Homework for the next lesson

- learn the words and the information SB p.74, 86
- do 2 tests on the topic Natural Disasters

https://videouroki.net/tests/152305992/

https://videouroki.net/tests/748010116/

January, 18th

Natural Disasters

At today's lesson we are going to

- **revise the words on the topic**
- **discuss some information about tornadoes and hail**

After an earthquake lots of people were **collapsed/injured**. **injured**

The survivors had no any **supplies/pieces** left. **supplies**

Flood is large amount of **snow/water** that covers an area. **water**

Members of a rescue team **generated/distributed** food to people. **distributed**

There was a **horrific/horror** drought in Africa last year. **horrific**

The avalanche that **cracked/occurred** at 6 am destroyed a little village in the Alps. **occurred**

The rescue team **could/managed** to find a little girl underneath a house. **managed**

The whole city was **buried/rescued** under the massive tsunami waves. **buried**

SCIENCE Across the Curriculum

Reading

1 a Look at the pictures. Have you ever seen/experienced either of these extreme weather phenomena?

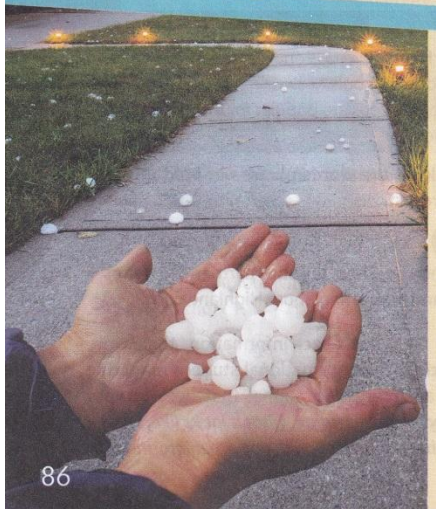
b How does each extreme weather phenomenon occur? Read through and check.

1 Tornadoes

A) .....
Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms, and they happen in various parts of the world. They can form at any time of the year, although many occur in the spring.

B) .....
A tornado is a spinning, whirling wind. When it meets with cold air, it takes the shape of a long funnel or tube, reaching down from a large cloud. It is formed when warm air near the earth's surface rises and meets with cold air. When the weather conditions are right, this warm air starts to twist as it rises, getting faster and stronger. It is a bit like watching water disappear down the plughole in your bathtub. If this huge, twisting rope of air hits the ground, it may cause great damage. Tornadoes can reach speeds of more than 250 mph, ripping roofs from houses, uprooting trees, and tossing heavy objects like cars in the air.

C) .....
In 1971, a meteorologist named Theodore Fujita developed a scale to show how strong tornadoes are. His scale goes from F0 to F5. It doesn't calculate strength based on wind speeds but the damage a tornado causes to homes and other buildings.



2 Hail

D) .....
Hailstones are lumps of ice. They can be as small as peas or as big as cricket balls! In Kansas, USA, a hailstone fell that was 44.5 centimetres across!

E) .....
Hail is formed when raindrops start to fall. Before they reach the ground, they are blown up into the clouds again by strong winds. There they freeze into balls of ice and the wind in the clouds bounces them up and down. As the frozen raindrops rise and fall like this, they get even more thickly covered in ice from the water inside the clouds. Eventually, they get so heavy that they fall to the ground as hail.

F) .....
When big hailstones fall, they make quite a noise hitting roofs and pavements. Cars and buildings are damaged, and plants and crops are destroyed. Driving during a hailstorm is also very dangerous, as the roads become slippery.

Tornadoes and Hail

SB p.86 ex.1

1 Tornadoes

A) ..... **Any time, any place**

Tornadoes are one of nature's most violent storms, and they happen in various parts of the world. They can form at any time of the year, although many occur in the spring.

B) ..... **Round and round**

A tornado is a spinning, whirling wind. When it meets with cold air, it takes the shape of a long funnel or tube, reaching down from a large cloud. It is formed when warm air near the earth's surface rises and meets with cold air. When the weather conditions are right, this warm air starts to twist as it rises, getting faster and stronger. It is a bit like watching water disappear down the plughole in your bathtub. If this huge, twisting rope of air hits the ground, it may cause great damage. Tornadoes can reach speeds of more than 250 mph, ripping roofs from houses, uprooting trees, and tossing heavy objects like cars in the air.

C) ..... **Measuring strength**

In 1971, a meteorologist named Theodore Fujita developed a scale to show how strong tornadoes are. His scale goes from F0 to F5. It doesn't calculate strength based on wind speeds but the damage a tornado causes to homes and other buildings.

The words

сильный violent
разные части various parts
образовываться form
происходить happen/occur
вращающийся spinning/whirling
воронка funnel
погодные условия weather conditions
огромный huge
вызывать разрушения cause damage
достигать скорости reach speed
срывать крыши rip roofs
вырывать с корнем деревья uproot trees
переворачивать предметы toss objects
разработать шкалу develop a scale

Measuring strength **Any time, any place** **Wind speed** **Round and round**

2

Hail

D) ..... **Different sizes**

Hailstones are lumps of ice. They can be as small as peas or as big as cricket balls! In Kansas, USA, a hailstone fell that was 44.5 centimetres across!

E) ..... **Made of rain and ice**

Hail is formed when raindrops start to fall. Before they reach the ground, they are blown up into the clouds again by strong winds. There they freeze into balls of ice and the wind in the clouds bounces them up and down. As the frozen raindrops rise and fall like this, they get even more thickly covered in ice from the water inside the clouds. Eventually, they get so heavy that they fall to the ground as hail.

F) ..... **Easy to hear**

When big hailstones fall, they make quite a noise hitting roofs and pavements. Cars and buildings are damaged, and plants and crops are destroyed. Driving during a hailstorm is also very dangerous, as the roads become slippery.

Made in the USA **Easy to hear** **Made of rain and ice** **Different sizes**

The words

кусочки льда lumps of ice
маленькие как горошины as small as peas
как шары для крикета as cricket balls
капли дождя raindrops
замерзать freeze
замороженный frozen
подниматься rise
падать на землю fall to the ground
покрытый льдом covered in ice
производить шум make noise
бить по крышам hit roofs
бить по тротуарам hit pavements
поврежденный damaged
разрушенный destroyed
опасный dangerous
скользкая дорога slippery road

It is formed when hot and cold air meet.

It rips roofs and uproots trees.

It is in the shape of a long whirling funnel.

F0-F5 means damage it causes.

It makes the roads slippery.