



ТҰРКІСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ
АДАМИ ӘЛЕУЕТТІ ДАМУҒА БАСҚАРМАСЫ

Диплом

III ДӘРЕЖЕЛІ

Төле бидің 360 жылдығы, Қаз дауысты Қазыбек бидің 355 жылдығы және Әйтеке бидің 340 жылдығына арналған «Дағда данышпандары» тақырыбындағы «Бірілігі бүтін елдің түтіні түзу шығар» атты 7-8, 9-10 сынып оқушылары арасында өткізілген облыстық эссе байқауында жүлделі III орын иеленгені үшін

Әйелі суреті №2 Ә.Мамытбекұлы аман. 117.

9-сынып оқушысы: Сағатмұратқы Әлішев

жетекшісі: Қойбергелі Әбдікерім Қасымов

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Басқарма баспасы



Д.Болатханұлы

Тіркеу № 105

Түркістан, 2023 жыл

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
АҚПАРАТ ЖӘНЕ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ ДАМУ
МИНИСТРЛІГІ



ДИПЛОМ

“Жас дарын”

*Республикалық педагогикалық әдістемелік
ғылыми және инновациялық IT журналының
ұйымдастыруымен “Ең үздік” ғылыми жоба
байқауына қатысып, үздік жоба
номинациясын жеңіп алғаны үшін*

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Мемлекеттік тіркеу
№ KZ68VPY00029263

Тіркеу № 1593

АСТАНА ҚАЛАСЫ - 2023 ж.

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МАДАҚТАМА

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Тіркеу № 1600

АСТАНА ҚАЛАСЫ - 2023 ж.

SAVE OUR PLANET

The famous writer M. M. Prishvin said: «Take care of nature! If there is water and not a single fish, I will not believe the water. And even if there is oxygen in the air, but birds don't fly in it — I won't believe the air either. A forest without animals is not a forest...» In the past centuries, when the number of earthlings was small, and industry was poorly developed, people rarely thought about the consequences of gross interference in nature.

And gradually, with the development of scientific and technological progress, the attack on nature led to the depletion of soils, the shallowing of rivers and lakes, the death of vegetation, the formation of deserts. In recent years, the ecological situation has deteriorated sharply, many species of plants and animals are disappearing and becoming rare, many corners of nature are losing their value. Many people began to worry about the deterioration of the ecological situation on earth. And then they began to create whole territories in the world, where whole natural components began to be protected, including in Russia. In 1916, on January 11, the first Barguzin Nature Reserve was established in the history of the Russian state. Currently, there are already 100 nature reserves, 35 national parks and 68 nature reserves in Russia.

Humanity has been living on planet Earth for almost a million years, but people currently think little about the fact that all the riches of the earth are not eternal, that they need protection, replenishment and careful handling. Goal: Everything that surrounds us, we must learn to love, cherish and protect.

Tasks: Learn to collect information from scientific literature and periodicals about the problems of human environmental pollution. Use it for practical, research work. To study the rules of behavior in nature and measures for nature protection;

Learn how to properly assess the situation in the environment, make the right decisions and actively participate in nature conservation. Hypothesis — «I believe that all people can provide all possible assistance in the field of nature protection»

Methods:

- formulation of the project's goals and objectives;
- hypothesizing and solving it;
- systematization and analysis of questionnaires «My attitude to ecology» of 3rd grade students

Project stages

1. Preparatory stage. Collect information from scientific literature and periodicals about the problems of human environmental pollution. Use it in practical, research work.

2. Organizational and theoretical. Practical.

Formulation of the goals and objectives of the project, hypothesis and its solution, systematization and analysis of student questionnaires.

3. Final. Conclusion, recommendations.

Questions guiding the project.

Problematic issues:

1. Fight to save our Land alone or together?
2. Is it possible to survive in modern society without environmental knowledge?

Ecological and educational activities.

It's no secret that our world is on the verge of an ecological catastrophe.

The state of nature begins to threaten the existence of man himself. For violating the laws of the biosphere, a person is already paying with his health. But the worst thing is that future generations will have to pay for it. The only salvation is to hear the voice of nature, to obey its laws, to abandon the consumer attitude to the Earth and its riches.

The only salvation is in ecological culture. And the most important sign of ecological culture is knowledge and compliance with environmental laws. Unfortunately, many people do not know these laws and pollute the Earth, violate the fragile ecological balance in nature.

Ecological and educational activities

As we can see, nature very cruelly punishes those who do not comply with its laws. And yet there are only four of these laws. They are so easy to remember! So, the four laws of ecology. They were formulated by the American scientist Barry Commoner.

The first law: "Everything is connected with everything." One fisherman remembered the lesson of ecological culture for the rest of his life, which was given to him by an old even - a resident of the Kolyma taiga. They were fishing on the river bank, but there were clouds of mosquitoes in the taiga. "Oh, there would be a scientist who would exterminate all this 'evil spirits'!" the fisherman exclaimed in his heart. Even, who was sitting next to him, without saying a word, took the grayling he had just caught and cut his thick belly with a knife. The fish's stomach was full... mosquitoes. If you destroy mosquitoes, then the fish that feeds on them will disappear. And if the



fish disappear, people will starve. In nature, everything is in balance, everything is connected. Nature is very intelligent. It regulates the number of all living organisms by itself.

The second law says: "Everything has to go somewhere." Nothing disappears without a trace, including garbage that is buried or burned.

Another substance arises from one substance, while the air is poisoned, the climate changes, people get sick. The third law: "Nothing is given for free." All that we have won by taking from nature, she will take from us in other ways. Sparrows were destroyed - pests ate the whole crop, birds of prey were shot - partridges disappeared. You have to pay for everything.

The fourth law: "Nature knows best." A person, presumptuously wanting to "improve" nature, disrupts the course of natural processes. Nature has no waste: for any substance in nature there is an enzyme capable of decomposing this substance. Well, man has created and continues to create a huge number of chemicals and materials that get into the natural environment, do not decompose, accumulate and pollute it.

The Red Book.

This problem should be solved at the level of the state and the whole world. The idea of the need to create a red book arose at the end of 1950.

The International Red Book, first published in 1996, included a description of 200 species of birds, about 100 mammals and about 25 thousand plants.

The Red Book identifies 5 categories of protected species:

- The species cannot be saved without special measures;
- The number is still high, but it is catastrophically declining, it is under threat of extinction;
- Extinction is not threatened, but the species is very rare;