

Let Us Speak

CLIL LESSONS

ICT - Biology - Geography - Crafts



A hundred hands,
a thousand ideas,
a hundred hopes,
a million successes.



Erasmus+

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Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region

I. – Introductory information

Title: Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region
Subject: Geography
Author: Mgr. Bc. Jan Nowak, Ph.D.
Age: 13 - 15

II. - Aims

Lesson aim:
- by the end of the lesson the learners will be able to differentiate between the basic types of coal, metals, ways of mining and will be aware of the history of coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region
Language aim:
- revision of past tense forms of some frequently used verbs

III. – strategy, material used

Learning strategies
- memory strategies (creating mental linkages, applying images and sounds, reviewing well),
cognitive strategies (analysing and reasoning), metacognitive strategies (evaluating your learning),
social strategies (cooperating with others)
Material used
- the worksheet, a pencil / a pen, a board, a dictionary (optional)

Lesson plan

Introduction:
- the teacher asks the students to make sentences with the word *mine* so that everybody could realize the different meanings – possessive pronoun (*mine, yours...*) and noun (a hole or system of holes in the ground where substances such as coal, metal, and salt are removed; e.g. *gold mine, salt mine, iron mine*) or the corresponding verb (*mine for coal* etc.)
- warm up: the teacher asks the students *What do people mine for?* (can be done in groups, answers can be specified by countries, etc.)
Main activity:
- students start with exercises 1 and 2, it is recommended to check the answers (the exercises are quite easy and should be done individually)
- exercise 3 can be done in pairs or groups, answers have to be checked and discussed
- exercises 4 and 5 should be done according to teacher's choice and the language level of the students, additional questions can be asked, dictionaries can be used, students can work in pairs...
- students should do exercise 6 individually (it is quite easy)
Conclusion:
- in the end the teacher can revise by asking some questions from exercises 1-6 again or asking additional questions according to the text in exercise 5; it is recommended to stress the basic and easy-to-understand facts (difference between *black* and *brown coal, surface* and *underground mining*)

Vocabulary used

surface mining, underground mining, miner, winding tower, black coal, brown coal, iron, steel, electricity, industry

Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region

1) Match the phrases to the pictures:

surface mining – underground mining – miner – winding tower |waindiŋ|

a)



b)



c)



d)



2) Fill the gaps with *black coal, brown coal, iron, steel*.

- _____ - a strong, cheap, magnetic and the most widely-used metal
- _____ - a mixture of several metals (most of it is iron), very hard and strong, magnetic
- _____ - a dirty rock that burns, lower quality
- _____ - a dirty rock that burns, high quality

3) What is coal used for? (Yes or No)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| a) generating electricity | Y / N | d) gardening | Y / N |
| b) feeding animals | Y / N | e) heating homes | Y / N |
| c) chemical industries | Y / N | f) making steel from iron | Y / N |

4) Read the text.

Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region of the Czech Republic has a long tradition. Regular mining started there in the 19th century. Many people moved to Ostrava to work and live there. Before that, it had been a poor agricultural region.

At the beginning of the 1950's there were 32 coal-mines, power stations and two big iron factories in Třinec and Ostrava-Vítkovice. Many more people came to Ostrava and other towns to work in mining and iron industry. There were 189,191 inhabitants in Ostrava in 1950; 297,171 inhabitants in 1970. In Karviná there were 36,172 inhabitants in 1950; 78,546 inhabitants in 1970.

The miners worked very hard, but they also were paid well because the work in underground mines is dangerous. For example 54 miners died in 1960 in Ostrava due to explosion, 108 miners died in Havířov in 1961 (the reasons are not clear).

Some of the mines are still working, but most of them were already closed although there is still a lot of high quality coal under Ostrava and nearby towns. Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region is too expensive. Iron and steel are still produced in Třinec and Ostrava.



5) Answer the questions.

- Is underground coal mining an easy job?
- Is underground coal mining a safe job?
- Why are most of the mines in the Ostrava-Karviná region closed?
- Where is Ostrava located?
- Which metals are made in Třinec?
- What can you see in the picture under the map?

6) Fill in the table.

verb	past tense	regular / irregular (R/I)
start	<i>started</i>	R
move		
be		
come		
work		
die		

Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region

WITH ANSWERS

1) Match the phrases to the pictures:

surface mining – underground mining – miner – winding tower [waindiŋ]

a)



winding tower

b)



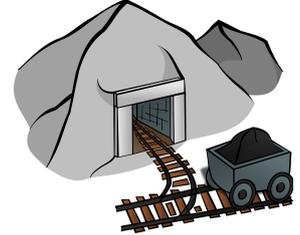
surface mining

c)



miner

d)



underground mining

2) Fill the gaps with *black coal, brown coal, iron, steel*.

iron

- a strong, cheap, magnetic and the most widely-used metal

steel

- a mixture of several metals (most of it is iron), very hard and strong, magnetic

brown coal

- a dirty rock that burns, lower quality

black coal

- a dirty rock that burns, high quality

3) What is coal used for? (Yes or No)

power stations
(= power plants)

a) generating electricity

Y/~~N~~

d) gardening

~~Y~~/N

b) feeding animals

~~Y~~/N

e) heating homes

Y/~~N~~

c) chemical industries

Y/~~N~~

f) making steel from iron

Y/~~N~~

Yes, but it is not good and it is used very little.

4) Read the text.

Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region of the Czech Republic has a long tradition. Regular mining started there in the 19th century. Many people moved to Ostrava to work and live there. Before that, it had been a poor agricultural region.

At the beginning of the 1950's there were 32 coal-mines, power stations and two big iron factories in Třinec and Ostrava-Vítkovice. Many more people came to Ostrava and other towns to work in mining and iron industry. There were 189,191 inhabitants in Ostrava in 1950; 297,171 inhabitants in 1970. In Karviná there were 36,172 inhabitants in 1950; 78,546 inhabitants in 1970.

The miners worked very hard, but they also were paid well because the work in underground mines is dangerous. For example 54 miners died in 1960 in Ostrava due to explosion, 108 miners died in Havířov in 1961 (the reasons are not clear).

Some of the mines are still working, but most of them were already closed although there is still a lot of high quality coal under Ostrava and nearby towns. Coal mining in the Ostrava-Karviná region is too expensive. Iron and steel are still produced in Třinec and Ostrava.



5) Answer the questions.

(suggested answers)

- a) Is underground coal mining an easy job? - *No, it isn't. It is a very hard job.*
- b) Is underground coal mining a safe job? - *No, it isn't. It is a dangerous job.*
- c) Why are most of the mines in the Ostrava-Karviná region closed? - *Because coal mining in the O.-K. region is too expensive.*
- d) Where is Ostrava located? - *Ostrava is located in the east of the Czech Republic.*
- e) Which metals are made in Třinec? - *Iron and steel.*
- f) What can you see in the picture under the map? - *It is a winding tower. (+ chimneys, some buildings...)*

6) Fill in the table.

verb	past tense	regular / irregular (R/I)
start	<i>started</i>	R
move	<i>moved</i>	R
be	<i>was / were</i>	I
come	<i>came</i>	I
work	<i>worked</i>	R
die	<i>died</i>	R

RESOURCES

"Hornictví v ostravsko-karvinském uhelném revíru a jeho vliv na rozvoj ostravské aglomerace po druhé světové válce" *Masarykova univerzita v Brně*. N.p., n.d. Web. 29 Jan. 2017.

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