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**Geography CLIL Lesson Plan (Online lesson)**

**School:** Vilniaus Sausio 13-osios progimnazija, Lithuania

**Age of students/Grade**: 13-14 years old /7th grade

**Level of English:** A2

**Teacher(s):** Žana Šunina

**Subject(s):** English / Geography

**Topic:** Mountains

**Aims:**

* To introduce the topic
* To read for specific information
* To consolidate new vocabulary
* To consolidate information in the text
* To develop writing and presentation skills.

**Teaching points:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Language | Content |
| * The Earth’s crust
* Fold upwards
* Mountain range
* Extreme weather
* Altitude
* Rocky ground
* Survive
* Adapt
* Harsh environment
* Mountain path
* Tons of rubbish
* Continent
* Length
* Widlife
 | * Formation of mountains
* The Himalayas
* Mountain ranges in your continent
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**Resources:** computers/laptops/tablets/mobile phones, Zoom app, internet connection.

**Description of the activities:**

**Activity 1:** To introduce the topic

* T explains how the mountains are formed (ANNEX 1).
* T asks Ss to think of three questions Ss want to find out about the Himalayas.

**Activity 2:** To read for specific information

* Ss read the text ‘’The Himalayas’’ (ANNEX 2).
* Ss find the answers to the questions they have thought about.
* Ss find the information that refers to the numbers in the text: 14 – 200 – 27,000 – 2,400 – 20 – 8,000 (ANNEX 3).
* Ss read the text again and find the: continent the Himalayas are in; five countries the Himalayas cross; names of four animals; capital city of Nepal (ANNEX 4).

**Activity 3:** To consolidate new vocabulary

* T gives Ss time to look up the meaning of the highlighted words in their English-English dictionaries.
* T asks Ss to explain the meaning of the highlighted words (ANNEX 5).

**Activity 4:** To consolidate information in the text.

* T asks various Ss to present the information they remember from the text.

**Activity 5:** To develop writing and communication skills.

* T asks Ss to find out information about a mountain range in your continent. T points out that Ss should write a text about where the mountain range is, its length/height, people/wildlife.
* Ss do this task as homework.
* Ss present their homework the next lesson.

**Supplementary materials:**

“Upstream Elementary A2” – Student’s book, Express Publishing, page 41.

**ANNEX 1**

**How Are the Mountains Formed?**

The ground we stand on is called the Earth’s crust. When there is a strong push under that crust, continents hit each other, fold upwards and form mountains.

**ANNEX 2**

**The Himalayas**

The Himalayas (or ’’Land of Snow’’) in Asia is in the highest **mountain range** in the world! It is 2,400 km long and 200 km wide. It **crosses** Northeastern Pakistan, Northern India, Southern China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan. Ten of the world’s 14 highest mountains, including Mount Everest, are part of the Himalayas and are all over 8,000 metres high.

**Extreme** weather conditions, high altitudes and **rocky ground** make life very difficult for people who live in the Himalayas. These people use simple hand tools and oxen to grow just enough food to live. Many animals and plants cannot **survive** there. Some, however, have **adapted** to the **harsh** environment. Among them are the mountain goat, with its thick warm coat and strong hooves, the red panda, the snow leopard and the yak.

Like other mountain areas, the Himalayas **attract** many tourists. In 1964, only 20 hikers visited Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. In 2000, there were 27,000! This tourism provides income for locals, but it also causes many problems as tourists destroy mountain **paths** and leave **tons of rubbish** behind.

 **ANNEX 3**

**What do the following numbers refer to?**

14 – 14 world’s highest mountains;

200 – 200 km width of the Himalayas;

27,000 – the number of hikers who visited Nepal in 2000;

2,400 – 2,400 km length of the Himalayas;

20 – the number of hikers who visited Nepal in 1964;

8,000 – 8,000 m minimum height of the Himalayas’ 10 highest mountains.

**ANNEX 4**

**Read again and find the:**

1. Continent the Himalayas are in (Asia).

2. Five countries the Himalayas cross (Northeastern Pakistan, Northern India, Southern China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan).

3. Names of four animals (the mountain goat, the red panda, the snow leopard, the yak).

4. Capital city of Nepal (Kathmandu).

**ANNEX 5**

**Explain the words**

Mountain range – a long line of mountains;

cross – pass through/over;

extreme (weather) – very cold/hot/wet etc;

rocky ground – area with lots of large stones;

survive – to manage to live;

adapt – to change and become better suited to something;

harsh (environment) – very difficult;

attract – to make people want to go to the place;

path – walkway from one place to another;

tons of rubbish – lots of junk.