

Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Eco-tourism

Eco-tourism – global travelling with global thinking
Unknown



Warming-up

1. *Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic are both photos connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What eco destinations are depicted in the pictures? (Greenland, Palau).*



Useful expressions:
It's clear to me that ...
One thing I'm sure of is ...
I might be wrong but ...

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
expedition (n) earthquake (n) research (n)	to harm (v) to diminish (v) to foment (v)	complex (adj) responsible (adj) local (adj)	to take (smth) into consideration to force out to take (smth) in
<u>Phrases related to eco-tourism</u>			
Activities include excursions, sightseeing, scientific survey , exploration, and eco-agriculture tours			
To protect our natural environment			
The key to sustainable development			

2. **Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.**

Reading

3. **Read the text and choose the best title to it.**

Eco-tourism

(<http://www.english-online.at/travel/ecotourism/ecotourism-sustainable.htm>)



Eco-tourism is the opposite of mass tourism. People travel to remote areas and visit faraway places without destroying or ruining the environment. Ecotourism is intended for small groups of tourists who want to learn more about nature in a certain area and help people who live there. Eco tourists travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction. They want to know more about how people live side by side in a natural habitat.

Ecotourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is. Local tour guides show visitors how important our environment is. They know how the region has developed over time. Tourists stay in small local houses, as opposed to gigantic hotel complexes in mass tourism regions.

Other aims of ecotourism are:

- helping conserve nature in a faraway place
- educating tourists about the place they are travelling to
- respecting the culture of people who live there
- the conservation of animal and plant species that are in danger of becoming extinct

- minimizing the impact of tourism in the area
- helping people who live there
- leaving a small carbon footprint

Among the most important destinations of eco-tourism are:

- the Galapagos Islands
- Costa Rica and other parts of Central America
- the Amazon rain forest
- East Africa

Ecotourism started out in the 1970s as an alternative to mass tourism. Today it is one of the fastest growing sectors of the tourism industry because more and more people are becoming aware of it. As a result, some countries are using ecotourism to gain money and profits. In some areas, it is operated by foreign investors who are only interested in their own profits. Bringing too many people to a remote place could, however, damage local culture.

Eco tourists can help preserve the local environment by:

- walking instead of using motor vehicles
- using less water
- turning off electricity if they don't need it
- eating locally produced food
- not throwing things away
- keeping to footpaths
- wearing clothes that do not offend the locals
- not scaring animals
- respecting the local customs and traditions.

Madagascar – Example of Ecotourism

Madagascar is a good example for an ecotourist destination. 80% of the plants and animals on the island have always been there and cannot be seen in anywhere else. While Madagascar has the potential to become a mass

tourism country, much of it is not fully developed and lacks infrastructure. Most people live in poverty, especially in rural areas.

The island attracts tourists who are interested in nature and wildlife and not those who long for the noise and activities of overpopulated beaches. They can go on wildlife adventures, whale-watching trips or hiking with local guides.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

1) Eco tourists don't travel to places where plant and animal life is the main attraction.

2) Eco-tourism makes people aware of how beautiful the land and countryside is.

3) Costa Rica and other parts of Central America are among the most important destinations of ecotourism.

4) Eco-tourism started out in the 1790s as an alternative to mass tourism.

5) Madagascar attracts tourists who are interested in nature and wildlife.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

1) What are the peculiarities of ecotourism?

2) Where do eco tourists travel?

3) Where do eco tourists stay?

4) What are the aims of ecotourism?

5) How do eco tourists preserve the local environment?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
	to attract	
		produced
investor		
	to offend	
respect		

Writing

7. *The community is organizing a campaign to make people aware of the damage tourists and tourist companies are causing to the environment in order to encourage Eco-tourism. Write an essay discussing benefits of eco-tourism as compared to the traditional one. You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (http://fcwritingskills1discursive texts.blogspot.com/2013/05/blog-post_3.html).*

Speaking

~~8.~~ *Think about your answers to these questions.*

- 1) What is eco-tourism?
- 2) Why is eco-tourism important?
- 3) How popular is eco-tourism?
- 4) What are the principles of eco-tourism?
- 5) What are some of the pros and cons of eco-tourism?

9. Describe a famous eco tourist destination. You should say:

- what it is;
- what the main attractions of this place are;
- what someone can see / do there;

and say why you would recommend this place to a tourist.

10. Work in a group. Group A is against ecotourism "Eco-tourism is a bad idea". Group B is for ecotourism "Ecotourism is a good idea".

Home project

11. *Make ppt presentation or find video about "Travel Tips: Eco-Travel".*

Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Animals



Animals are such agreeable friends – they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms."

George Eliot

Warming-up

~~X~~ **Work individually.** Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How are these pictures similar? How are these pictures different? What are the places of animal's living?



Useful expressions:

*Well, they are clearly both connected to the topic of ...
In the first one, there is (are) ... I guess it (they) could be
In contrast, the second picture is of ...*

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
hunting (n) predator (n) scent (n)	to combat (v) to adapt (v) decline (v)	disastrous (adj) domestic (adj) wild (adj)	to pig out to horse around to duck out
<u>Phrases related to inventions</u>			
Flora (plants) and fauna (animals)			
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush			
It's a dog's life			

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do tasks after it.

Six Wise and Funny Lessons on Aging – From Animals

Aging gracefully can present challenges. Just for fun, we pulled these six examples of animal inspiration.

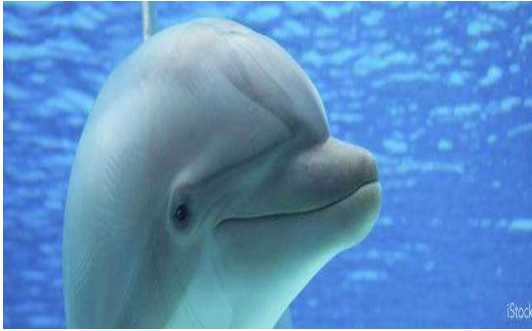


1. Tortoises – Take life slow and enjoy the ride. Tortoises are one of the most ancient creatures on the planet, living up to age 150. With an average speed of 17 mph, they're not winning the sprints, but they are highly effective at

burrowing and have evolved to survive the harsh conditions of the desert. They endure. Tortoises may not be the cutest animals around, but they teach an important life lesson: Slow and steady wins the race.



2. Elephants – Share your memories. Elephants' brains, which are the largest among land mammals at about 10.5 pounds, are complex. They have the ability to grieve and elephants have been observed performing burial-like ceremonies. Elephants also have excellent problem solving skills; the example of Asian elephant named Bandula unhooking the shackles on her feet and then freeing other captive elephants shows a keen intelligence. Scientists have found that older elephants are better at making crucial decisions, such as searching for food and protecting the herd from predators, because of their remarkable memory. We humans can look to elephants for inspiration to share our lifetime of experiences and use our hard-earned knowledge as leaders.



3. *Dolphins – Stay true to your friends and family.* Dolphins are extremely social and form tight-knit groups, called pods, which range from five to hundreds of members. These aquatic animals are so loyal that they have

been observed staying with sick or injured pod members. Dolphins can be friendly to humans, and there are numerous news stories of dolphins rescuing people from drowning and from sharks. Their sense of community and altruism exemplifies how we should approach relationships, which play a critical role as we age. Older adults tend to lose social connections after they retire or as their adult children move out of the house or start their own family, so it's vital to maintain close ties with friends and family – our pods.

4. *Zebras – Celebrate your uniqueness.* Each zebra has its own stripe pattern – no two are alike. Researchers think that zebras' stripes help them hide in the grass, making it difficult for their predators to pick out one individual animal



to attack. Another theory is that the stripes ward off pesky insects. Their unique colors set these mammals apart from all other animals, but their hides also save them. The human lesson is to be grateful for the skin you're in.



5. *Rabbits – Adopt a healthy lifestyle.* Rabbits have a healthy lifestyle. These little vegans eat mainly green leafy foods. Plus, they are active and agile. Their physically fit and flexible bodies allow them to do the “happy bunny dance.” This move is when rabbits jump into the air and twist their head and body in opposite directions. If we humans ate more vegetables and hopped (or even walked) around all day, maybe with practice we could do the “happy bunny dance”, too.

6. *Monkeys – Keep having fun.*

Monkeys groom each other on a daily basis for two reasons: hygiene and social interaction. This grooming goes beyond the “you scratch my back, I’ll scratch yours” mentality because of the social bonding that is created from this activity. Monkeys can make



most anything fun – even caregiving. These mischievous, curious primates teach us the importance of social bonds, and also to remember to have fun.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Tortoises don’t live very long.
- 2) The elephant Bandula managed to unlock her own shackles and other elephant’s also.
- 3) Zebras’ stripes are all exactly the same.
- 4) Rabbits do not eat meat
- 5) Dolphins live together in groups called pods.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What is the lesson we can learn from tortoises?
- 2) What is one way you can “share your memories” from the Elephant’s lesson?
- 3) What is the “happy bunny dance”?
- 4) Which is your favorite lesson from the 6 animals and why?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
danger		
	to hunt	
	to cause	
impact		
measures		

Writing

7. Write an essay discussing the issue concerning the fact that around the world many wildlife species are in danger of extinction (pollution, hunting). How can we protect endangered animals? You should explain, giving reasons in support of your answer. Write 220-260 words in appropriate style. (<http://examwriting.blogspot.com/2015/09/how-can-we-protect-endangered-animals.html>).

Speaking

8. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Why do you think people should protect wildlife? Why not?
- 2) What impact do you think human actions have caused on wild life?
- 3) Why are animals important to us?
- 4) Can you list a few items that are made from animals?
- 5) What measures could we take to protect wildlife?

9. Describe an animal that is important in your country. You

should say:

- where you can find it
- what it looks like
- what recent news there has been about it

and explain why this animal is important.

10. Work in a group. Take part in the role play "Pet Wanted". The following people are looking for a pet. Recommend something to each of them. Don't forget to give reasons for your choices.

	<p>Jane is an elderly lady living alone in a small flat in the suburban area. She feels lonely as her children live far from her and would like to have a small pet which requires little care. She has difficulty walking.</p>		<p>Anna is an 8-year-old school girl. She'd like to have cute and fluffy pet but she's allergic to cats and she's afraid of dogs. Her parents want to find something which she can look after on her own.</p>
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Objective: to activate students' background knowledge

Natural Disasters



Sometimes it takes a natural disaster to reveal a social disaster.

Jim Wallis

Warming-up

1. Work individually. Compare the photographs and say what topic both photos are connected to? How can natural disasters affect the economy and social life in countries?



Useful expressions:

*The first photograph shows ...
I think the common theme here is ...
I wouldn't like to be in their shoes*

!!!

Essential vocabulary

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Phrasal verbs</u>
consequences (n)	to damage (v)	violent (adj)	to calm down
casualty (n)	to rescue (v)	unpredictable (adj)	to break down
shelter (n)	to destroy (v)	seasonal (adj)	to go on
<u>Phrases related to natural disasters</u>			
To search relatives		Traffic was dislocated by the ...	
To be evacuated		Thousands of buildings collapsed	
To support victims		... did a lot of harm to the ...	

2. Make up sentences of your own with words and word-combinations from essential vocabulary.

Reading

3. Read the text and do tasks after it.

NATURAL DISASTERS

A disaster is an event that could hurt people and cause damages.

Tornadoes are violent wind movements. They are also called twisters or cyclones. Most people recognize them as a towering black funnel extending downward from the base of a large cumulonimbus cloud. It rotates at speeds up to 300 miles per hour or in some rare cases, even faster. The speed of the wind is the primary cause of deaths and destruction of property. Many people are killed by flying objects and debris (missiles). They happened in certain parts of Australia, the Midwestern and Southern of the United States. They also occur more frequently in the spring and summer months.

Hurricanes are seasonal storms and are most prevalent in August and September. Hurricanes are huge tropical cyclones that originate over oceans near the equator, such as the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. However, if they do reach land, destruction of property is imminent. Wind speeds of a hurricane range from seventy to one hundred fifty miles per hour. One of the most destructive elements of a hurricane is the huge waves that are formed because of the strong winds and heavy rains. These waves called a storm surge can rise several feet above water levels, especially during high tide.

Tsunami is a large sea wave caused by a submarine earthquake or volcanic explosion. When the ocean floor is tilted or offset during an earthquake, a set of waves is created. Usually tsunamis move entirely across an ocean to the shore. A tsunami can have wavelengths of 60 to 120 miles and may reach speeds of 800 km/h. Tsunamis have incredible energy because of the great volume of water affected. Hawaii is the highest risk area.

Lightning is characterized by the discharge of electricity between rain clouds or between a rain cloud and the Earth. It is usually seen as an arc of extremely bright light which can be many kilometers in length; however, there are other forms as well. Accompanying the lightning is the giant roar of thunder. The thunder is caused by the expansion of air that has been heated by the lightning which then collides with cooler air, creating the sound of an explosion. Lightning and thunder occur together, however we hear the thunder after we see the lightning. Sound waves travel about one mile in five seconds, while light travels at more than 186,000 miles per second. Therefore, lightning is seen immediately when it occurs, and thunder is heard a little later.

Earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden dislocation of material within the earth's outer layer, or crust. When forces pushing on a mass of rock overcome the friction holding the rock in place and blocks of rock slip against each other an earthquake may occur. Some earthquakes are so slight, and some occur in such remote areas, that they are barely felt. Others are so violent that they cause extensive damage. Earthquakes take place or have taken place in all parts of the world. There are two major scales in which earthquakes are measured: the Mercalli Scale and the Richter Scale.

Avalanche occurs when a mass of snow falls down a mountainside. That is because new snow (which is not wet) accumulates on a more heavy snow layer. Since the new snow layer is not compact, it could slide down toward the base of the mountain. Skiers, snowboarders and climbers could also cause an avalanche.

Wildfires are dangerous for all people living near woodlands. In the wild, wildfires are ignited by lightning. But some wildfires are caused by careless campers who did not extinguish their campfire or by walkers who threw their cigarettes in the woods. 80 % of wildfires are caused by careless people. Wildfires do not only have bad effects. In fact, the many dead pin needles, leaves and tree trunks on the ground are burnt to ashes by wildfires. These ashes are full of minerals and help the growth of new trees.

Floods happen when a watercourse overflows. They could be caused by rain, thaws of ice jams.

Drought is a period or condition of unusually dry weather within a geographic area where rainfall is normally present. During a drought there is a lack of precipitation. Droughts occur in all climatic zones. However, its characteristics vary significantly from one region to another.

4. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) A disaster is an event that couldn't hurt people and cause damages.
- 2) Tornadoes are seasonal storms and are most prevalent in August and September.
- 3) Tsunami is a large sea wave caused by a submarine earthquake or volcanic explosion.
- 4) Avalanche occurs when a mass of snow falls down a mountainside.
- 5) Wildfires happen when a watercourse overflows. They could be caused by rain, thaws or ice jams.

5. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What are nature disasters mentioned in the text?
- 2) Where do tornadoes mostly happen?
- 3) When are hurricanes most prevalent?
- 4) What is the reason of thunder?
- 5) Why does avalanche occur?

6. Complete the chart as shown.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
		prevalent
explosion		
		careless
climber		
expansion		