



PROJEKT JPD3  
„EKOGRAMOTNOST PRO UDRŽITELNÝ ROZVOJ V PRAZE“

**Gymnázium Písnická 760, Praha 4**

**Environmentální výchova ve výuce anglického jazyka pro 1. stupeň  
osmiletého gymnázia**



**Zpracovala: PhDr. Humhalová K. Praha 2006**

## **Obsah:**

- 1.** Cíle environmentální výuky v oblasti vyučování anglického jazyka
- 2.** Obsah učiva pro 1. stupeň osmiletého studia (prima – kvarta)
- 3.** Konkrétní příklady cvičení a metod pro vybraná témata vyučovaná v tercii.
- 4.** Ukázka: Grafické znázornění tématu “Australian animals” zpracované studenty tercie

# 1. Cíle environmentální výchovy v oblasti vyučování anglického jazyka

1. Žák rozumí sdělení (ústnímu i písemnému) v anglickém jazyce, které se týká oblasti životního prostředí, mezilidských vztahů a trvale udržitelného rozvoje tak, že
  - a) odhadne význam sdělení jako celku
  - b) zná české ekvivalenty užitých anglických výrazů
  
2. Žák je schopen vystihnout hlavní myšlenky sdělení a reprodukovat sdělení vlastními slovy v angličtině
  - a) ústně
  - b) písemně
  
- 3) Žák dokáže v angličtině adekvátně reagovat na sdělení, zejména formulovat vlastní názor na obsah (případně i formu) sdělení
  - a) ústně
  - b) písemně
  
- 4) Žák umí
  - a) s pomocí pedagoga
  - b) ve spolupráci s ostatními spolužáky
  - c) samostatněvyhledávat, zpracovávat a dále používat informace v angličtině, týkající se oblasti životního prostředí, mezilidských vztahů a trvale udržitelného rozvoje.
  
5. Žák získává předpoklady pro interkulturní komunikaci v rámci Evropy i světa a schopnost využívat rozšiřujících se poznatků o životním prostředí v Praze, České republice a anglicky mluvících zemích (sociokulturní kompetence).

## 2.Obsah učiva

### Prima:

#### 1. Around our school

- describing the area near our school
- good and bad points of places
- our help to protect this region

#### 2. The natural world

- types of animals and their habitat
- life in the countryside

#### 3. The way we live

- food matters (what do we eat, how often)
- eating habits in our country and Britain
- eat well stay healthy

#### 4. Planet Earth

- the solar system
- the moon, the sun the sea (tides in Britain)

#### 5. Natural forces

- seasons and weather around the world
- types of weather, weather through the world
- describing four seasons

#### 6. Living history

- life in the stone age  
cavepeople, wild animals, hunting, cave paintings
- family history  
your family and friends  
family tree
- cultural events and traditions in Britain and Czech Republic

### Sekunda: 1.A good life

- sports, health, diseases
- human body
- daily activities (school life, free time)

### 2. Life on Earth

- in a rainforest  
nature, water cycle, animals

- discover America!  
landscape of the U. S. A., national parks

### **3. Back in time**

- life in the past 4 000 years ago
- inventions which changed our lifestyle

### **4. Climates of the world**

- types of climate, landscape, people
- natural disasters
- changing climate and environmental actions

### **5. The world about us**

- primary products (raw materials, agricultural products)
- global trade
- transport and tourism

### **6. Energy in our lives**

- production of electricity
- how to save energy
- energy at home

## **Tercie:**

### **1. Australia and its nature**

- geography, history, native people
- natural attractions
- strange animals

### **2. Environment in danger**

- world's most fantastic mysteries  
their cause and effect on the environment
- environment in the past and now
- changes in our lives and society

### **3. Save the Earth**

- people and the environment (Czech Republic, Britain)
- caring for the environment
- protecting natural wonders of the world

### **4. Alternatives for the future**

- alternative energy
- the way we live how
- life in the future

## **5. Transport problems**

- traffic pollution
- alternative transport for 21 century
- dangerous driving in Britain

## **6. Discover the USA and Canada**

- the native inhabitants and their cultivation  
the plants that we now eat
- slavery, a crime against humanity
- natural beauties and man – made sites

**Kvarta:**

### **1. The world we make**

- changes around us
- daily living and activities
- the creative mind, describing creative efforts

### **2. Visions of the future**

- future society and futurologists' predictions
- predictions about future lifestyle and its changes
- personal future, the right job, jobs in the future

### **3. Ecology and Environment**

- transport problems
- water resources and planning water use
- natural remedies, alternative medicine
- animal rights

### **4. Different cultures, people and habits**

- Ireland's past and present
- South Africa's past and present
- discover India, the West Indies
- discover New Zealand

### 3. Konkrétní příklady cvičení a metod pro vybraná témata vyučovaná v tercii

#### Theme: Save the Earth

- 1. Reading** an article “people and planet Earth”  
complete the chart with information
  - a) What has happened
  - b) What is the result
- 2. Grammar:** Using the article and finding out correct tenses  
present perfect  
past actions  
present results  
future simple
- 3. Vocabulary:** words connected with the environment – learning keywords
- 4. Writing:** Language record

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Acid rain	Kyselý déšť	Acid rain destroys plants.
Pollution	Znečištění	Towns are in danger of pollution.
...	...	...

- 5. Cultural studies:** Environment in Britain
- 6. Discussion:** actions to protect the environment – homework
- 7. Essay:** personal actions to help the environment

#### Theme: Alternatives for the future

- 1. Speaking** about alternative energy – sun, heat of the Earth, using pictures and describing alternative ways to make electricity, your own ideas
- 2. Listening** to a radio programme about alternative energy. Making a list of the problems they talk about:

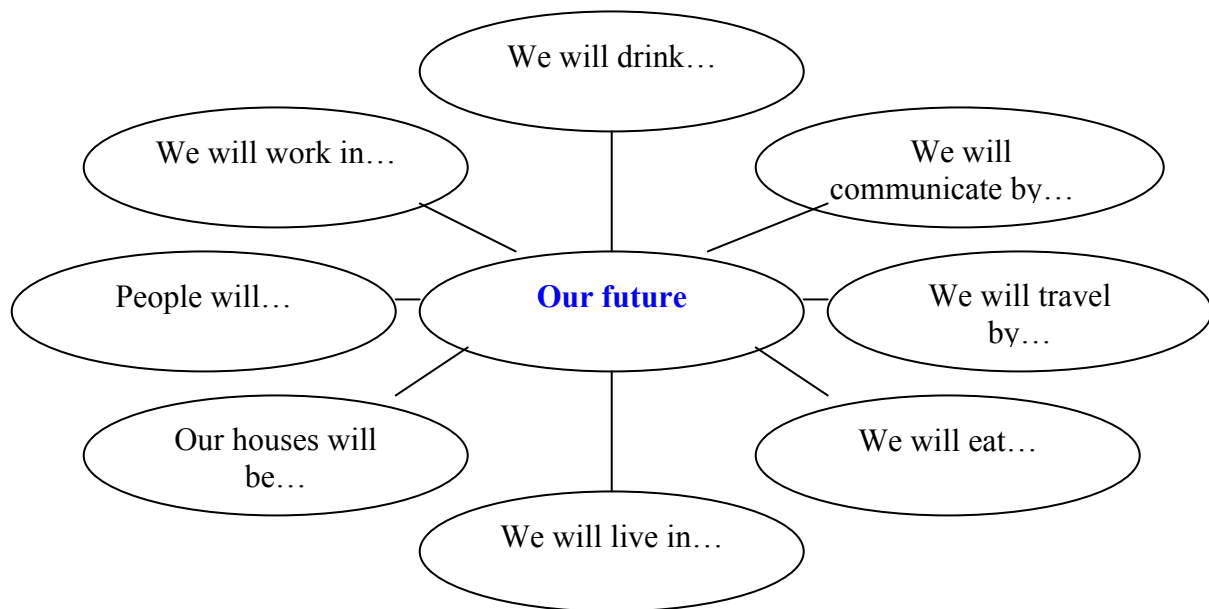
Solar cells	Wave generator	Wind generator
...	...	...

**3. Reading** some article from Green Earth magazine about the way we live and discussing about problems we make for the environment now. Comparing students ideas.

**4. Writing:** Language record

Word	Meaning	Sentence
Recycle	Třídít	Recycle boxes and plastic bottles.
Rubbish	Odpad	We throw away millions of tones of rubbish.
...	...	...

**5. Grammar** future simple  
Thinking of our future and talking about future predictions by using “Will”. Drawing of students’ ideas.



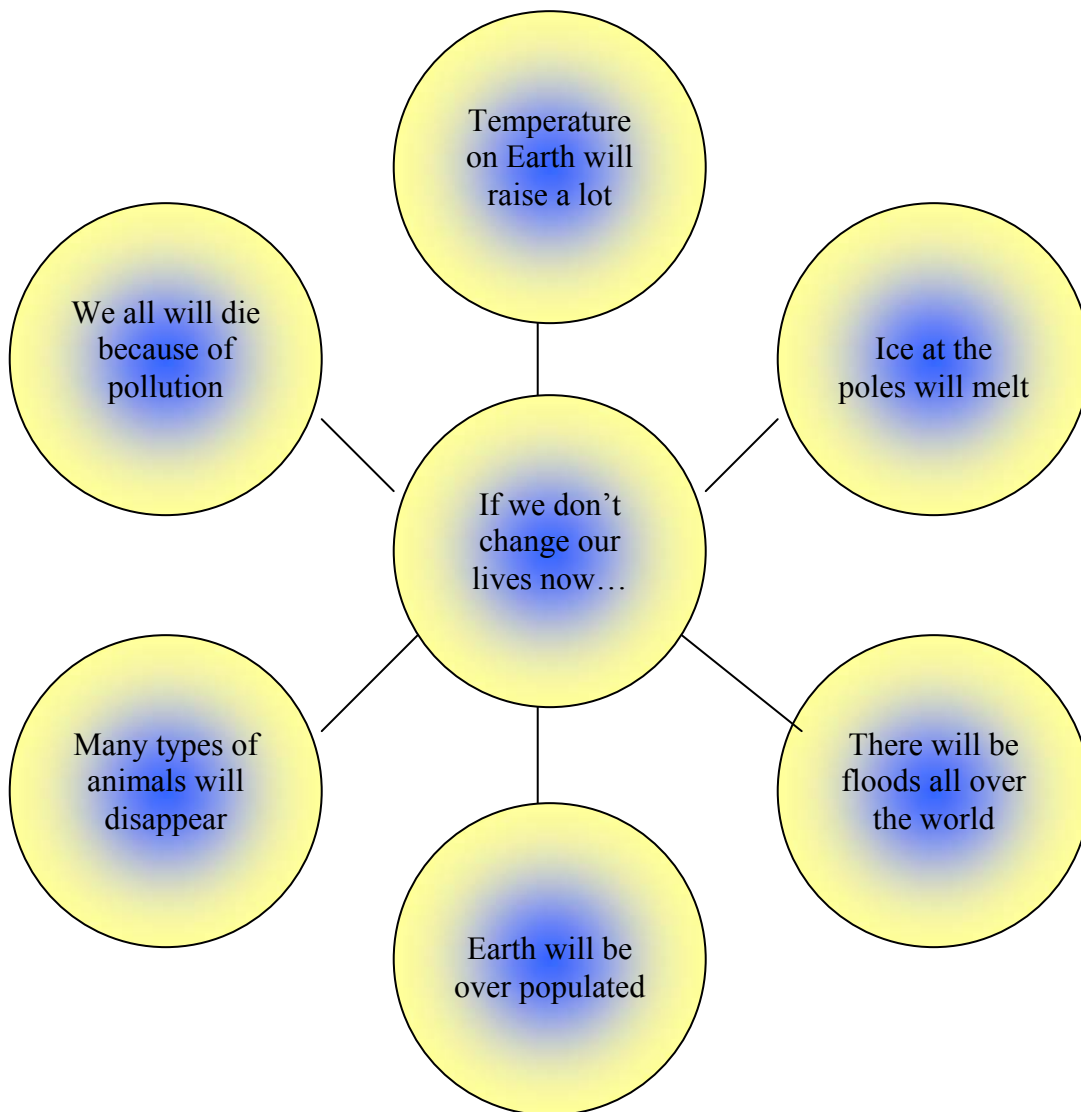
**6. Designing a poster** to tell people how they can help the environment

**7. Essay:** What might happen in the future - homework (students’ ideas about houses, nature, animals, schools, food, drink, ways to travelling)



## Theme: Environment in danger

1. **Speaking:** What will happen to our environment if we don't change our lives. Tell the class your own ideas.
2. **Grammar:** First Conditional  
Drawing students' ideas



3. **Reading** about mysteries from the world of travel and expressing their cause and effect on the environment (The Franklin expedition, The Hindenburg explosion, The Bermuda Triangle)
4. **Making a poster** about one of these mysteries
5. **Writing** some questions about mysteries. Try to explain what **happened** to our environment.

### **The Franklin expedition**

**Some** scientists discovered a lot of tins of lead in Baffin Bay. What do you think? Wasn't it dangerous to our environment? There were more than 3 000 books on this ship too. Didn't it cause rainforest disappearing???

### **The Hindenburg explosion**

Hindenburg was a big airship. It was full of dangerous hydrogen. Didn't it cause air pollution when it exploded???

### **The Bermuda Triangle**

Many aero planes and ships sank there. Do you think that oil and petrol could a big sea pollution???

## **Theme: Transport problems**

### **1. Reading** an article "Transport for the 21<sup>st</sup> century"

Make some notes about alternative transport

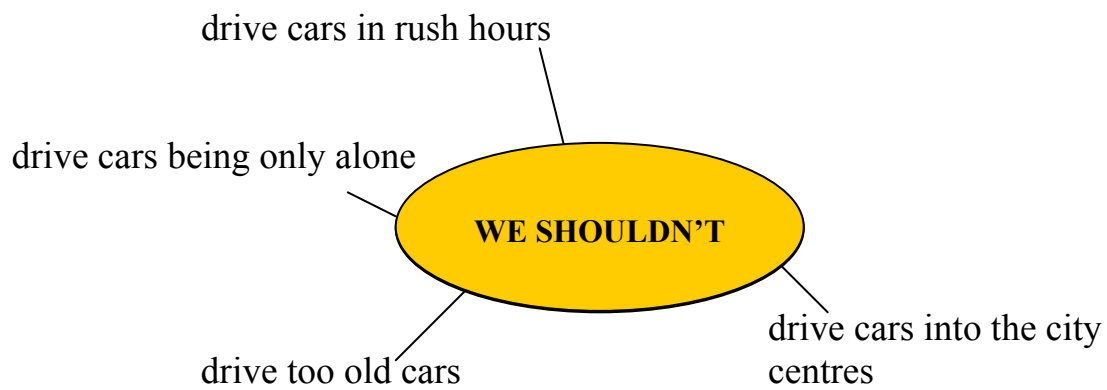
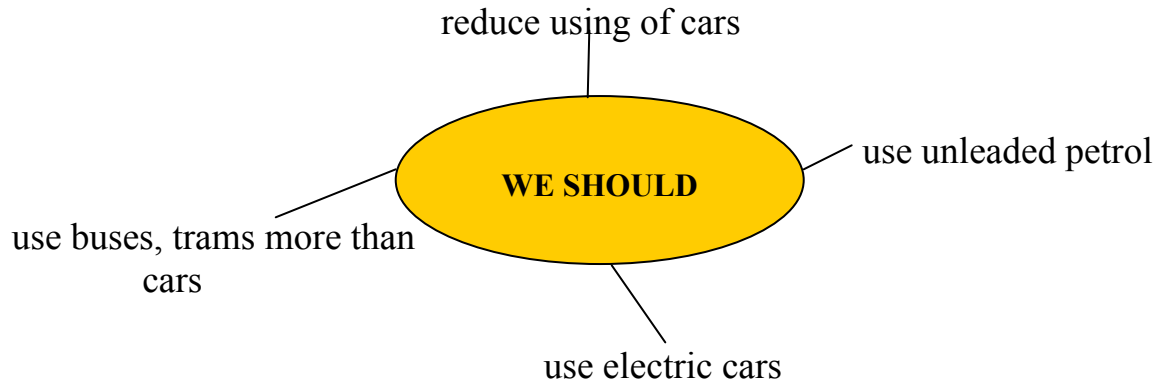
### **2. Speaking** about traffic pollution and comparing ideas with the class - What can we do to reduce it?

### **3. Discussion:** Cars – for or against?

A list of arguments:

<b>FOR</b>	<b>AGAINST</b>
You have privacy.	car pollution
easy and quick travelling	People have to build roads and they destroy nature (chop down the trees...)
It's more comfortable.	Some parts of cars aren't recycled.
Production of cars is important in economy.	Fast driving is dangerous.
In camions, there are more places for food, electronics...	more deaths (animals, people...)
People like car races.	You need a lot of petrol and it's more expensive.
You can have more bags.	A lot of cars make traffic jams and people are nervous of it.
People have job in car factories.	People become lazy.

**4. Grammar:** modal verbs should / shouldn't  
Drawing students' ideas:



**5. Cultural studies:** dangerous driving in Britain

**6. Making a questionnaire:** How do people use cars in your area, writing questions

#### 4.Ukázka:

#### Grafické znázornění tématu “Australian animals” zpracované studenty tercie

# Australia

## Animals, birds and plants

If you want to see **extraordinary** animals, birds and plants, Australia is a good place to go.

The kangaroo is an Australian animal that everybody knows. The biggest of the fifty different kinds is the red kangaroo. They have big strong back legs and tails and adults can **measure** 2.4 meters high. They can jump more than four meters and travel at seventy kilometers an hour. Kangaroos eat grass and leaves and live in groups of about twelve.

Everyone loves the sleepy grey koalas. Like kangaroos, they have a **pouch** (a kind of pocket) on their fronts for their babies; after six months here, baby koalas ride on their mother's back. They live in eucalyptus trees, sleeping for eighteen hours and eating one kilo of leaves a day. They drink almost nothing; the world koala means “no water”.

In the seas and rivers of northern Australia you can find crocodiles that are five or six meters long. They eat fish, animals, kangaroos – and sometimes people.

Finally, two very strange animals – the **echidna** and the **platypus**. Their babies are born from eggs but drink from their mothers; no other animals in the world do this. The echidna eats **ants**, which it catches with its long fast tongue. The platypus has a wide **bill** like a duck and a wide flat tail. It swims very well, but it can only stay under water for a few minutes and it shuts its eyes and ears first.

There are more than eight hundred kinds of birds in Australia. The **emu**, which is two meters tall, is the second largest bird in the world. It can't fly all, but it can run at fifty kilometers an hour. Then there is **kookaburra**, whose cry sounds like someone **laughing** and the **budgerigar**, a little blue or yellow bird that people keep in their homes all over the world.

Eucalyptus trees are found everywhere in Australia and one kind, the great mountain **ash**, can grow to 120 meters. These strong trees don't die when there are forest fires. Australia has much other kind of trees and thousands of kinds of wild flowers, too. Australia has everything – animals, birds and plants.

### Vocabulary

Extraordinary – neobyčejný

Measure – měřit, míra

Pouch – vak

Echidna – ježura australská

Platypus – ptakopysk

Ant – mravenec

Bill - zobák

Emu – emu hnědý






Kookaburra – ledňák obrovský




Laugh – smát se

Budgerigal – papoušek vlnkovatý

Ash – jasan

## Way of life

Animal	Food	Drink	Sleeping	Life expectancy	Special signs
<b>Red Kangaroo</b> 	grass and leaves	water	during the day	25-30 years	A pouch 2-4 meters high 70 km/h-speed
<b>Koala bear</b> 	eucalyptus leaves	-	18 hours	17 years	a pouch no drink only Eucalyptus leaves for eating
<b>Crocodile</b> 	animals, sometime people	water	at night	50 years	life in water  Mothers carry their babies in mouths
<b>Echidna</b> 	ants	water	in summer at night, but in winter- at night	50 years	babies born from eggs but drink mother's milk
<b>Platypus</b> 	frogs, crustaceans	water	during the day	16 years	babies born from eggs but drink mother's milk  a bill

<p>Emu</p> 	<p>insect, berries fruit</p>	<p>water</p>	<p>at night</p>	<p>30 years</p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> largest bird in the world 50 km / h - speed</p>
<p>Kookaburra</p> 	<p>birds, insect, small reptiles, mammals</p>	<p>water</p>	<p>during the day</p>	<p>20 years</p>	<p>cry</p>
<p>Budgerigar</p> 	<p>grass seeds</p>	<p>water</p>	<p>in the evening at night</p>	<p>12-15 years</p>	<p>great popularity in homes</p>

# Australian animals



**Echidna** - *Tachyglossus aculeatus*

Echidnas eat ants. They drink their mothers' milk. They are about 45cm tall. They have no teeth and a sticky tongue, which they use to catch the ants. The baby echidnas are called puggles. They can live for 50 years.



**Kangaroo** - *Macropus rufus*

Kangaroos eat grass and leaves. They drink water and sleep 15 hours a day. They can measure 2,4m and they can run at the speed of 70km/h. They can live for 20 years.



**Platypus** - *Ornithorhynchus*

Platypus is a very strange animal, it lays eggs and has a wide bill like a duck. It weighs 700g to 2400g. Platypus swims very well, but it can stay under water for a few minutes. It can live for 16 years.



**Budgerigar** - *Melopsittacus undulatus*

Budgerigars are very famous pet. Budgerigars are about 18 cm long and weigh 30-40 grams. They usually eat fruit, vegetable and seeds. In \*captivity, budgerigars live an average of five to eight years. They are called *budgie*.



**Kookaburra** - *Dacelo novaeguineae*

Kookaburras are big birds which live in countryside and in cities too. Kookaburras are best known for their \*unmistakable call which sounds like loud, \*echoing human laughter. They eat small animals and insect. Kookaburras usually live for 20 years.



**Koala** - *Phascolarctos cinereus*

Koala is really extraordinary a animal, it eats only eucalyptus' leaves and it drinks nothing! The word koala, in native language, means „no water“. Typical weights are 12 kg for males and 8.5 kg for females. Koala eats 500 grams of eucalyptus leaves each day. Koala is sometimes called: „*koala bear*“



They can live up to 20 years



Kookaburras live in pairs or in small groups in open woodland

They eat insects, worms, small snakes, mammals, frogs and birds

They live in eucalyptus trees



They sleeping for eighteen hours

They eat one kilo of leaves each day

They eat fish, animals, sometimes people



Crocodiles live in Afrika, Australia and South America

They are 5 – 6 metres long



They drink water

Kangaroos eat grass and leaves

They live in Australia in groups of about 12

They can swim very well

It has wide black bill like duck



Platypus is the most strange animal

They drink from their mothers



Echidna eats ants

They live in Australia

They live in houses



Ants eat nuts, bread and proteins

They live almost 1 year

Budgerigar is a kind of parrot



They are yellow or blue



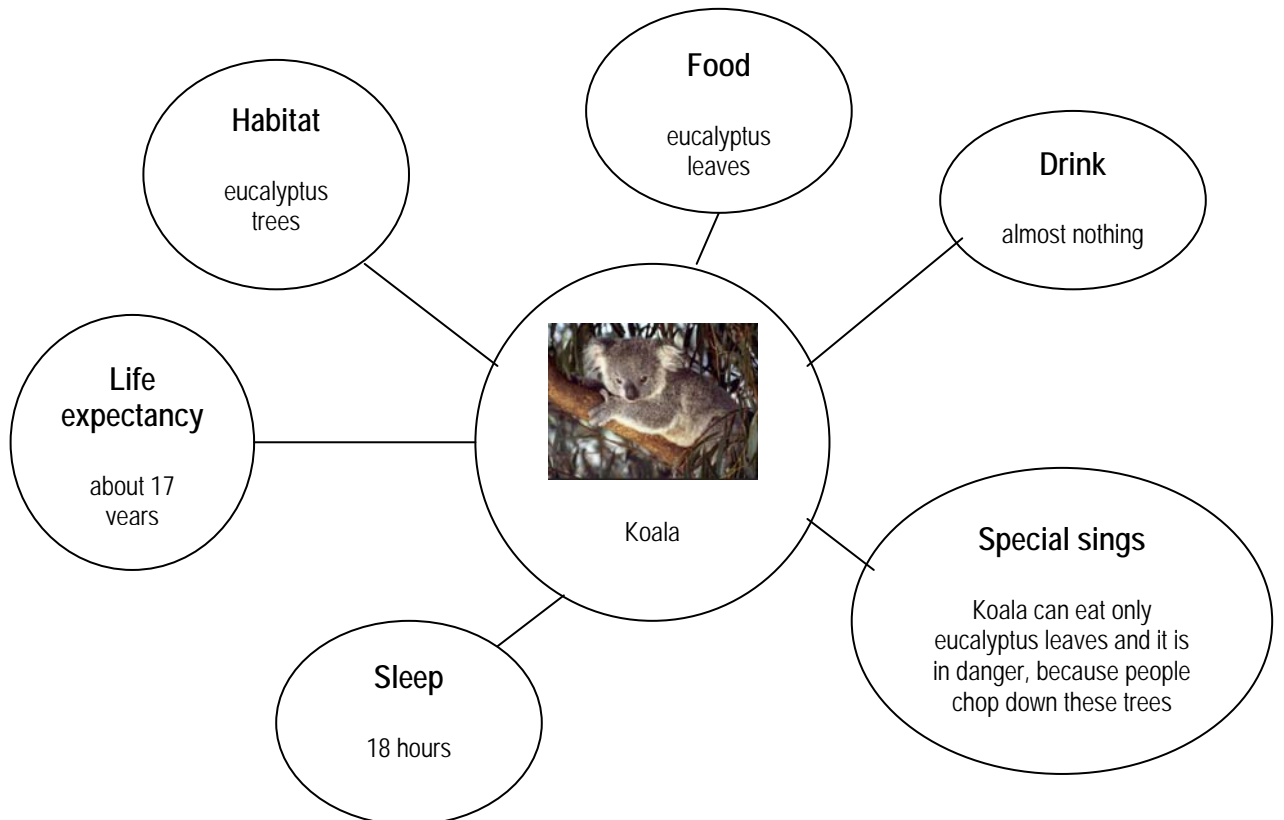
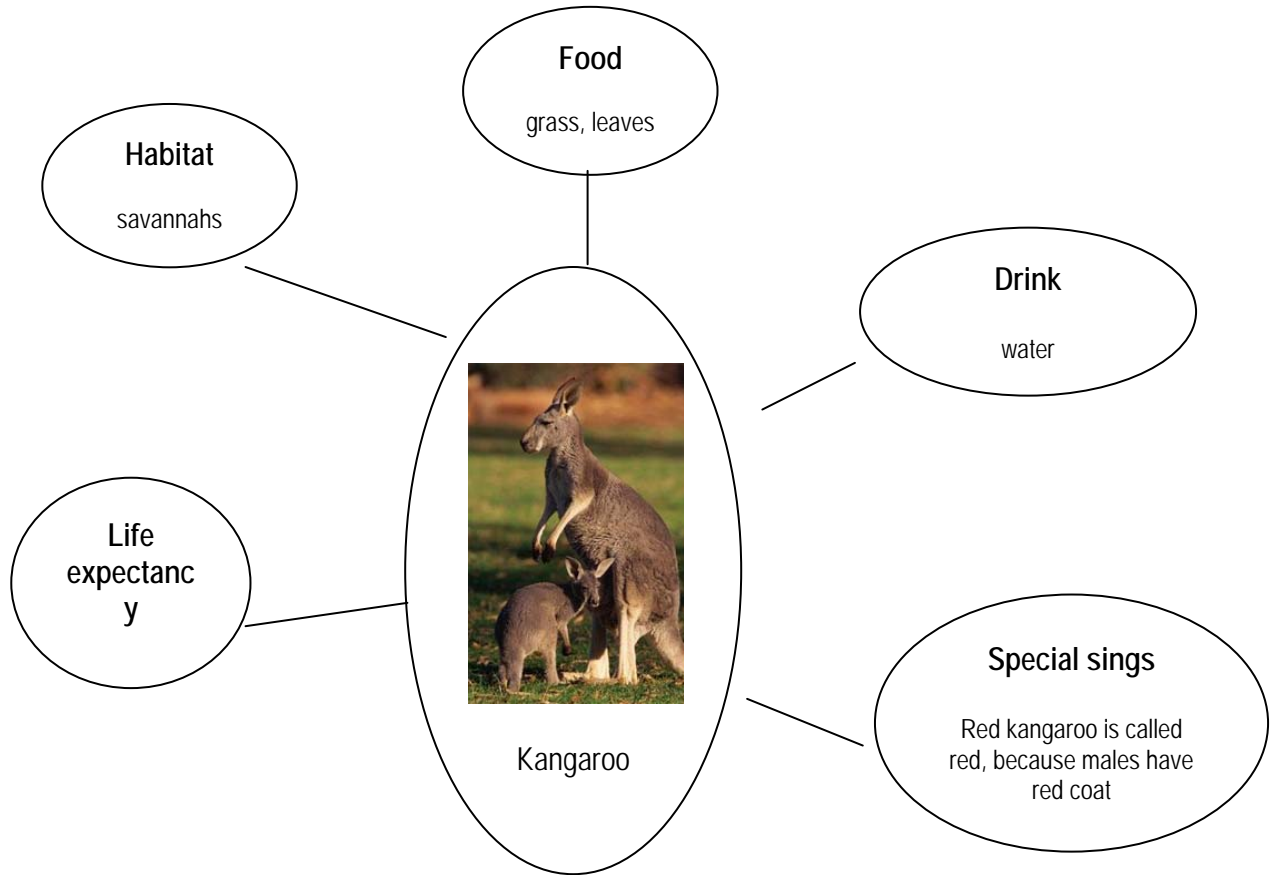
Emu is 2 metres tall

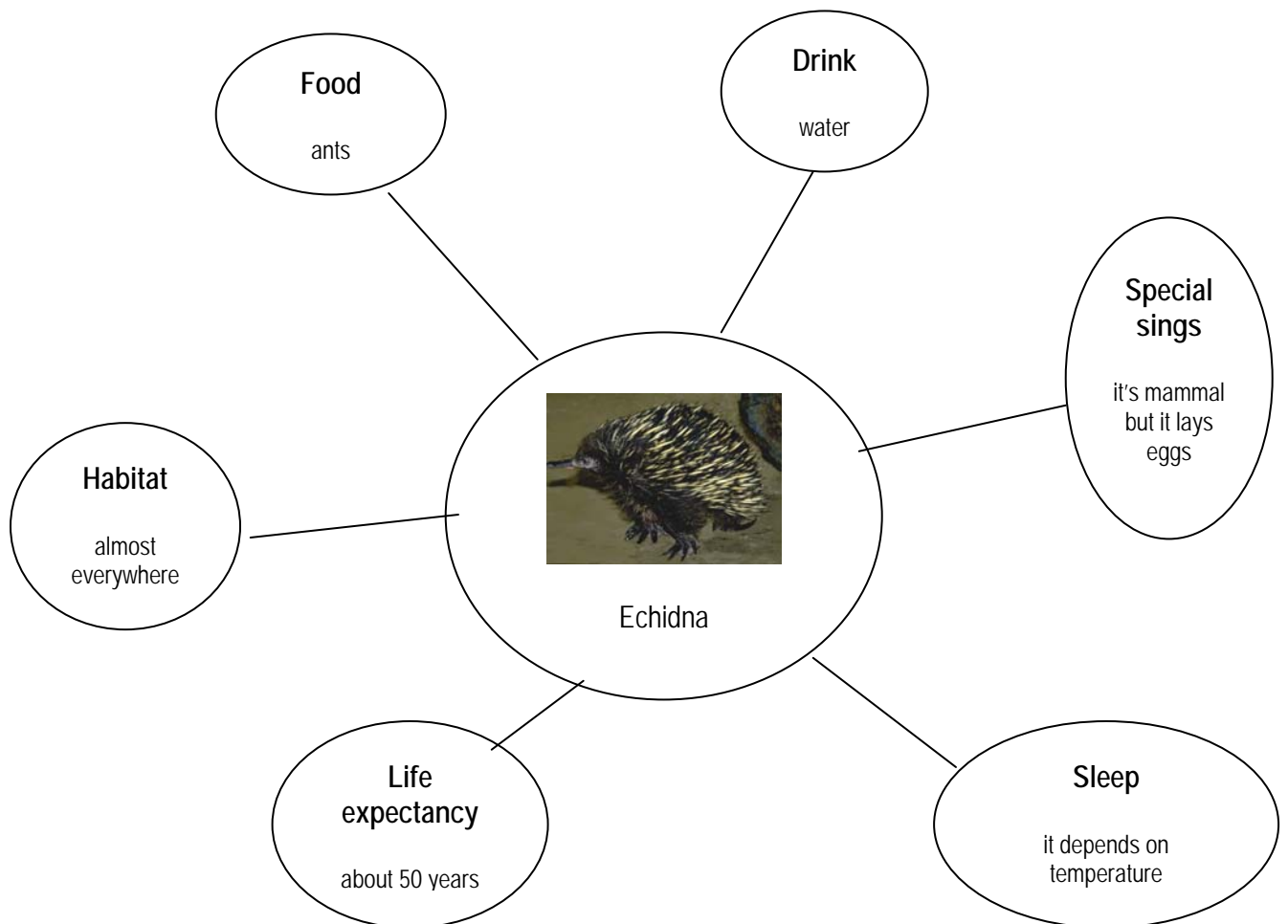
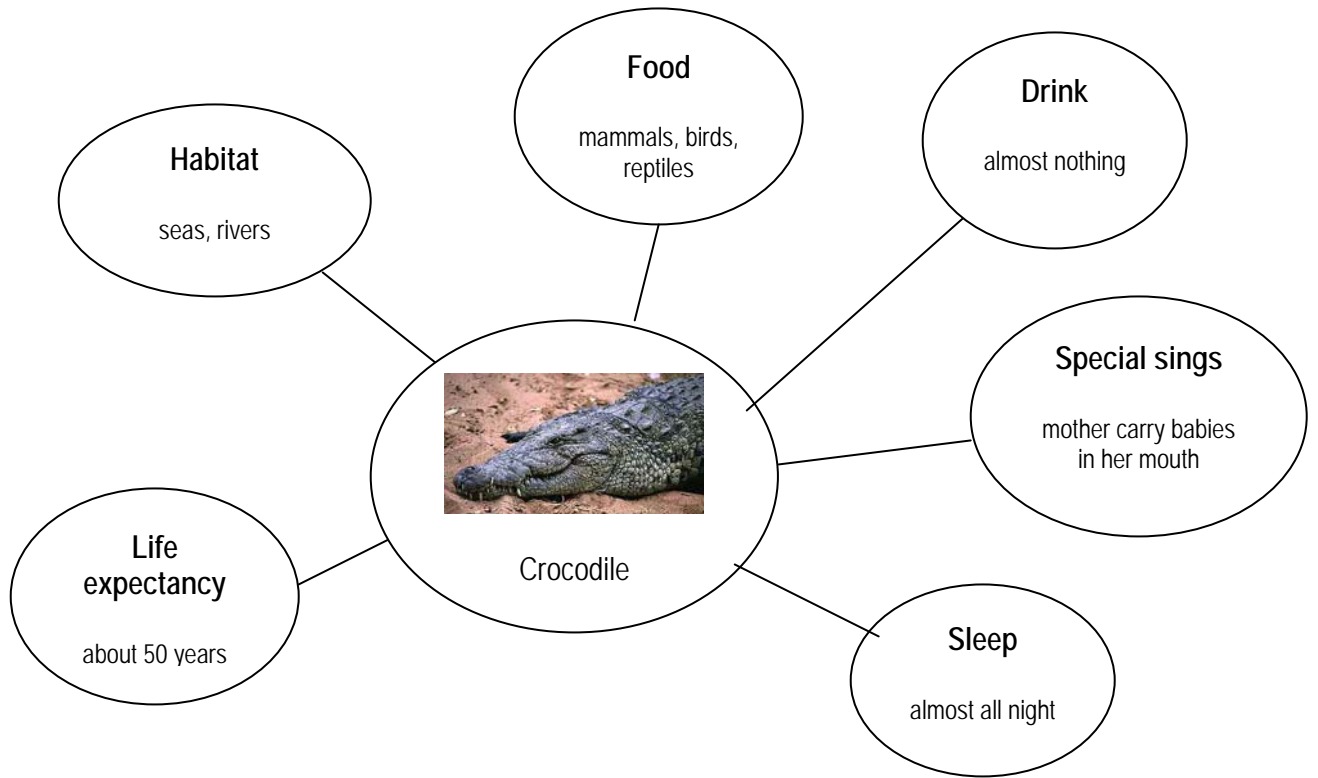
It's 2. largest bird in the world

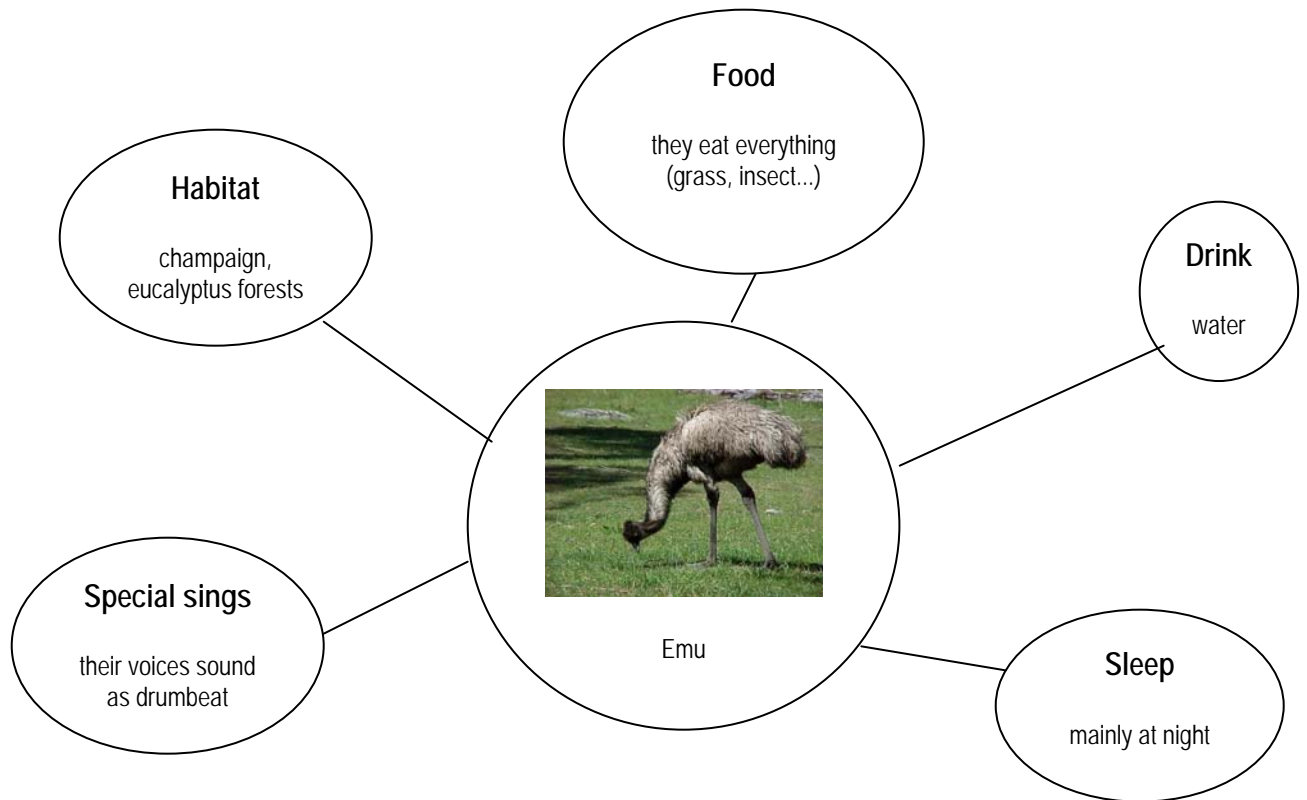
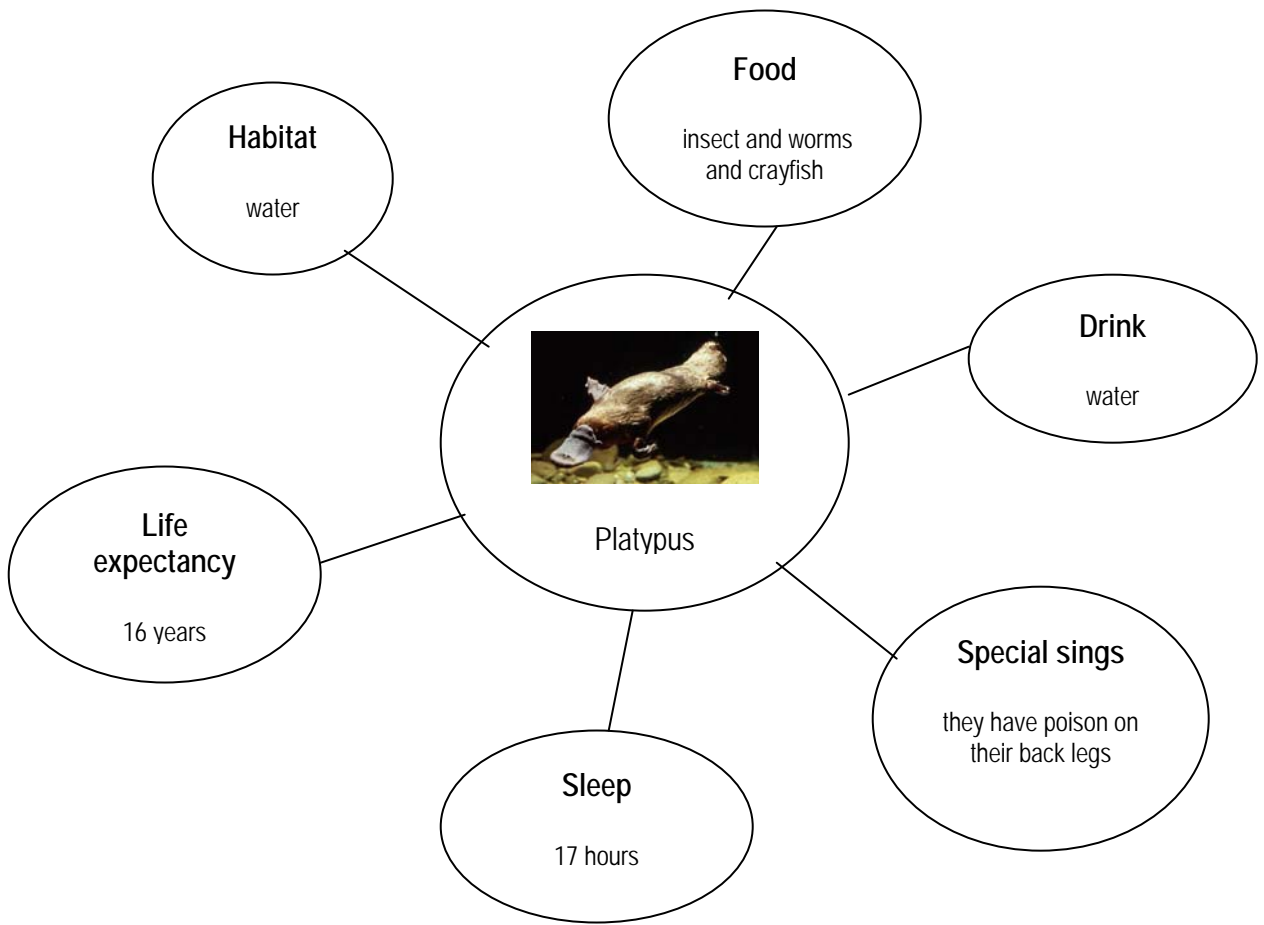
They can't fly

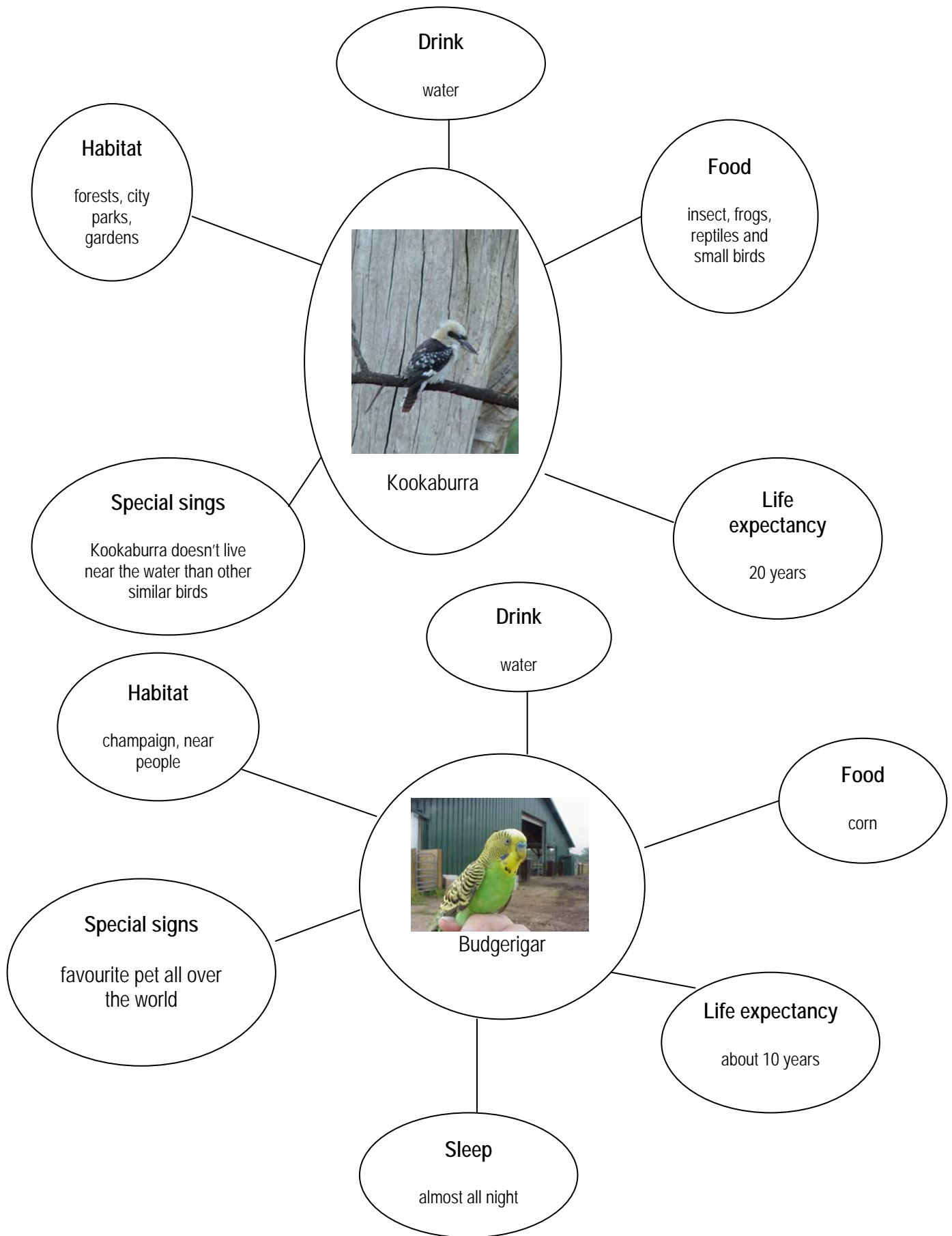


# Animals



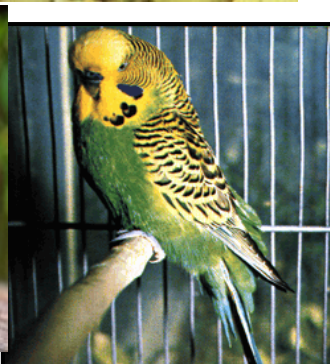
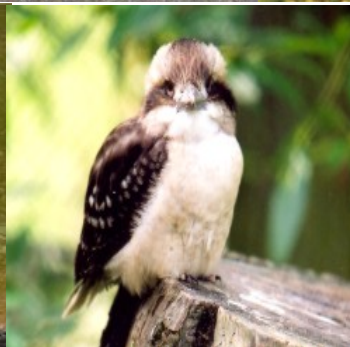






# Animals in Australia

*	Height	Weight	How long do they live	What do they eat	Where do they live
Kangaroo	2,4 m	80 kg	25 - 30 years	leaves and grass	west middle of Australia
Koala	80 cm	14 kg	15 years	eucalyptus leaves	eucalyptus trees
Echidna	45 cm	5 kg	50 years	ants	Australia, Tasmania
Platypus	40 cm	2 kg	10 years	worms	east of Australia
Emu	180 cm	55 kg	10 years	insects and grass	Australian bush
Kookaburra	45 cm	480 g	20 years	insects	Australia
Budgerigar	18 cm	40 g	14 years	grass seeds	populated Australia



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## 1) Vocabulary

<u>WORD</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
extraordinary	nezvyklý
measure	měřit
pouch	vak
echidna	ježura australská
platypus	ptakopysk
ants	mravenci
bill	zobák
shut	zavřít
emu	emu
kookaburra	ledňák obrovský
budgerigar	andulka
mountain ash	jasan horský

## 2) Animals, their habitat and way of life

ANIMALS	HABITAT	FOOD	SLEEPING	LIFE EXPENTANCY	SPECIAL SIGNS
kangaroo	savannas	grass,leaves	during the day	25-30 years	strong back legs
koala	in trees	eucalyptus	20 hours a day	17 years	no water
crocodile	rivers,lakes	animals	all night	50 years	long jaw
echidna	forests	ants	depends on temperature	55 years	long tongue
platypus	streams, rivers	crayfish, larvae	17 hours a day	16 years	bill
emu	steppes	grass, insect	all night	30 years	the 2. larges bird in the world
kookaburra	forests, cities	little vertebrateas, insect	during the day	20 years	cry (laughing)
budgerigar	steppes, shrubbery	seeds	all night	10 years	manycoloured feathers

## EKOLOGIE V RÁMCI VÝUKY NĚMECKÉHO JAZYKA

Německému jazyku vyučujeme na naší škole v sekundě 1 hodinu týdně, v tercii 2 hodiny, od tercie do oktávy a ve čtyřletém cyklu 3 hodiny týdně.

Pro nižší stupeň osmiletého gymnázia používáme učebnici PINGPONG I (sekunda, tercie) a učebnici PINGPONG NEU II (kvarta, kvinta). V čtyřletém cyklu vyučujeme podle učebnic THEMEN AKTUELL.

Při výuce se setkáváme s těmito tematickými okruhy týkající se ekologie:

1. Příroda
2. Člověk
3. Člověk a společnost
4. Člověk a životní prostředí
5. Ochrana životního prostředí

Tyto okruhy se prolínají s běžným obsahem výuky. K okruhu probranému v nižším ročníku se vracíme ve vyšších ročnících. Rozšiřujeme a obohacujeme obsah s ohledem na stupeň pokročilosti žáků.

Naším hlavním cílem ve výuce německého jazyka je získání slovní zásoby a schopnosti tuto slovní zásobu adekvátně používat.

Další cíle:

- 1) Žák rozumí sdělení v německém jazyce, které se týká oblasti životního prostředí a mezilidských vztahů.
- 2) Žák adekvátně reaguje na sdělení v němčině.
- 3) Žák vystihne hlavní myšlenku sdělení.
- 4) Žák reprodukuje sdělení vlastními slovy německy.
- 5) Žák umí vyhledávat, zpracovávat a používat informace, které se týkají životního prostředí a mezilidských vztahů.

Používané metody:

- 1) Získávání slovní zásoby prostřednictvím četby a práce s textem - četba kratších textů
  - otázky k textu - odpovědi Ja - Nein, Richtig - Falsch
  - tvorba vlastních otázek
  - doplňovací cvičení - bez nebo s nabídkou slov podle poslechového cvičení doplňování písmen
  - hádanky, křížovky
  - opravná cvičení - opravit slovo či tvrzení
  - vylučovací cvičení - co nepatří do řady
- 2) Poslechová cvičení - poslech s doplňováním, dokončování vět  
též poslech písní
- 3) Úkoly na vyhledávání a zpracování informace
- 4) Cvičení ve skupinách
- 5) Aktivizující metody: např. Rollenspiel, Interview, Pro- und Contra- Diskussion, Pexeso, Würfelspiel
- 6) Projekty

Konkrétněji k jednotlivým ročníkům:



## KVINTA

### Učebnice PINGPONG NEU II

Studenti jsou v tomto ročníku již většinou vybaveni základní slovní zásobou a jsou schopni ji adekvátně používat.

#### I. Tematický okruh - BEI UNS ZU HAUSE

- 1) Wohnen - die Wohnung, das Haus beschreiben
- 2) Wohnen in der Stadt, auf dem Lande

- Studenti již znají základní slovní zásobu a komunikační dovednosti k tématu Život a životní prostředí ve městě a na venkově. Cílem je jejich rozšíření a využití při vyprávění na vyšší jazykové úrovni.

Typy cvičení - viz kvarta

např. Pro- und Contra Diskussion

Získávání slovní zásoby prostřednictvím četby a následující práci s textem - např. Wir wiederholen fürs Abitur

- téma Ökologie str.18 - tvorba otázek k odstavcům

Nácvik dialogů žák - žák, nikoli pouze učitel - žák.

- 3) Fernsehen - Freizeit aktiv oder passiv verbringen?

Vor dem Fernsehen sitzen oder etwas aktiv machen, Sport treiben?

Ist Fernsehen schädlich? Was ist gesünder?

Typy cvičení

např. Umfrage in der Klasse machen - podle Pingpong II, lekce 9, str.79

- 4) Mode

Was hast du heute an? - rozšíření základní slovní zásoby

Was ziehst du im Winter, im Sommer an?

Typy cvičení

Ich packe meinen Koffer - PII, lekce 9, str.100

Gesunde Lebensweise - Jahreszeiten, Wetter, Krankheiten - zprostředkování nové slovní zásoby na základě četby, tvorba otázek

Poslechové cvičení du soolst spazieren gehen, nicht fett essen,...

#### II. Tematický okruh - FERIEN UND FREIZEIT

- 1) Reisen

Reiseprospekte verstehen

Typy cvičení

Womit reisen wir? - Verkehrsmittel - was ist gesünder, warum?

Einen Reiseprospekt bringen, vorbereiten

Umfrage in der Klasse machen - Wohin fahren wir am liebsten? Warum? Was kann man dort unternehmen?

Welche Naturschönheiten kann man am Meer, in den Bergen sehen? Podle P II, lekce 10, str.112-113

Liste für den Campingsurlaub machen - Diskussion - Brauchst du einen Schlafsack

Umweltfreundliches und umweltfeindliches Verhalten - Diskussion - Was machst du mit den Dosen, Abfällen,...? Wie soll man sich in der Natur, im Wald verhalten?

- 2) Unterwegs - Deutschland - Geographie, Naturschönheiten, Kultur

Typy cvičení

Bilder, Fotos bringen - Wo war ich? Was habe ich dort gesehen?

Esskultur - Essen die Deutschen gesünder als wir? - diskuse na základě textu a vlastních zkušeností

Umwelt - Umweltschutz - Ruhrgebiet - Industrie

- 3) Berlin - Naturschönheiten, Sehenswürdigkeiten, Kultur

Typy cvičení

Sehenswürdigkeiten - Eine Stadtrundfahrt - text -P II, lekce 12, str.145 - vypsát názvy památek, přiřadit k obrazovému materiálu  
Kultur - Was kann man in Berlin Unternehmen? - P II, lekce 12, str.137  
Probleme - Berlin als Großstadt -viele Leute, reger Verkehr, schmutzige Luft - Diskussion  
Berliner Seen - bessere Luft  
Zoologischer Garten - Tiere - Umfrage - Welche Tiere magst du?, magst du nicht? - Diskussion