**Scenario**

**LONDON**

General Objective

• Understanding the causes of the development of large metropolises.

Operational Objectives

• Explaining the reasons for the development of large cities in Europe.

• Listing the functions of cities - London and Paris.

• Determining the geographical location of London and Paris.

• Explaining why London and Paris are global metropolises.

• Listing the most famous landmarks of London.

Lesson Description.

1. What to eat and what not to eat. What are the risks of poor nutrition?

2. Examples of good dietary habits.

The British government is combating obesity among children.

Already close to one-third of children in Great Britain suffer from overweight and obesity. Current trends

indicate that this phenomenon will deepen in the coming years. The government's response is a comprehensive

plan to combat overweight and obesity among children.

One-third of the youngest Britons - aged 2 to 15 - struggle with this problem.

Obesity and overweight are the cause of many diseases. This is also associated with economic consequences, as the costs

of treating obesity-related diseases exceed the combined expenditures on the police, fire department, and justice system. Children from low-income families are much more susceptible to obesity.

One method to combat childhood obesity is the introduction of a special tax on sugary drinks.

British teenagers are the largest group of consumers of these drinks in the European Union.

The revenue generated will be allocated to programs promoting a healthy lifestyle, physical activity, and balanced diet.

Another idea is the gradual elimination of sugar from products intended for children (

reducing sugar by 5% annually). Initially, sugar reduction will affect breakfast cereals, yogurts, and cookies.

A new dietary model will also be developed to address the problem of overweight and obesity among

children. This will apply to schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and sports centers.

For low-income families, a special voucher system will be reintroduced, which can be exchanged for healthy food products - vegetables, fruits, and milk.

The government program will also introduce changes to physical activity in schools. Physical activities for

children will take place daily and last at least an hour.

Medical staff will be specially trained to influence changes in dietary habits and behaviors

and also to respond to the problem of obesity at the earliest stage. This task will be undertaken mainly by school and community nurses.

I. Introduction.

1. Give examples of good dietary habits.

2. Great Britain is an island nation surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean,

North Sea, English Channel, and Irish Sea,

- indicate on the map of Europe and the world the above-mentioned bodies of water,

- remind what functions Paris, a European metropolis, fulfills,

- what fish live in the Atlantic? - analysis of the table

- how have fish adapted to life in water?

II. Development.

1. London is located on the River Thames

- what do we call a biocenosis?

- adaptation of amphibians to life in water and on land,

marsh frog - amphibians (aquatic-terrestrial vertebrates)

2. Based on the charts, discuss the population of the largest cities in Europe and the world.

- list the advantages and disadvantages of living in a large city,

- London - a global metropolis, the financial capital of the world

using the Internet, find more information about

London,

3. Fishing in the UK is of great importance to the country's economy, as it provides

food for humans, supplies medicinal substances (cod liver oil), glue, leather (sharks, skates), animal feed

(fish meal), and serves as indicators of water purity.

- fish are used in British cuisine, which is divided into 4 main regions:

Scotland, England, Wales, and Northern Ireland; formerly separate independent states,

now united under one Crown; despite a common political system, they have maintained their cultural,

linguistic, and culinary distinctiveness.

- based on the article "British Cuisine," working in 4 groups, create a short,

characteristic description for these 4 regions,

5. Baked fish - a simple idea for dinner - video

- how is a fish dish made?

- what nutritional values do fish have?

III. Summary

1. A typical English breakfast consists of bacon, fried eggs, beans, toast (or fried

bread), and grilled tomatoes.

- come up with an egg dish for non-eating children, such as "fun sandwiches",

- remember about healthy products

2. Landmarks of London,

Independent work

1. Aquarium from a jar - create an aquarium that will be a decorative element of your

room.

Into a liter jar (it can be larger), pour a layer of washed gravel (the thickness

of the layer is arbitrary), on top of it pour small stones, on the stones set up several larger stones,

we can put pieces of sticks, artificial plants and gently pour water, so as not

to spoil the decoration.

From colored paper, cut out fish and stick them on the outside of the jar.

The number of fish is arbitrary, interior decoration of the jar according to your own judgment.

2. The oldest metro is located in London - the first passengers used it on January 10, 1863,

- familiarize yourself with other inventions,

3. Plan a walking route around the neighborhood and invite parents for this walk

- movement is health.