something you don't need
- g). to make dirty
- h). to lift up
- i). to be the reason
- j). to spend uselessly

Key:

1d, 2g, 3h, 4i, 5b, 6e, 7f, 8a, 9c, 10j.

I. Match the words to make phrases:

1. to stop, 2. to protect, 3. to do, 4. to rise, 5. to pollute, 6. to cause, 7. to reduce, 8. to reuse
- a). harm to nature, b). cutting down forests, c). green house effect, d). endangered species
 e). to our feet, f). lakes and rivers, g). glass bottles, h). waste.

Keys:

1b, 2d, 3a, 4e, 5f, 6c, 7h, 8g

II. Use the necessary words to complete the sentences:

1. Waste paper can be It can save many trees.
2. Before Christmas people in Italy ... old furniture.
3. Try to do as much as possible. You shouldn't ... time.
4. We should try to ... our usage of water.
5. Smoking does ... to everyone's health.
6. Waste from factories ... water in rivers and lakes.
7. When farmers cut down rainforests they destroy the ... of many birds and animals.
8. Cars and factory gases ... green house effect.
9. Acid rains ... forests and damage buildings and statues.
10. Swedish children ... a campaign to save rainforests of Costa Rica.
11. Lots of unusual ... of plants and animals live in rainforests.
12. .. are the lungs of our planet.

Species, harm, waste, habitat, reused, throw away, cause, reduce, destroy, pollutes, pollution, raised, rainforests

Keys: 1reused, 2throw away, 3waste, 4 reduce, 5harm, 6pollute, 7habitat, 8cause, 9 destroy, 10raised, 11species, 13 rainforests.

IV. Make up sentences:

1. plants and factories \ towns and cities \ the air\ in \ and \ our \ pollute.
2. no species of fish \ polluted \ can \ live \ in water\ which\ is\ by oil.
3. water \ a washing machine \ a bath \ and \ need \ every day \ much.
4. you\ using\should\ turn off \water\ you\ when\ aren`t \it.
5. schoolchildren \for \collect\should \paper\ recycling.
6. traffic\ for\ noise\ harmful\ is \birds.

Keys:

1. **Plants and factories pollute the air in our towns and cities.**
2. **No species of fish can live in water which is polluted by oil.**
3. **A washing machine and a bath need much water every day.**
A bath and a washing machine need much water every day.
4. **You should turn off water when you aren`t using it.**
5. **Schoolchildren should collect paper for recycling.**
6. **Traffic noise is harmful for birds.**

Y. Say it in another way.

1. People are destroying **the place where** the Manus Island tree snail **lives**.
2. Different **kinds** of unusual animals live in Australia.
3. People **have destroyed** many rainforests.
4. Green Peace organization **started** the campaign to save whales.
5. When we **use** paper **more than once** we save trees.
6. Factories and cars wastes **make** the air in big cities **dirty**.

Keys:

1. **People are destroying the habitat of Manus Island tree snail.**
2. **Different species of unusual animals live in Australia.**
3. **People have cut down many rainforests.**
4. **Green Peace organization raised the campaign to save whales.**
5. **When we reuse paper we save trees.**
6. **Factories and cars wastes pollute the air in big cities.**

2. Грамматический справочник.

Настоящее совершенное время в страдательном залоге

Present Perfect Passive

Настоящее совершенное время в страдательном залоге, как и в действительном, употребляется для обозначения действия, которое имело место в прошлом, но его результат важен для настоящего момента.

Как всегда при употреблении страдательного залога подлежащее выражено существительным или местоимением, которое не выполняет действие, описанное сказуемым.

The letters have already been sent. Don't worry.

Не беспокойся, письма уже отправлены.

Present Perfect Passive образуется при помощи глагола to be в форме Present Perfect и формы (Participle II) основного глагола.

Has been + 3 форма глагола

Have been + 3 форма глагола

Present Perfect Passive, как и Present Perfect Active, обычно употребляется с наречиями, которые указывают на связь результата выполненного действия с моментом речи **ever, never, yet, already, just** и предлогами **for, since**.

The rule has just been explained.

Правило только что объяснили.

В отрицательных предложениях с Present Perfect Passive отрицательная частица **not** ставится **после вспомогательного глагола** have / has.

I have not been told about it.

Мне не сказали об этом.

В вопросительных предложениях вспомогательный глагол have / has ставится перед подлежащим.

Have you been allowed to do it?

Тебе позволили делать это?

Вопросы к лекции Present Perfect Passive.

1. Present Perfect Passive обозначает действие, которое (произошло в прошлом \ произошло в прошлом и важно для момента речи \ происходит в момент речи)
 2. В предложениях с Present Perfect Passive подлежащее (обозначает того, кто выполняет действие \ обозначает объект, на который направлено действие \ обозначает действие)
 3. В отрицательных предложениях частица **not** ставится (после вспомогательного глагола \ перед вспомогательным глаголом \ в конце предложения)
3. Система грамматических упражнений.

I. In each group of verbs find the one in the Present Perfect Passive.

1. destroyed, is destroyed, was destroyed, has been destroyed, has destroyed.
2. cut down, are cut down, were cut down, have been cut down, will be cut down
3. raised, has been raised, have raised, were raised, has raised
4. were reduced, is reduced, have been reduced, has reduced, have reduced
5. produces, produced, were produced, have been produced, has produced
6. are polluted, have polluted, have been polluted, were polluted, has polluted.

Keys:1. , has been destroyed, 2. have been cut down, 3. has been raised, 4. have been reduced, 5. have been produced, 6. have been polluted

II. Chose the right variant.

1. Rabbits (have brought, have been brought) to Australia.
2. The habitat of panda (has destroyed, has been destroyed).
3. The Kagu in the forests of New Caledonia (has killed, has been killed) for meat.
4. Many species of plants and animals (have disappeared, have been disappeared) from the Earth.
5. 43 species of plants (have not found, have not been found) for the last 35-100 years.
6. During the last 10 years 50 new species (have added, have been added) to the list of endangered species in our country.
7. Bears (have not seen, have not been seen) in the central and southern parts of Belarus for the last 10 years.
8. The children of our school (have raised, have been raised) a new campaign “Adopt a homeless cat or dog”.

Keys: 1. have been brought, 2. has been destroyed, 3. has been killed, 4. have disappeared, 5. have not been found, 6. have been added, 7. have not been seen, 8. have raised.

III. Chose the right variant

1. All the books (took, have taken, have been taken, has been taken. take) to the library.
2. Much water (spend, spent, are spent, has been spent, have been spent) on washing up.
3. My composition (rewrite, rewrote, has rewritten, has been rewritten, have been rewritten) twice.
4. I am afraid, the key (lost, has lost, have lost, have been lost, has been lost).
5. All the windows (opened, is opened, have opened, have been opened, open).
6. A nice little kitten (adopt, adopted, has adopted, have adopted, has been adopted) by my elder sister.
7. I (have been praised, praise, praised, have praised, has praised) by the teacher.
8. New rules of water usage (introduce, introduced, have introduced, has introduced, have been introduced) in our family.

Keys:

1. have been taken, 2. has been spent, 3. has been rewritten, 4. has been lost, 5. have been opened, 6. has been adopted, 7. have been praised, 8. have been introduced.

IV. Find the mistakes:

1. Important letters haven` t typed yet.
2. We are spent more water when we take a bath.
3. It takes 300 litres of water to do one Sunday newspaper.
4. The mail has sent in time.
5. A new washing machine and a new dish washer have bought recently.
6. Drivers mustn` t play loudly music in their cars.
7. A lot of time has spent over the telephone.
8. Planes mustn` t fly under large cities.

Keys:

- 1. Important letters haven` t been typed yet.**
- 2. We spent more water when we take a bath.**

- 3. It takes 300 litres of water to make one Sunday newspaper.**
- 4. The mail has been sent in time.**
- 5. A new washing machine and a new dish washer have been bought recently.**
- 6. Drivers mustn't play loud music in their cars.**
- 7. A lot of time has been spent over the telephone.**
- 8. Planes mustn't fly over large cities.**

Y. Rewrite the sentences using Present Perfect Passive.

1. Since 1947 people in Britain have destroyed 50% of the woods.
2. People have hunted white rhinos for years.
3. They have included 360 species of animals and birds in the Red Book of Belarus.
4. Farmers have cut down a large number of rainforests to make orange plantations.
5. The children have raised money for the campaign "Save Rainforests".
6. Our schoolchildren have planted many new trees recently,
7. Swedish schools have bought 7,000 hectares of jungle in Latin America.
8. Cars and factories have polluted many big cities with gases.

Keys:

- 1. 50% of the woods have been destroyed in Britain since 1947.**
- 2. People have hunted white rhinos for years.**
White rhinos have been hunted for years.
- 3. 360 species of animals and birds have been included in the Red Book of Belarus.**
- 4. A large number of rainforests have been cut down to make orange plantations.**
- 5. Money for the campaign "Save Rainforests" has been raised by children.**
- 6. Many new trees have been planted by our schoolchildren recently,**
- 7. 7,000 hectares of jungle in Latin America have been bought by Swedish schools.**
- 8. Many big cities have been polluted with gases by cars and factories.**

4. Текст для чтения.

THE BADGER BOY

After J. H. Patterson

This is a true story. It happened in Canada. There lived a small family named Service. They had a boy. His name was Harry and he was seven years old. Harry was a clever little boy. He was very fond of animals. One day he was caught in a terrible storm in the prairie and did not return home. Search parties were sent out to look for Harry. Two weeks later one of the men saw Harry near a badger's hole. When he called the boy by his name, Harry disappeared in the hole. With

great difficulty the man pulled him out. Harry looked a different boy. He looked wild and did not speak. He beat the man with his hands and feet and tried to run away. The man couldn't calm⁴ the boy. When they reached home, Harry's happy father ran out to meet his son. But instead of speaking to his father Harry gave wild shouts and hit people with his hands.

"My son is now like an animal," his father said. "What's the matter with him, I don't understand."

Harry did not attack his mother but stood silent until she ran up to him and took him in her arms. She calmed the boy and put him to bed. At night the door of the house suddenly opened and a badger appeared. Mr. Service jumped up quickly and was going to shoot the badger. But little Harry jumped out of his bed with the words: "My Badgie! My Badgie!"

Pushing his father aside, he put his arms round the animal's neck.

"Oh, Badgie, my Badgie, I knew you were going to find me!" Harry was saying.

He looked wildly at his father and again spoke to the badger:

"My good friend, I'm not going to let you leave me any more!"

The badger was happy. He made little sounds of happiness and licked the boy's face and hands.

That night, against the wishes of the family, Harry and his animal friend slept together in the same bed. From that time on, Badgie became the friend of the family. Harry and Badgie always played together and never parted. Now Mr. Service often tells the story of the badger to everybody:

"The badger is a mother. She lost her own little cub and took the little boy Harry for her son as he walked into the badger's hole during that terrible storm."

Time passed. Harry grew up and became a strong young man. He was afraid of nobody and nothing. But he never became a hunter like other men in the prairie. He never killed animals. He did not let other men kill animals. He said that people must become friends of animals. Now Harry is an active member of the Nature-protection organization and he explains to people that it is important not only to take care of your own pets at home but protect all wild animals.

Задания к тексту.

I. Choose the right ending.

1. Harry was a. six, b. seven, c. eight
2. One day he was caught in a terrible storm
 a. in the prairie, b. in the forest, c. at home
3. The boy was saved by
 a. his mother, b. a badger, c. his own courage
4. When people found the boy he

- a. disappeared in a hole, b. ran to them, c. ran away
- 5. Badgie stayed with the family
 - a. because the boy was happy to see him
 - b. because it was late
 - c. because parents wanted to keep him in the house
- 6. When Harry grew up he became an active member of
 - a. the Nature-protection organization
 - b. the Hunters club
 - c. the Sport club

Keys: 1b, 2a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6a

II. Write if the sentences are true to the text of false

1. The story happened in Canada.
2. The search party found the boy on the next day.
3. The boy changed very much.
4. The boy didn't attack his mother.
5. The father killed the badger.
6. Harry loved all the animals.

Keys: 1.True. 2. False. 3. True. 4. True. 5.False. 6. True.

5. Тест для контроля усвоения активной лексики и грамматики.

I. Write the underlined words in English.

1. Loud sounds (вызывает) headaches, stomach aches, loss of sleep.
2. (Загрязнение воды) kills many species of sea animals.
3. If you clean your teeth under running water you (расходуешь) much water.
4. Towns (без) cars mean less air pollution, less noise and less car accidents.
5. Children all over the world (собирают) money to save rainforests.
6. About half of all the (виды) of animals that we know come from rainforests.
7. People have been destroying the (среду обитания) of panda.
8. In ancient times people (часто вырубали) forests to build their houses and to plant crops.
9. Hunting (приносит много вреда) to wild life.
10. Lorries and tractors, fridges and TV sets (производятся) in our country.

Keys:

1. Loud sounds cause headaches, stomach aches and loss of sleep.

2. **Water pollution kills many species of sea animals.**
3. **If you clean your teeth under running water you waste much water.**
4. **Towns without cars mean less air pollution, less noise and less car accidents.**
5. **Children all over the world raise money to save rainforests.**
6. **About half of all the species of animals that we know come from rainforests.**
7. **People have been destroying the habitat of panda.**
8. **In ancient times people used to cut down forests to build their houses and to plant crops.**
9. **Hunting does much harm to wild life.**
10. **Lorries and tractors, fridges and TV sets are produced in our country.**

I. Fill in the gaps with the Present Perfect Active or the Present Perfect Passive of the verbs in brackets.

1. Many species are endangered because their habitats ... (to destroy) or they ... (to hunt) for meat, skins or tusks.
2. In the last 500 years about 800 species ... (to die) out because man ... (to destroy) their habitats or just killed them
3. ... you ever ... (to take) part in a green campaign?
4. How much money ... (to raise) so far to save wild animals?
5. Ten hundred people ... (to join) the Clean Air Campaign last week.
6. Newspapers write that about 80% of lakes in Norway ... (to pollute) by acid rain.
7. The area of rain forests ... (to reduce) greatly in the past forty years.
8. They ... (to collect) much waste paper.

Keys: 1. have been destroyed, have been hunted 2. have died, has destroyed 3. have ... taken, 4. has been raised 5. have joined 6. have been polluted 7. has reduced 8. have collected

II. Find the mistakes.

1. The rainforest is one of the older habitats.
2. Scientists are worries because rainforests have cut down by people.
3. Bad habits can be destroyed by our health.
4. Children decided to rise money to save wild animals.
5. The Manus Islands are covered by rainforests.
6. People mustn`t speak loud in public places.
7. Tourists aren`t allow to take CD players to the national parks.
8. 80% of world disasters come from clean water.

Keys:

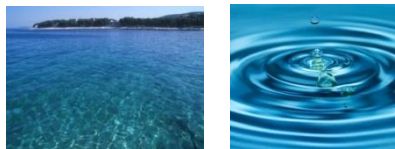
1. **The rainforest is one of the oldest habitats.**
2. **Scientists are worried because rainforests have been cut down by people.**
3. **Bad habits can destroy our health.**
4. **Children decided to raise money to save wild animals.**
5. **The Manus Islands are covered with rainforests.**
6. **People mustn't speak loudly in public places.**
7. **Tourists aren't allowed to take CD players to the national parks.**
8. **80% of world disasters come from dirty water.**

Презентация.

Ecology.



1. We live on the Earth. It is a very beautiful planet with green forests, blue lakes and rivers and many species of plants and animals. But there are many ecological problems on our planet – water pollution, air pollution, the destroying of rainforests and the disappearing of many plants and animals.



1. The water we have today is the same as the water that was here when the Earth was formed and dinosaurs lived. There is no “new” water. It is recycled because it moves from sea to clouds, then to earth and back again. We need water. Our body is $\frac{2}{3}$ water. To stay healthy we need 2-3 litres of water each day. We could live without food about a month but we could die without water in 4-5 days.



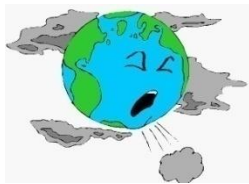
2. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Earth is covered with water. But less than 1% of all water on earth is clean enough to drink. The rest is salty, dirty or frozen. Over 2 billion people don't have enough clean water. 80% of the world diseases come from dirty water.



3. Factories dump waste into rivers, oceans and seas. As a result the water in them becomes polluted and dangerous for animals and fish to live in. Oil tankers are very dangerous too. If a tanker breaks up, oil covers the sea and kills fish and sea birds.



4. We should save water. It is better to take a shower, not a bath and to use a glass to brush teeth. We should wash vegetables in a bowl, not under running water and use our washing machines only when they are full.



5. We need fresh air too. But smoke from cars and factories make the air in big cities unhealthy to live in. Besides, when cars and factories send dangerous gasses into the air, they mix there with water and are carried long distances by the wind. Later they fall down in the form of acid rains. They are dangerous because they kill trees and damage buildings and statues.



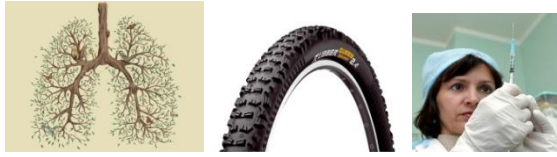
6. The lungs of our planet are rainforests. They cover six per cent of the land on our planet. They grow around the equator. There are rain forests in many parts of the world but the biggest forests are in South America, Africa and South East Asia.



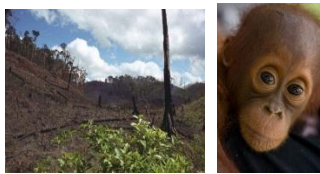
7. As tropical rainforests are near the equator, their temperature remains near 24-27 degrees all year round. It is always hot in a rainforest and the ground is always wet. It is also dark.



8. The rainforest is one of the oldest habitats. It has been on our planet for 70 to 100 million years. Lots of unusual species of plants, animals and birds live here. About half of all the species of animals that we know come from rainforests. There are many very beautiful birds, insects and reptiles.



9. Rainforests are important to all of us. In fact we can't live without rainforests! The trees and other plants in the forest keep the air clean. They also help to control the weather. They not only give us wood, rubber, fruits but they also help to fight modern diseases because many medicines come from rainforest plants.



10. Yet nowadays scientists are worried because rainforests are disappearing. Man is destroying an area of the rainforest as big as Switzerland every year. When a rainforest is destroyed the plants and animals that have lived there for millions of years also disappear. For example there are only 650 mountain gorillas left now days.



11. Rainforests are disappearing for many different reasons. In South America poor farmers have to burn and cut down the rainforest to grow food for their children or to grow oranges or coffee for sale. Other activities that destroy rainforests are mining and cutting down for wood.



12. Many youth and children organizations collect money to save rainforests. This campaign started in Sweden but soon schoolchildren in Germany, Japan and the USA joined them. They have raised more than a million dollars to buy thousands of hectares of jungle in Costa Rica. People call this part of the rainforest "The Children`s Eternal Forest."



13. People are also worried now about the problem of waste. In one year a European family throws away 60 kilos of metal, 45 kilos of plastic and 50 kilos of paper. A person produces 250 kilos of waste every year. And there are mountains of waste.



14. We should try to reduce waste. We should throw away less paper, less plastic and fewer bottles and cans. People can recycle 80% of domestic waste. By recycling one ton of paper we can save 17 trees. To reduce our waste we can find new use for old clothes, give our old toys to smaller children, repair some things instead of buying new ones, share our magazines with friends, collect paper for recycling.



15. We can also plant trees and clean forests around our towns to make our planet cleaner and more beautiful. We can do much to protect our beautiful planet, to protect our future.

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