

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIV TA‘LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI**

**SAMARQAND DAVLAT VETERINARIYA MEDITSINASI, CHORVACHILIK
VA BIOTEKNOLOGIYALAR UNIVERSITETI**

O‘ZBEK, RUS TILLARI ADABIYOTI VA XORIJIY TILLAR KAFEDRASI

**Ingliz tili fani o‘qituvchisi
dotsent G.Absalamova**

“Ekologik muammolar” mavzusidagi

OCHIQ DARS ISHLANMASI



Samarqand – 2026

Tuzuvchi: Samarqand agroinnovatsiyalar va tadqiqotlar instituti Raqamli texnologiyalar, turizm va gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri, dotsent G.Absalamova

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Fakultet: Iqtisodiyot fakulteti

Fan: Ingliz tili.

Guruh: 105

Mavzu: Ekologik muammolar

O'quv mashg'ulotida ta'lim texnologiyasi modeli

Lesson Plan: Ecological Problems

Level:

Intermediate (B1–B2)

Duration:

80- minutes

Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

- discuss major ecological problems
- learn and use new vocabulary
- express opinions about environmental protection

Warm-up:

What ecological problems do you know?

Is pollution a big problem in your city?

Vocabulary:

pollution, global warming, deforestation, climate change, recycling, endangered species, waste, environment

Reading:

Today, our planet faces many ecological problems. Air and water pollution are becoming worse every year. Global warming causes climate change, which leads to extreme weather conditions. Forests are cut down, and many animals lose their homes. People must take action to protect the environment.

Speaking:

What is the biggest environmental problem today?

How can people help the planet?

Do you recycle?

UYGA VAZIFANI TEKSHIRISH UCHUN TOPSHIRIQLAR

Detailed Lesson Plan: Ecological Problems

Level: Intermediate (B1–B2)

Duration: 80 minutes

Objectives

Students will:

- identify ecological problems
- learn new vocabulary
- practice speaking and writing skills
- express opinions about environmental protection

1. Warm-up (5–7 min)

Discuss:

- What ecological problems do you know?
- Is pollution a problem in your city?

2. Vocabulary (10 min)

Words:

pollution, global warming, deforestation, climate change, recycling, endangered species, waste, environment

Task: Match words with meanings or translate.

3. Reading (10–15 min)

Text:

Today, our planet faces many ecological problems. Air and water pollution are becoming worse every year. Global warming causes climate change, which leads to extreme weather conditions. Forests are cut down, and many animals lose their homes. People must take action to protect the environment.

Tasks:

- Answer questions
- True/False exercise

4. Speaking (10–15 min)

Discuss in pairs:

- What is the biggest environmental problem?
- How can people help?
- Do you recycle?

5. Writing (5–10 min)

Write 5–6 sentences:

"How can we protect the environment?"

6. Game Activity (Optional)

Students list eco-friendly actions. The one with the most ideas wins.

Brainstorming in pairs. I ask students to think of as many environmental problems as they can think of in one minute. Then we gather ideas as a class. Typically, the list includes: global warming, ocean pollution, deforestation, acid rain, species extinction, etc. If something is missing, I guide them with questions: Are there any problems related to air? Water? Animals? – and the students fill in the blanks (air pollution, water scarcity, endangered species).

Quiz "Fact or Myth." I prepare 3-5 short statements about the environment, some true, some false. For example: "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is larger than France" – is this fact or myth? The students vote, and then we quickly discuss the correct answer.

Excitement and lively discussions are guaranteed, and new words are quickly coined (for example, landfill, recycling rate, biodegradable).

Picture questions. If slides are available, I show two or three photographs: a melting iceberg, a city in smog, a mountain of plastic bottles. I ask students to describe what they see and name the problem associated with it. Even the quietest students start talking when looking at expressive images. Gestures, familiar words, and guesses are used, and I help with English terms.

7. Conclusion (3–5 min)

Review vocabulary and discuss what students learned.

Worksheets: Ecological Problems & Wish Sentences

Part 1: Flashcards (Cut and Use)

pollution – dirty air/water

global warming – Earth temperature rising

deforestation – cutting trees

recycling – using materials again

waste – unwanted materials

environment – nature around us

Part 2: Matching Exercise

Match the words with definitions:

1. Pollution

2. Recycling

3. Waste

a) Using materials again

b) Dirty environment

c) Unwanted materials

Part 3: Speaking Cards

Discuss:

- How can we help the environment?
- Do you recycle?
- What problems exist in your city?

Part 4: Wish Sentences (Grammar)

Structure:

I wish + Past Simple (present regret)

I wish + Past Perfect (past regret)

Examples:

I wish I had more free time.

I wish I had recycled more.

Exercises: Wish Sentences

1. Complete:

I wish I ____ (be) more eco-friendly.

I wish people ____ (not throw) rubbish.

2. Rewrite:

I don't recycle → I wish...

I didn't plant trees → I wish...

Дидактическая задача. Подготовить студентов к работе на учебном занятии

T: Good morning, my dear friends! I am glad to see you! How are you? What date is it today? What day is it today? Who is absent today?

Ok, let's start our lesson. How do you think what we shall speak about? What is the aim of our lesson?

III. Фонетическая зарядка. Предъявление лексических единиц по теме «Экологические проблемы».(5 мин)

Дидактическая задача. Осуществить переход к новой теме. Отработать правильное произношение новых словосочетаний по теме.

T: Please, boys! You must learn to read the words and words combinations on the board. Try to translate them and to use them during our speaking! I give you 3 minutes to write these words, and try to translate them into Russian. And then, we are to pronounce them and check your translations. (Студенты записывают новую лексику в тетради. Преподаватель читает словосочетания по теме, обучающиеся повторяют)

Air pollution – загрязнение воздуха

To be prohibited – быть запрещённым

Water pollution – загрязнение воды

Recyclable - перерабатываемый

The pollution of the environment- загрязнение окружающей среды

Natural resources – природные ресурсы

To protect from pollution- защитить от загрязнения

Destruction- разрушение

To protect the environment- защищать окружающую среду

Littering - мусор

Chemical waste- химические отходы

To save energy- экономить энергию

Waste paper - макулатура

Acid rain- кислотный дождь

IV. Речевая зарядка. Закрепление лексических единиц (7 мин)

Дидактическая задача. Применение новых словосочетаний по теме в устной речи с целью закрепления.

T: And now we'll start with our conversational warm-up! Please try to make up your own sentences using these words and word combinations. Just one sentence please

(Студенты составляют предложения)

T: Thank you! You are so active today! Great!

V. Первичная проверка понимания студентами нового материала (первичный репродуктивный уровень) Чтение текстов и ответы на вопросы (10 мин)

T: Now let's read the texts. Please try to name ecological problems mentioned in the texts.

Text 1. Thousands of fish die every year because of the illegal dumping in rivers by factories. Investigations are often carried out to discover who is responsible for the ecological disasters, but even when the offenders are found the punishment to this kind of behavior is not as severe as it should be.

Text 2. In big cities cars, buses and factories have polluted the air with carbon dioxide. It also comes from burning coal and wood. This formed a blanket around the Earth. The heat from the Sun cannot escape and so the temperature is rising (the "greenhouse effect"). This means that the level of the sea is rising and the climate is changing.

Text 3. It is no exaggeration to say that the world has become a global village. Modern methods of communication have made the world much smaller and the problems we

face such as pollution are not restricted to one country. The destruction of rainforests in Brazil is everyone's problem and the starvation which is common in many African countries is a challenge for Europe too. The extinction of rare species is a tragedy for the planet as a whole.

Text 4. Litter is garbage – like food, paper and cans – on the ground or in the street. Where many people live together litter is a problem. People don't always put garbage in a garbage can. It is easier to drop a paper than to find a garbage can for it. But litter is ugly. It makes the city look dirty, and spoils the view. Litter is a health problem too. Food and garbage bring animals which sometimes carry diseases.

Text 5. In the period since the 17th century to 1914 Russia lost 70 mln hectares of its forests. Forests are constantly cut out. Scientists believe that every year the Earth loses 1% of its forests. If they are destroyed at the same rate as they are being destroyed now, 60 thousand species of plants will disappear. Besides, forests produce oxygen, and their destruction can result in decreasing oxygen in atmosphere.

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PAST SIMPLE TENSE

TO BE

+

S + Was/were
They were friends.

-

S + was not/were not + ...
They weren't friends.

?

Was/Were + S + ...?
They weren't friends.

VERBS

S + V-ed
She worked yesterday.

S + did not + verb (base form)
She didn't work yesterday.

Did + S + verb (in base form)?
Did she work yesterday?

Usage

Example

To express completed action in the past

I saw a ghost last Friday.

To describe a series of completed actions in the past

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

To express habits in the past

When I was young, I watched lots of television every day after school.

For stative verbs (have (own), be, think (believe), know, dislike, need, owe, wish

He had a small cottage in the woods.



Past Simple

(Irregular verbs)

1. Write the Past Simple of the following verbs.

become _____	choose _____	keep _____
win _____	break _____	speak _____
understand _____	bring _____	sit _____
leave _____	stand _____	leave _____
hear _____	give _____	go _____
leave _____	get _____	let _____

2. Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Mary _____ (bring) her new bag to school.
My teacher _____ (teach) us to replace a battery.
My mother _____ (write) a journal when she _____ (be) young.
The student _____ (leave) the school early.
We _____ (understand) the exercise easily.
My sister _____ (get) her driving license yesterday.



3. Change the following questions into the negative FULL form.

Susan went to the university.
Mary was at home yesterday.
Greg came to the garage last week.
We swam in the lake last summer.
My team won the competition.
We learned about the planets at school.

4. Write questions for the following answers.

1. What time _____ ?
I came at 8am.
2. Did you _____ ?
Yes, I took a taxi to go home.
3. What _____ ?
I bought my car last year.
4. When _____ ?
I did the exam yesterday.
5. How _____ ?
I bought these pencils online.



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A2



LIVEWORKSHEETS

