## План-конспект урока английского языка по теме: «Источники водоснабжения», (Sources of water supply)

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**Основной метод**

Технология коммуникативного обучения

**Тип урока:** Изучение нового материала по теме: «**Sources of water supply**»

**Цель урока:** Способствовать развитию коммуникативных и лексико-грамматических навыков по теме: «**Sources of water supply**»

**Задачи:**

*Обучающие*

* культуре общения,
* умению понимать английскую речь.

*Воспитательные*

* воспитание уважения к собеседнику,
* умению работать в команде.

*Развивающие*

* развитие логического мышления, воображения, памяти,
* формирование мотивации к изучению английского языка.

*Образовательные*

* тренировка в аудировании, говорении (диалогическая и монологическая речь),
* активизация употребления страноведческой лексики в устной и письменной речи,
* практика в оформлении группового проекта с использованием компьютерных технологий.

**Средства обучения и оборудования**

* компьютер
* мультимедийный проектор
* аудиозапись

**Раздаточный материал**

1. листы с заданиями в формате А4

**ХОД УРОКА**

**I. Организационный момент и приветствие**

Good morning, students. I am glad to see you again. I hope you are fine. The topic of our lesson is **«Sources of water supply »**

**II. Речевая разминка**

1. What is water supply?
2. What sources of water do you know

Студенты отвечают на поставленные вопросы по теме**: «Sources of water supply »**

**III. Активизация лексики по теме урока. Изучение тематической презентации**

**Vocabulary:**

**Read these words:**

source - источник

surface – поверхность

scheme – схема

stream - ручей

pond - пруд

storage reservoirs - водохранилище

impervious bed - водоупор

hence - следовательно

runoff –сток , утечка, отходы

ample – просторный, достаточный

perennial - многолетний

snowfed - заснеженный

monsoon - муссон

dam- плотина

spillway – водосброс, водослив

infiltration gallery - инфильтрационная галерея

infiltration well - инфильтрационные скважина

spring - родник

well – колодец, скважина

**Task 1. Write a sentence using new words.**

**Everyone should write a sentence using new words. Then we’ll read it and translate.**

Студенты составляют по одному предложению с новыми словами. Затем один студент читает свое предложение, другой его переводит.

**IV. Look at the screen. You can see the presentation.**

Работа с презентацией по теме.

## V. Task 1. Read and translate this text

**Sources of water supply**

Sources from which water is available for water supply schemes can conveniently be classified into the following two categories according to their proximity to the ground surface, viz., surface and underground source

**Surface waters**

In this type of source, the surface runoff is available for water supply schemes.  Usual forms of surface sources are as follows:

1. Lakes and streams
2. Ponds
3. Rivers
4. Storage reservoirs

**Lakes and streams**

A natural lake represents a large body of water within land with impervious bed.  Hence, it may be used as source of water supply scheme for nearby localities.  The quantity of runoff that goes to the lake should be accurately determined and it should be seen that it is at least equal to the expected demand of locality.  Similar is the case with streams which are formed by the surface runoff. It is found that the flow of water in streams is quite ample in rainy season.  But it becomes less and less in hot season and sometimes the stream may even become absolutely dry.

The water which is available from lakes and streams is generally free from undesirable impurities and can therefore be safely used for drinking purposes.

**Ponds**

A pond is a man-made body of standing water smaller than a lake.  Thus ponds are formed due to excessive digging of ground for the construction of roads, houses, etc and they are filled up with water in rainy season.  The quantity of water in pond is very small and it contains many impurities.

A pond cannot be adopted as a source of water supply and its water can only be used for washing of clothes or animals only.

**Rivers**

Large rivers constitute the principal source of water supply schemes for many cities.  Some rivers are perennial while others are non-perennial.  The former rivers are snowfed and hence, water flows in such rivers for all the seasons.  The latter type of rivers dries in summer either wholly or partly and in monsoon, heavy flood visits them.  For such types of rivers, it is desirable to store the excess water of flood in monsoons by constructing dams across such rivers.  This stored water may then be used in summer.

**Storage reservoirs**

An artificial lake formed by the construction of dam across a valley is termed as a storage reservoir.  It essentially consists of the following three parts

* A dam to hold water
* A spillway to allow the excess water to flow and
* A gate chamber containing necessary valves for regulating the flow of water

At present, this is rather the chief source of water supply schemes for very big cities.

**Underground sources**

In this type of source, the water that has percolated into the ground is brought on the surface.  The difference between the terms infiltration and percolation should be noted.  The entrance of rain water or melted snow into the ground is referred to as infiltration.  The movement of water after entrance is called percolation

It is observed that the surface of earth consists of alternate courses of pervious and impervious strata.  The pervious layers are those through which water can easily pass while it is not possible for water to go through an impervious layer.

The pervious layers are known as aquifers or water-bearing strata.  If aquifer consists of sand and gravel strata, it gives good supply of drinking water.  The aquifer of limestone strata can supply good amount of drinking water, provided there is presence of cracks or fissures in it.

**Forms of underground sources**

Following are the four forms in which underground sources are found

1. Infiltration galleries
2. Infiltration wells
3. Springs
4. Wells

**VI. Преподаватель подводит итоги урока, оценивает работу учащихся, выставляет оценки и задает домашнее задание.**

Your homework is to make а make a presentation about any advertising agency .

Thank you for your work. Have a nice day. Good bye.