

## ЗАДАНИЯ К УРОКУ “Paper”

Задания предназначены для самоконтроля, отправлять на проверку учителю не надо.

10 класс

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Тема урока: Paper

Северинова Елена Юрьевна

### 1. Analyze the pictures and guess the topic of the lesson.



Envelopes & folders



Shredded paper



Paperboard



All white & color paper



Paper bags & egg cartons



Newspaper, magazines, ad inserts



Notebooks, books

### 2. Read the statements and state whether they are true or false.

1. Paper is N1 material we use every day.
2. All paper is made from trees.
3. Paper helps us study.
4. Paper takes about 14% of landfill space.
5. Parts of trees are made into chips to produce paper.
6. We can't recycle paper as many times as we want.
7. All paper can be recycled today.
8. There are few ways of reusing paper.
9. If you take unwanted paper to the nearest recycling centre, you will get some money.
10. A ton of paper from recycled fibres saves 30 trees.

### 3. Read the text and say.

## PAPER

Paper is all around us. It helps us communicate, create and illustrate. Our books, newspapers, posters and magazines are made from it. Paper is the number one material we throw away. For every 100 kg of rubbish we throw away, 39 kg of it is paper. Newspapers alone take up about 14% of landfill space.

Paper can be glossy or matt, thin or thick. Most paper products are made from trees although paper can also be made from cloth or grass.

## HOW PAPER IS MADE

After the trees have been harvested, they are taken to a paper factory. The bark and the roots are burned and used to produce energy. The rest of the tree is washed and then chopped into small chips for pulping. Pulping is the chemical process that separates the wood fibres from lignin and other wood parts. After pulping, paper is a light brown colour.

## RECYCLED PAPER

Recycled paper is made from waste paper mixed with fresh wood pulp. Almost all paper can be recycled today. Waste paper must be sorted as some types are harder to recycle than others, such as cardboard boxes compared to newspapers. Old newspapers are usually made into new newsprint (the paper used in newspapers), egg cartons or paperboard. 1,000 kg of paper made from recycled fibres conserves about 27,000 litres of water,

18-34 trees, over 4,000 kW2 of electricity and 27 kg of air pollutants. Unlike most other recyclables, paper cannot be recycled over and over again, as the fibres eventually become too weak and short to be used again.

### TRUE, FALSE, NOT STATED

1. Paper is N1 material we use every day.
2. All paper is made from trees.
3. Paper helps us study.
4. Paper takes about 14% of landfill space.
5. Parts of trees are made into chips to produce paper.
6. We can't recycle paper as many times as we want.
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#### 4. Read the text and find synonyms to the words in bold.

### PAPER

Paper is all around us. It helps us **communicate**, create and illustrate. Our books, newspapers, posters and magazines are made from it. Paper is the number one **material** we throw away. For every 100 kg of rubbish we throw away, 39 kg of it is paper. Newspapers alone take up about 14% of landfill space.

Paper can be glossy or matt, thin or thick. Most paper products are made from trees although paper can also be made from **cloth** or grass.

- a) cut
- b) divides
- c) fabric
- d) finally
- e) interact
- f) matter
- g) new
- h) parts
- i) plant
- j) shade

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#### 5. Read pieces of advice and guess which 3 appeared in 2010.

### HOW TO SAVE PAPER

- Don't print out documents if possible. Save and send them in the electronic form.
- Don't subscribe to hard copies of newspapers or magazines. Read them online for free.
- Don't throw away magazines or newspapers. Use them to clean the windows.
- Keep paper that is printed on one side only. The blank side can be used to write messages, shopping lists, etc.
- Make confetti from magazines with a hole punch.
- Share magazines and newspapers with friends or borrow them from the library.
- Tear out pages from old magazines to line the shelves of a shoe cabinet, for example.
- Use electronic shopping catalogues, don't bring them home from supermarkets.
- Use paper from magazines to wrap things.

#### 6. Match underlined words (1-10) to their translations (A-J).

1) We print and write on <u>paper</u> .	2) I have written a <u>paper</u> on frogs for my Biology class.	3) – I have nothing to write on, Teacher Sikes! – Take a <u>paper</u> .	4) Sherlock Holmes found a <u>paper</u> of great diplomatic value in an opium den.	5) We use coins and <u>paper</u> money as well as credit cards and cheques.	6) – Put everything you told me on <u>paper</u> .	7) I'd like to buy an evening <u>paper</u> .	8) I've	A) бумага	B) бумажный	C) газета	D) документ	E) лист	F) обои	G) оклеить обоями	H) отчет	I) разрезной	J) реферат
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chosen floral paper for my room. 9) I shall give him an old paper knife as a birthday present. 10) We shall paper our flat in autumn.

**Two following tasks are for RNE-takers.**

7.

**RNE** Прочитай текст. Преобразуй слова в скобках так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.

<b>Origami</b> is the art of paper folding, which is often associated with Japanese culture. In modern usage, the word "origami" is used as an inclusive term for all paper-folding _____. The goal is to transform a two-dimensional square sheet of paper into a _____ sculpture through folding. Modern origami practitioners generally discourage the use of cuts, glue, or markings on the paper.	1. practice 2. finish
The small number of basic folds can be combined in a variety of ways to make intricate designs. The best-known origami model is the Japanese paper crane. In general, these designs begin with a square sheet of paper whose sides may be of different colors, prints, or patterns. Traditional Japanese origami, which has been practiced since the Edo period (1603–1867), has often been _____ about these conventions, sometimes cutting the paper or using non-square shapes to start with. The _____ principles are also used in stents, packaging and other engineering applications.	3. strict 4. origami
Distinct paper-folding traditions _____ in Europe, China, and Japan which have been well-documented by historians. _____ seem to have been mostly separate traditions, until the _____ century.	5. arise 6. This 7. twenty
In China, traditional funerals often include the burning of folded paper, most often representations of gold nuggets (yuanbao). The practice of burning paper representations instead of full-scale wood or clay replicas _____ from the Song Dynasty (905–1125 CE), though it's not clear how much folding was involved.	8. date

8.

**RNE** Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast them. You will speak for not more than 2 minutes. You have to talk continuously.

- give a brief description (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which kind of attitude you'd follow
- explain why

