O’zbekiston Milliy Universiteti

Xorijiy filologiya fakulteti

Xorijiy til va adabiyoti kafedrasi

Ingliz tili yo’nalishi III bosqich talabasi

Sultonmahmudova Nilufarning

“Umumiy pedagogika” fanidan

**“Global water crisis”**

mavzusida 1 soatlik

**DARS ISHLANMASI**

**Theme: Global water crisis**

**Aims:**

***Educational:***

* to talk about water problems and propose solutions for them
* to practice students, to speak about the water problems and their influence on our life

***Developing:***

* to develop their thinking abilities
* to enrich the student’s word-stock
* to teach students to make short conclusions

***Socio-cultural:***

* to raise awareness of different cultures

***Up bringing****:*

* to bring them up to love and protect the water and our environment

***Learning outcomes:*** At the end of the lesson pupils will be able to talk about Water problems and propose solutions for them.

***Type of the lesson:*** Mixed, group work, pair-work, individual work

***Method of the lesson:*** nontraditional, mixed

***Equipment:*** textbook, placards, schemes, substitutional table.

***TECHNOLOGICAL MAP OF THE LESSON:***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Part of the lesson | Tasks | Time |
| 1 | OrganizationalMoment | * to greet pupils.
* to check up the register
 | 2 min |
| 2 | Warm up | * Feely Bag
 | 5 min |
| 3 | Repeating last lesson | * to give pupils some questions about last lesson.
* to ask words from previous lesson
 | 5min |
| 4 | New theme | * to explain new vocabulary and theme
* to consolidate new theme and new words of the theme.
* classroom exercises
 | 18 min |
| 5 | Summarizing the lesson | * summarizing ideas
* singing the song “
 | 10 min |
| 6 | Assessment | * to put marks to pupils
 | 5 min |
| 7 | HomeworkEnd of the lesson | * giving homework.
* Saying Good-bye
 |

***Procedure of the lesson:***

1. **Organizational moment:** greetings, checking attendance, short conversation with pupils on duty.

T: Good afternoon, students! I’m glad to see you!

S-s: Good afternoon, teacher. We are glad to see you too.

T: Thank you, sit down. Let’s begin our lesson. Who is absent today?

S1: All are present.

1. **Warming up exercise:** **Feely Bag**

You will need: A large bag A number of objects found in the woodland e.g. acorn, stick, pinecone, feather

The activity: 1. Once the children are familiar with objects they may find around the wood, get one child to choose an item from the bag without taking it out 2. They describe the object to the rest of the group which has to guess what it is 3. The correct guesser gets the next go.

1. **Revision of words taken at the previous lesson:**

A) T: At the previous lesson we took the new words according to the theme “Ecology” such as an environment, to pollute, pollution, to cause, a shortage, a dump, waste, poison, nuclear, to survive, safe. Let’s recollect these words and repeat them once more.

B) T: Listen to me attentively. look at the words on the cards and say your answer at speed.

1. **New theme:** “Global water crisis”



What can you see in the pictures? What is the main cause for this?

T: Today we’ll speak about our Water. Everything that’s around us, around you, me, all the people; our life, health and health problems.

T: What is Water crisis? S1: Water is the life . It is one of the global problems of the 21st century.

T: What does ecology study? S2: It studies our environment

T: What does “environment” mean? S1: All around us is our environment.

T: Now, what are the most serious environmental or ecological problems? S3: Pollution in its many forms (water pollution, air pollution, nuclear pollution, destruction of wild life and countryside beauty; noise from cars, buses, planes, etc. S4: Shortage of natural resources (metals, different kinds of fuel); the growth of pollution.

T: So, pollution causes different kinds of diseases, Look, it looks like this

* Do the preparation task first. Then watch the video and do the exercises. Remember you can read the transcript at any time.
1. Match the words with the definitions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. really surprising, shocking | a.diarrhoea |
| 2. to not have (or not have enough of) something | b.staggering |
| 3. systems to take away sewage and keep water clean | c.sanitation |
| 4. large areas of ice that move very slowly | d.glaciers |
| 5. completely full of something (especially life and activity) | e.dehydration |
| 6. a condition that occurs when the body does not have enough water | f.teeming with |
| 7. too many to count | g.to lack |
| 8. an illness that makes you pass waste from your body very often and in liquid, not solid, form | h.countless |

 Answers: 1-staggering, 2-to lack, 3-sanitation, 4-glaciers, 5- teeming with, 6- dehydration, 7-countless, 8-diarrhoea

1. <https://youtu.be/iRGZOCaD9sQ>

D) T: Now, let us read the text “Water, The world water crisis”

 (pupils, one after another, read and translate)

***“Water, The world water crisis”***

Our bodies are as much as 60% water. All living things contain it and, like us, depend upon it for survival. Although 70% of the Earth is covered with water, a staggering number of the world’s poor lack even the most basic sanitation and access to clean water. 97% of the water on Earth is salt water. 2% is frozen in glaciers and ice caps. Only 1% is fresh water. That needs to be enough for everyone. All seven billion of us. One out of every eight people on Earth searches every day for clean water. One in six has no access to a toilet. None. Think about that. What would your life be like if that were you?

'Hmm, well, no bottled water, I guess. And no water running from the tap at home, so no shower. But seriously, no toilet? Not even this?'

Every day, women around the world walk mile after mile to collect water for bathing, cooking, cleaning and for their families to drink. They can only take back home as much as they can carry. Often that water is teeming with bacteria that will make them sick. But they have little choice. To go without even this polluted water would mean dehydration and possible death.
'You can only go three days without water.'
Countless hours spent searching or waiting in line. Lives and days wasted by illness. Time lost that could have been spent in school and work, planting, building, providing for their loved ones.

Every twenty seconds a child dies from a water-related illness like diarrhoea.

**Classroom Exercise:**

T: Answer multiple questions according to the text:

1. All living things ...
* are 60% water.
* contain water.
* need to drink.
1. 97% of the water on Earth is ...
* Начало формы
* frozen.
* drinking water.
* salt water.
* Конец формы
1. One out of eight people .. .
* Начало формы
* has no toilet.
* has to search for fresh water every day.
* dies from a lack of clean water
1. Many women have to ...
* go days without water.
* find clean water.
* walk a long way to get polluted water.
1. This time could be used ...
* Начало формы
* at school, work, or planting and building.
* looking after sick children.
* finding better water.
* Конец формы
1. A child dies from a water-related illness ...
* Начало формы
* every 20 seconds.
* every 20 minutes.
* every 20 hours.
* Конец формы

T**: Fill the gaps with the correct number from the box.**

* Конец формы
* Начало формы

1. The human body is up to \_60\_% water.

Конец формы

Начало формы

2. \_70\_% of the Earth is covered with water.

Конец формы

Начало формы

3. \_97\_ % of the water on Earth is salt water.

Конец формы

Начало формы

4. \_2\_ % of the water on Earth is frozen in glaciers and ice caps.

Конец формы

Начало формы

5. Only \_1\_% of the water on Earth is fresh water.

Конец формы

Начало формы

6. There needs to be enough water for all \_8\_billion of us.

Конец формы

Начало формы

7. One out of every \_7\_ people on Earth searches every day for fresh water.

Конец формы

Начало формы

8. A human can only survive \_3\_ days without water.

* Конец формы
1. **Summarizing the lesson:**

T: Did you learn anything new?

T: What can people do to change this situation?

T: watch a video and sing together

 **The Water Song**

Water in the garden

Water in the sea

Water in the air

“Water is all around us”

Water is a gift from nature

So be thankful for water

Let’s save water together

Let’s save water together

Water, high in the sky

Rain on the green grass

Water is what flowers drink

“and fish breathe!”

Water is a gift from nature

So be thankful for water

Let’s save water together

Let’s save water together

“Save water, save life!”

Lalala Lalala

Lalala Lalala

Water is a gift from nature

So be thankful for water

Let’s save water together

Let’s save water together

1. **Assessment.**

Thank you for your active at the lesson. Your marks for today’s lesson: S1-Exc. S2-Good. S3-Exc. Open your diaries and write down your home task: To make up the crossword according to the ecology and environment.

1. **The end of the lesson**

Now, all of you, stand up. The lesson is over. You are free. Good-Bye! S-s: Bye-Bye!

**Supplementary materials:**

[**World Water Day22 March**](https://www.un.org/en/observances/water-day)

## **https://www.un.org/en/observances/water-day/stories**

## **The importance of water**

World Water Day, held on 22 March every year since 1993, focuses on the importance of freshwater.

World Water Day celebrates water and raises awareness of the 2.2 billion people living without access to safe water. It is about taking action to tackle the global water crisis. A core focus of World Water Day is to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6: water and sanitation for all by 2030.

### **Groundwater, making the invisible visible**

This 2022, the focus is groundwater, an invisible resource with an impact visible everywhere.

Groundwater is water found underground in aquifers, which are geological formations of rocks, sands and gravels that hold substantial quantities of water. Groundwater feeds springs, rivers, lakes and wetlands, and seeps into oceans. Groundwater is recharged mainly from rain and snowfall infiltrating the ground. Groundwater can be extracted to the surface by pumps and wells.

Life would not be possible without groundwater. Most arid areas of the world depend entirely on groundwater. Groundwater supplies a large proportion of the water we use for drinking, sanitation, food production and industrial processes.

It is also critically important to the healthy functioning of ecosystems, such as wetlands and rivers.

We must protect them from overexploitation – abstracting more water than is recharged by rain and snow - and the pollution that currently haunts them, since it can lead to the depletion of this resource, extra-costs of processing it, and sometimes even preventing its use.

Exploring, protecting and sustainably using groundwater will be central to surviving and adapting to climate change and meeting the needs of a growing population.

### **History of the Day**

The idea for this international day goes back to 1992, the year in which the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro took place. That same year, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a [resolution](http://undocs.org/A/RES/47/193) by which 22 March of each year was declared World Day for Water, to be observed starting in 1993.

Later on, other celebrations and events were added. For instance, the [International Year of Cooperation in the Water Sphere 2013](https://www.un.org/en/events/worldwateryear/), and the current [International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, 2018-2028](https://www.un.org/en/events/waterdecade/index.shtml). These observances serve to reaffirm that water and sanitation measures are key to poverty reduction, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

## **Watch**

<https://youtu.be/yRXmG1nBKiA>

### How far would you walk to find clean drinking water?

Over 2.4 million children in Somalia desperately need clean drinking water. Their lives depend on it. Share your support during World Water Week. Water is a right, not a privilege.

**In the years prior to 2014, the annual themes were as follows:**

* 1994: Caring for our Water Resources is Everybody's Business
* 1995: Women and Water
* 1996: Water for Thirsty Cities
* 1997: The World's Water: Is there enough?
* 1998: Groundwater– The Invisible Resource. The UN identified gaps in [groundwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundwater) management which have enormous implications for sustainable development.
* 1999: Everyone Lives Downstream
* 2000: Water for the 21st century
* 2001: Water for Health
* 2002: Water for Development. The poor and deteriorating state of water resources in many parts of the world demand [integrated water resources planning and management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_water_resources_management).
* 2003: Water for Future. Maintain and improve the quality and quantity of fresh water available to future generations.
* 2004: Water and Disasters. Weather, climate and water resources can have a devastating impact on socio-economic development and on the well-being of humankind.
* 2005: [Water for Life Decade 2005–2015](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_for_Life_Decade). The United Nations General Assembly at its 58th session in December 2003 agreed to proclaim the years 2005 to 2015 the International Decade for Action, beginning with World Water Day, 22 March 2005. The phrase Water for Life Decade was also used.
* 2006: Water and Culture. The theme drew the attention to the fact that there are as many ways of viewing, using, and celebrating water as there are cultural traditions across the world.
* 2007: Coping With Water Scarcity. Highlighted [water scarcity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_scarcity) worldwide and the need for increased integration and cooperation to ensure sustainable, efficient and equitable management of scarce water resources, both at international and local levels
* 2008: [Sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation). 2008 was also the [International Year of Sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Year_of_Sanitation).
* 2009: Trans Waters. Special focus placed on [trans-boundary waters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_waters)
* 2010: Clean Water for a Healthy World. Dedicated to water quality, reflecting its importance alongside quantity of the resource in water management
* 2011: Water for cities: responding to the urban challenge. The aim was to spotlight and encourage governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to actively engage in addressing the challenges of urban water management. 2012: Water and Food Security: The World is Thirsty Because We are Hungry. On the occasion of 2012 World Water Day, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Committee_of_the_Red_Cross)) called attention to the water-related challenges faced by civilians caught up in fighting and intense civil unrest
* 2013: International Year of Cooperation. In December 2010, the United Nations General Assembly declared 2013 as the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation. In reflection of this declaration, the 2013 World Water Day was dedicated to water cooperation.

### 2014 – Water and Energy

The 2014 theme of Water and Energy emphasized the close linkages and interdependence of water and energy and brought attention to the [water-energy nexus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water-energy_nexus). About 8% of the energy generated globally is used for pumping, treating and transporting water to various consumers. Furthermore, generating and transmitting energy requires the use of water resources, particularly for [hydroelectric](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroelectricity), [nuclear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_power), and [thermal energy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermal_energy) sources.

The aim of that year's theme was to facilitate the development of policies and crosscutting frameworks that would bridge ministries and sectors. It was meant to lead the way to energy security and sustainable water use in a [green economy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_economy).

Journalists from 11 countries in Asia met in Tokyo from 20 to 21 March 2014 to discuss the importance of water. The event included discussion panels on topics such as privatization of services, integration between water and energy and modernization of water services. The journalists also developed four joint stories and 20 individual story ideas for a network of Asian journalists writing on water (and energy) in social media.

### 2015 – Water and Sustainable Development

With the theme 'Water and Sustainable Development', the year 2015 provided an important opportunity to consolidate and build upon the previous World Water Days to highlight water's role in the sustainable development agenda.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Water_Day#cite_note-UNWATER-31) The [Millennium Development Goals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millennium_Development_Goals) (MDGs) were to have been achieved by 2015, so the year lent itself to discussions of the post-MDG period and aspirations for water and sustainable development. With the launch of the [Sustainable Development Goals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals) (SDGs), World Water Day gave specific emphasis to SDG 6, which calls for water and sanitation for all, by encouraging discussion of how SDG 6 could be achieved by 2030.

### 2016 – Better Water, Better Job

The 2016 theme of "Better water, better jobs" highlighted the correlation between water and job creation, both directly and indirectly, by water sources around the globe. The theme led to a collaboration with the [International Labour Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Labour_Organization). As water scarcity becomes more of a reality, industries heavily dependent on water like textiles and agriculture are at risk of increased costs, which threatens salaries and jobs. Increased costs may then be passed on to consumers.

The theme also highlights how an abundance of quality water can change people's jobs and lives for the better. The 2016 celebration created recognition for those working to improve water quality and availability, and the need for many to transition to other and better jobs. Three out of four of jobs worldwide are water-dependent. Water shortages and lack of access may limit economic growth in the years to come, according to the 2016 United Nations World Water Development Report.

### 2017 – Why Waste Water

In 2017, the theme was "Why Waste Water?" which was about reducing and [reusing wastewater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reclaimed_water). The theme was a play on words as it related to both the aspect of wasting [water](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drinking_water) and issues around [wastewater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wastewater), namely [treatment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wastewater_treatment) and reuse. Wastewater is a valuable resource to help achieve the [Sustainable Development Goal Number 6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goal_6). One aspect of Target 6.3 is to halve the proportion of untreated wastewater and also to increase the recycling and safe reuse of water across the globe. After appropriate treatment, wastewater can be used for a variety of purposes. Industry, for example, can reuse water in [cooling towers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooling_towers) and agriculture can reuse water for [irrigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation).

An example activity for 2017 was the Wikipedia [edit-a-thon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edit-a-thon) organized by members of the [Sustainable Sanitation Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Sanitation_Alliance) on 19–21 March 2017. The purpose of the activity was to improve water and [sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation) related content on [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia) just ahead of World Water Day. The goal was to improve the quantity and quality of sanitation information available on Wikipedia for the use of teachers, journalists and the general public

### 2018 – Nature for Wate

The theme in 2018 explored how nature can be used to overcome the water challenges of the 21st century This could be in the form of [nature-based solutions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature-based_solutions) to water-related challenges. For example, reducing [floods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flood), [droughts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drought), [water pollution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_pollution) and protecting [ecosystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem) could be solved using natural means, which nature uses, rather than man-made approaches. Restoring [wetlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wetlands), implementing [constructed wetlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constructed_wetlands), [green roofs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_roof), [green infrastructure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_infrastructure), planting new forests, reconnecting rivers to floodplains, are some examples. Each of these use natural processes to rebalance the [water cycle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_cycle) and improve human health and livelihoods.

### 2019 – Leaving No One Behind

The theme of 2019 was about tackling the water crisis by addressing the reasons why so many people are being left behind. [Marginalized groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_exclusion) – women, children, [refugees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugee), [indigenous peoples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples), [disabled people](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Disability) – are often overlooked, and may face discrimination, as they try to access safe water. UN-Water asserts that "water services must meet the needs of marginalized groups and their voices must be heard in decision-making processes"

### 2020 – Water and Climate Chang

The theme of World Water Day 2020 was about water and [climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming) – and how the two are inextricably linked. UN-Water states that "adapting to the water effects of climate change will protect health and save lives". Also, using water more efficiently will reduce [greenhouse gas emissions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse-gas_emissions) Due to the [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic), the 2020 campaign also promoted messages of [hand washing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand_washing) and [hygiene](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hygiene) and gave guidance on staying safe while supporting the campaign.

### 2021 – Valuing Water

The theme for 2021 is "Valuing Water" People were invited to join a global conversation to "tell us your stories, thoughts and feelings about water" on social media using the hashtag [#Water2me](https://twitter.com/hashtag/water2me?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Ehashtag). The campaign looked beyond the issue of pricing, asking the public: "How is water important to your home and family life, your livelihood, your cultural practices, your wellbeing, your local environment?".[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Water_Day#cite_note-:5-3)

### 2022 – Groundwater, Making the Invisible Visible

The theme for 2022 is "Groundwater, Making the [Invisible](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_invisibility) Visible". [Groundwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groundwater) is the largest source of [freshwater](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fresh_water) on earth. However, being stored underneath the surface, it is often overlooked. Therefore, [IGRAC](https://www.un-igrac.org/) and [UNESCO-IHP](http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp) initiated a World Water Day exclusively focused on this resource. The campaign is built around three main groundwater-related topics/issues, namely: (1) The invisible ingredient in food, (2) a resource without borders, and (3) a finite supply. The campaign also built around other products and events in this so-called 'year of groundwater'. The groundwater catalogue will be launched during the [World Water Forum](http://worldwaterforum.org/) in [Dakar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakar), [Senegal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senegal). The final event related to the campaign will be the Groundwater Summit 2022, held in Paris, France.