

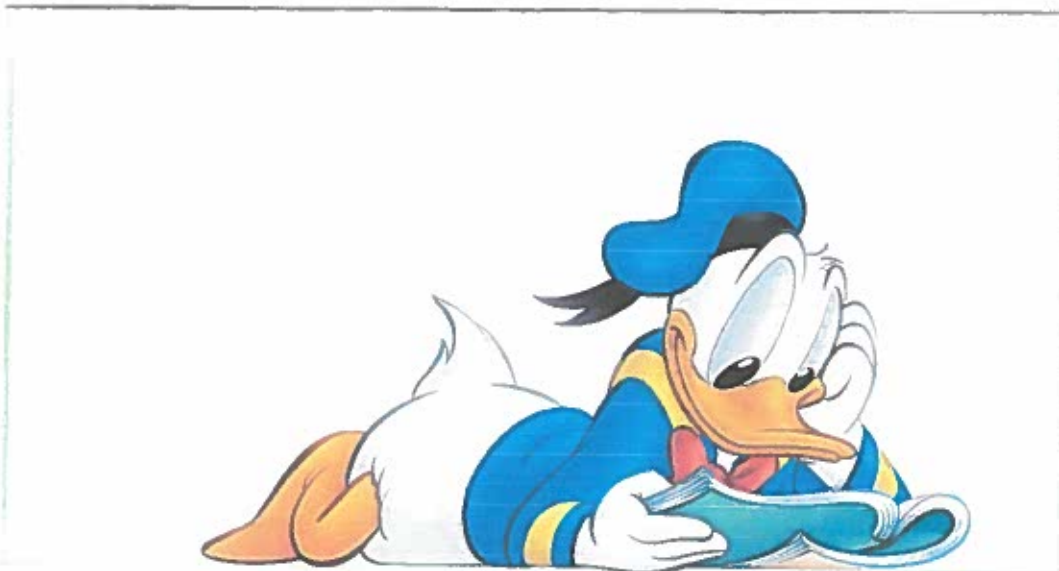
WASTE RECYCLING

ECOLOGY

MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT

POLLUTION & RECYCLING

Materiali selezionati e raccolti dalla Prof.ssa Gabriella Gasperini nell'ambito del Progetto di
EDUCAZIONE AMBIENTALE



JANE COMYNS CARR
JENNIFER PARSONS
STUART MCKINLAY
BOB HASTINGS
WITH ELIZABETH FOODY

SPEAK YOUR MIND

COMPACT



FUNCTIONS
ON VIDEO
WITH **JOHN
PETER
SLOAN**



- Competence Builder
- Additional Interactive Grammar Practice



PEARSON
Longman

OBJECTIVES

Grammar

- will
- Adverbs of manner

Vocabulary

- Ecology

Functions

- Making predictions
- Giving opinions

Our Future World

This week in *World Matters* Dr Jason Leavey talks about how our world will change in the next 20 years.

What will be the most serious environmental problem in the future?

Well, I think the most serious problem will always be air pollution because I believe air pollution causes climate change. We don't know exactly yet, but it is possible that temperatures will go up by two degrees in the next 100 years. Of course, some people will be happy about this. But on the negative side, many kinds of animals and plants won't survive – they'll die out.

What other problems do you think there'll be?

Well, there are 6 billion people in the world now. By 2030, we think there will be 8 billion. This will cause many problems. More people will move to the cities, there will be more cars, so there will be even more air pollution ...

Will there be enough food?


Well, today people in many parts of the world don't have enough food. But, because of climate change, this will get worse. And I think people in the developed world – Europe, Australia and so on – won't have enough food.

Will water pollution be a problem too?

Yes, again billions of people don't have clean water and it'll get worse. In the future, even more people won't have clean drinking water.



PRESENTATION

- 1 Look at the photos A-F and match them with the topics 1-6 below.
- 1 air pollution
 - 2 clean energy
 - 3 climate change
 - 4 endangered animals
 - 5 food shortage
 - 6 world population
- 2  1.119 Before you read decide if you agree or disagree with the following statements. Then listen and read the article on page 110. Check your answers.

In the next 20 years ...

- the world population will increase.
- air and water pollution will become worse.
- we will use clean energy.
- scientists will stop climate change.
- endangered animals won't survive.
- there won't be a food shortage in Europe.

- 3 Read the article again and answer the questions.
- 1 Why does Dr Leavey think that air pollution is the most serious problem?
 - 2 What are the negative effects of hotter temperatures?
 - 3 What effect does population increase have on cities?
 - 4 Which countries does Doctor Leavey think will not have enough food?

GRAMMAR

will

■ We can use **will** to predict future events.

Affirmative

Air pollution **will** ('ll) become worse.

Negative

There **will not** (won't) be a food shortage.

Yes/No questions and short answers

Will our planet survive?

Yes, it **will**. No, it **won't**.

Wh- questions

How **will** our world **change** in the next twenty years?

Time expressions

- in the next two years/months
- in two days'/months'/years' time
- by 2025/next Friday
- next week/month/year

WB ▶ p. 307

- 4 Underline all the examples of **will** and **won't** in the article on page 110.


- 5 Use the answers in the article to complete the sentences with **will** or **won't**.
- 1 The most serious problem _____ be water pollution.
 - 2 Temperatures _____ go up by ten degrees in the next 100 years.
 - 3 By 2030 the world's population _____ be eight billion.
 - 4 People _____ leave the cities.
 - 5 The world's population _____ have less food.
 - 6 More people _____ have clean water.
- 6 What do you think will happen? Complete the gaps with **will** or **won't**.
- 1 England _____ have a tropical climate by 2025.
 - 2 Every country in the world _____ have free Internet access in 20 years' time.
 - 3 Students _____ use paper in 20 years' time.
 - 4 We _____ all speak English by 2050.
 - 5 Dialects _____ die out in Italy by 2016.
 - 6 The European Union _____ exist in 10 years' time.

MIND THE TRAP!

We often use **get** with a comparative adjective to mean **become**.

The climate will **get** hotter.

Pronunciation - will

- 7  1.120 Listen and repeat the questions.
- 1 Will the climate get warmer?
 - 2 Will summers get hotter?
 - 3 Will winters get colder?
 - 4 Will pollution get worse?

FUNCTIONS

- 8 What are your personal predictions for the next ten years? In pairs ask and answer questions using the prompts, then tell the class about your partner.
- Move to another city/country
 - Study at university
 - Buy a flat/house/car
 - Get married
 - Have children
- A Will you move to another country in the next ten years?
B No, I won't.



FINISHED FIRST FUN!

Imagine you are a fortune teller. Choose one student in the class (or your teacher) and write ten predictions about their future. Read your predictions to the class and see if the student (or your teacher) and class agree or disagree.

ECOLOGY


9 In pairs, put the words below into the correct column in the table.

ride bikes • drive cars • travel by plane • use public transport
 sort domestic waste • replant forests • recycle paper
 drive to huge shopping centres • use bottle banks

Harmful to the environment	Good for the environment

10 Read the leaflet below. Match headings a-g with points 1-7 in the text.

- a Cut down on waste!
- b Buy more local products
- c Lower unemployment, more leisure time
- d No more noise and air pollution
- e Renewable energies
- f Slowing down climate change
- g The end of acid rain



A BRIGHT GREEN FUTURE

- 1 Our cities will be cleaner and quieter: there will be no cars; only bikes, public transport and pedestrians.
- 2 We will do our shopping in local shops and transport fewer things over long distances.
- 3 We will recycle more and throw out less rubbish.
- 4 People will work shorter hours so there will be more jobs.
- 5 Solar panels, wind farms and wave power will provide clean energy for our factories and homes.
- 6 The trees in our forests and the fish in our rivers will be healthy.
- 7 Less pollution means temperatures will stop rising.

If we don't act soon, our way of life will not survive climate change. But if we make the right decisions now, we will have a bright green future!

Visit us at brightgreen.com to find out ways you can help.

11 In pairs, answer the questions.

- Do you think the future described in the leaflet is optimistic or pessimistic? Is it realistic or unrealistic?
- Which ideas in the leaflet do you like/dislike?

12 Cross out the verb that does NOT collocate with the nouns. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 ~~destroy~~ / help / protect / survive the environment
- 2 cut / increase / recycle / reduce pollution
- 3 protect / recycle / reduce / sort domestic waste
- 4 help / protect / save / switch to wildlife
- 5 invest in / lower / produce / switch to renewable energy

13 Look at the statements a-d and decide which one you most agree with. Discuss with the class.

- a We can't stop climate change now.
- b We will find a technological solution to climate change.
- c It's not necessary to take action to stop climate change.
- d We need to take action to stop climate change now.



14 E In pairs, look at the photo and answer the questions.

- 1 What are these people doing? Why?
- 2 What do you do to help the environment?
- 3 Which ways of helping the environment do you think are most effective?



FUNCTIONS

15 In pairs, look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

- What do the pictures show?
- Are these things good or bad for the environment? Why?

16 1.121 Listen to two dialogues. Match the pictures below to the conversations.

1 2

17 1.121 Listen again. Does the second person in each dialogue agree (A) or disagree (D) with the first person?

1 2

A

STOP! THINK! RECYCLE!

B

PARK, NOT CAR PARK!

Epping Environmental Group
St John's Road,
Epping
Registered Charity No. 7592350523-1

18 1.121 Study *Speak Out* and complete the conversations. Then listen again and check.

SPEAK OUT Opinions

Giving opinions

I think it's horrible/terrible/great/wonderful ...
I don't think it's a very good idea.
In my opinion, you should complain about it.
Personally, I don't think it'll make any difference.

Agreeing

Yes, I (completely) agree.
Yes, I agree with you.
Yes, you're (absolutely) right.

Disagreeing

Sorry, but I don't agree.
I'm afraid I disagree.
That's true, but ...
I know what you mean but ...



Go further looking at VIDEO CLIP 11

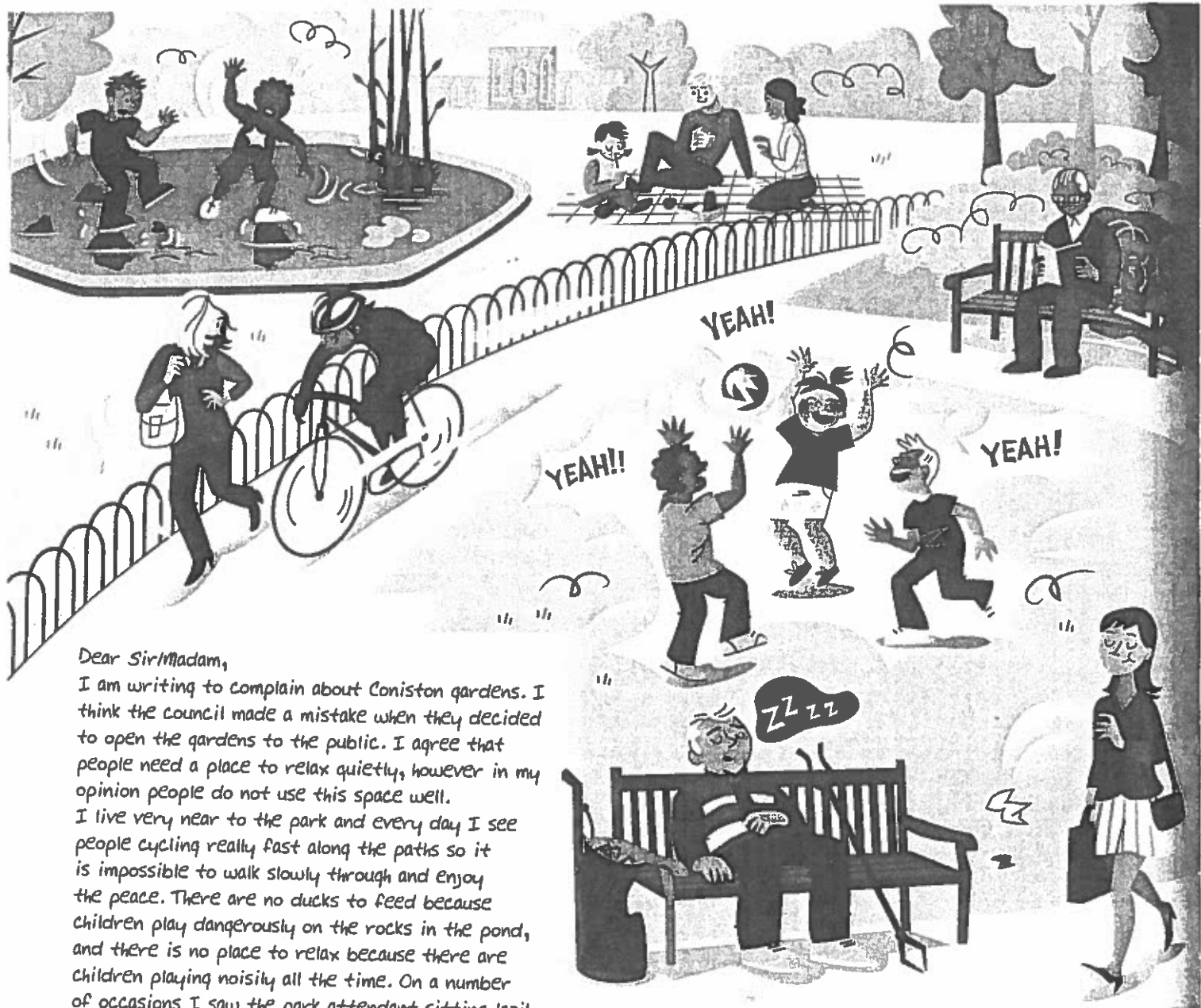
- 1 A I hate this new shopping centre.
I think it's ¹ _____ .
B Really? ² _____ the shops are great!
A Yes, that's ³ _____ , but they had to cut down the trees to make a car park. We need trees because they produce oxygen.
B Sorry, but I ⁴ _____ .
⁵ _____ , I don't think it'll make any difference.
- 2 A Are you throwing those bottles away, Mum?
B Yes, why?
A Well, I ⁶ _____ it's a very good idea. You could recycle them.
B Yes, I agree ⁷ _____ . But we haven't got any recycling bins around here.
A What? Well, in ⁸ _____ you should complain about it!

19 Look at the statements 1-3 below. Do you agree or disagree? Make notes. Then discuss in small groups, using the phrases in *Speak Out*.

- 1 People do not need private cars in towns and cities.
- 2 Supermarkets don't need to use plastic bags.
- 3 People are more important than animals and plants.

I agree. It's better for the environment to use public transport.

I don't agree. People need their cars to go to work and to go shopping.



Dear Sir/Madam,
 I am writing to complain about Coniston gardens. I think the council made a mistake when they decided to open the gardens to the public. I agree that people need a place to relax quietly, however in my opinion people do not use this space well. I live very near to the park and every day I see people cycling really fast along the paths so it is impossible to walk slowly through and enjoy the peace. There are no ducks to feed because children play dangerously on the rocks in the pond, and there is no place to relax because there are children playing noisily all the time. On a number of occasions I saw the park attendant sitting lazily on a bench while people walk past him carelessly throwing litter on the grass; it is a disgrace. This beautiful green space in our city will soon be completely destroyed. I feel very strongly about this, and I hope the council will support local residents and close the gardens.

Yours faithfully,
 Thomas Johnson

PRESENTATION

- 20 **E** Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Describe the scene.
- 21 What other activities do people do in parks?
- 22 **1.122** Listen and read Mr Johnson's letter to the local newspaper and look at the picture. Can you see any people he doesn't complain about? Where are they and what are they doing?

There is a man/woman ... and he/she is ...

GRAMMAR

Adverbs of manner

- We use adverbs of manner to express how we do something or how something happens.
- Adverbs go after a verb and describe the verb. Children play **dangerously**.

Spelling rules

- Most adverbs: add **-ly** to the adjective.
 nice, careful → nicely, carefully
- Adjectives ending in **-y**: change the **-y** to **-ily**.
 happy, lazy → happily, lazily
- Adjectives ending in **-c**: add **-ally**.
 democratic → democratically
- Irregular adverbs:
 good → well, fast → fast, hard → hard

- 23 Find the matching adverbs for the adjectives below in Mr Johnson's letter.

noisy • fast • strong • quiet • slow • dangerous
 careless • lazy • good • complete

SKILLS – READING

30 Read the definition. Can you name three green things you did last week? Answer using the phrases below.

green *adj.* damaging the environment as little as possible: *Cycling is greener than driving.*

- Not leave a computer/TV on stand-by
- Switch off the lights
- Use a recycling bin
- Wash clothes at 40 degrees Celsius
- Walk/cycle

31 Look at the leaflet. What do you think it is about? Read and choose the best summary of the text.

- a Plans for clean energy
- b Easy ways to help the planet
- c How and what to recycle

32 **E** Read the text again and choose the best answers.

- 1 British shoppers
 - a always buy second-hand clothes.
 - b don't buy many clothes.
 - c waste a lot of clothes.
- 2 It's a good idea to buy second-hand clothes because
 - a it helps your friends to recycle.
 - b the clothes are fashionable.
 - c producing new clothes isn't very green.
- 3 Town and city councils
 - a give bicycles to people.
 - b sell recycled materials.
 - c have recycling schemes.
- 4 All schools and colleges
 - a try to be greener.
 - b can be greener.
 - c want to be greener.
- 5 The text says that to be greener we need to change
 - a a few things.
 - b our whole lives.
 - c the law.

33 Complete the verbs to make collocations. Then find the phrases in the text and check. Tick (✓) the positive things.

- 1 b ___ recycled things
- 2 h ___ recycling schemes
- 3 r ___ air pollution
- 4 s ___ clothes
- 5 s ___ electricity

Green World:

Working together to save our planet

It isn't difficult to be green. There are lots of green things you can do every day!

What will you do to be greener and cleaner?

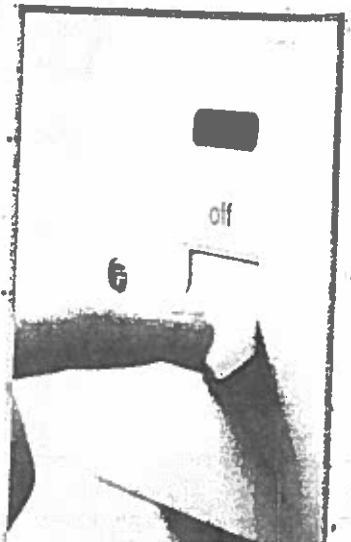
Green fashion

Every year, British shoppers buy 2 million tonnes of clothes – and throw away 1.2 million tonnes! Making clothes uses a lot of energy.

A tonne of clothes uses up more energy than a tonne of steel!

Second-hand clothes don't waste resources so swap clothes with your friends or buy recycled (pre-loved!) things from second-hand shops or online. You won't needlessly use the world's resources and you'll have some fantastic, cheap clothes.

Remember: Don't carelessly throw away your old clothes. Give your unwanted things to friends, charities or sell them.



Green living

There are lots of ways we can immediately make our towns and cities greener. Small things like planting flowers and big projects like building cycle lanes will reduce air pollution.

Many towns have recycling schemes so make sure you carefully recycle your used paper, glass and cans in a recycling bin.

Grow your own fruit and vegetables – a small garden, a balcony or a window box is all you need and it will be cheaper and fresher than food you buy in a shop and you will feel healthier too. Growing your own food will also mean that you won't have any unnecessary packaging.

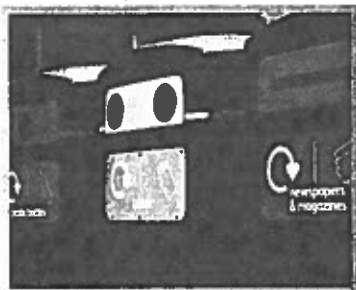
Green knowledge

Paper: To save trees and money, schools and colleges can easily buy recycled paper and make sure they use both sides of it. They can also contact students and parents by email or via the Internet, not by post, this will reduce the quantity of paper they use.

Electricity: A light switched on in an empty room or a machine on stand-by wastes energy.

Switch off lights and computers overnight and you'll save electricity.

Remember: a few small changes will make a big difference to the future of our world.



34 Complete the sentences with the correct phrases from Exercise 33.

- 1 My friend and I often _____ .
We're the same size and we like the same styles.
- 2 I always wore my older sister's clothes and used her school books when I was young. That's why I never _____ !
- 3 You don't need to wash your jeans every time you wear them. It _____ .
- 4 We _____ in my town.

SKILLS – LISTENING

35 1.123 Listen to one woman talking about recycling. In her opinion will recycling make a difference to the environment?

36 1.123 Listen again. Does the woman agree (A) or disagree (D) with the statements?

- 1 Every person can make a difference.
- 2 Only the world's governments can make a difference.
- 3 The biggest environmental problem is that people don't recycle.
- 4 World powers need to use green energy.
- 5 Green energy is cheaper than oil or gas.
- 6 World governments will agree to use green energy in the future.

SKILLS – SPEAKING

37 Do you think that individual efforts can make a difference to the world's environmental problems? In groups discuss your opinions.



WORD LIST

Adverbs

carefully attentamente
carelessly negligenemente
cleverly intelligentemente
dangerously pericolosamente
easily facilmente
fast velocemente
freely liberamente
happily felicemente
hard duramente; energicamente
lazily pigramente
loudly forte; ad alta voce
nicely bene; piacevolmente
noisily rumorosamente
quickly rapidamente
quietly tranquillamente
safely in modo sicuro
slowly lentamente
strongly fortemente
well bene

Ecology

acid rain pioggia acida
bottle banks campane per la raccolta del vetro
clean energy energia pulita
climate change cambiamento climatico
cut down abbattimento; riduzione
cycle lane pista ciclabile
degree (Celsius) grado (Celsius)
destroy distruggere
die out estinguersi (di specie, piante ecc.)
disappear scomparire
domestic waste rifiuto domestico
endangered a rischio di estinzione
environment ambiente
environmental ambientale
food shortage carenza di cibo
glass vetro
go up salire
green verde
litter rifiuti
packaging imballaggio
paper carta
petrol benzina
plant (n) pianta; impianto; (v) piantare
plastic bag sacchetto di plastica
pollute inquinare
pollution inquinamento
produce produrre

public transport trasporto pubblico
recycle riciclare
recycling bin campana per la raccolta differenziata dei rifiuti
recycling scheme piano di riciclaggio
renewable energies energie rinnovabili
replant (v) ripiantare
resources risorse
solar panel pannello solare
sort (v) smistare
survive sopravvivere
switch off spegnere
switch on accendere
switch to passare a
throw away buttar via
throw out buttar fuori
waste (v) sprecare
wave power energia da moto ondoso
wildlife fauna e flora selvatiche
wind (n) vento
wind farm centrale elettrica a energia eolica
world population popolazione mondiale

Other

complain lamentarsi
damage (v) danneggiare
developed world paesi sviluppati
effort sforzo
increase (v) aumentare
invest in (v) investire in
leading (adj) dominante
oil petrolio
on stand-by in pausa
overnight durante la notte
prediction predizione
reduce ridurre
second-hand di seconda mano
steel acciaio
swap scambio
tonne tonnellata
town/city council consiglio comunale
unnecessary superfluo
unwanted indesiderato
wash (v) lavare
window box cassetta da fiori (per davanzale)
world powers potenze mondiali

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Ecology

1 Completa le frasi con una delle parole date.

solar • climate • recycle • public • rain • waste

- Most people agree that climate change is man-made.
- Acid _____ contains chemicals from factories and cars and harms the environment.
- In Britain, town councils collect public _____ from outside people's homes.
- _____ power comes from the Sun.
- There isn't a bottle bank near our house so we don't _____ glass.
- My parents use their cars for long journeys but in town they use _____ transport.

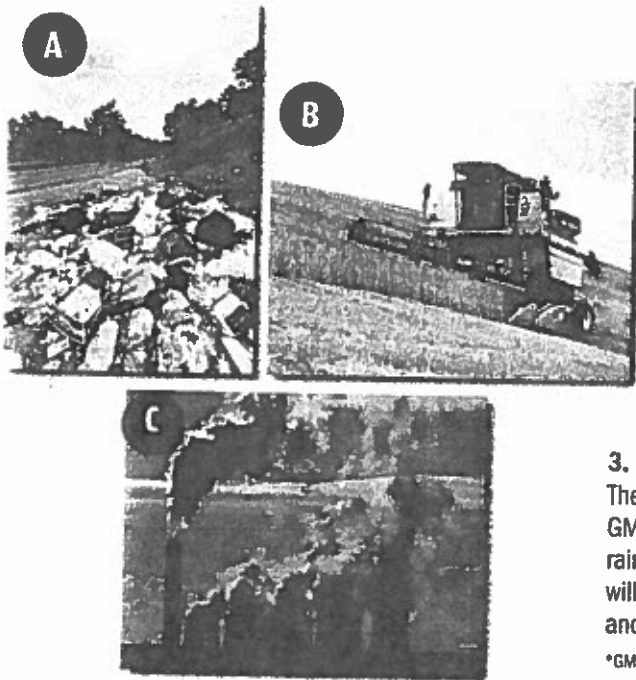
2 Completa le frasi con parole della Word List, derivandole dai suggerimenti in maiuscolo.

- Pollution from industry and cars is damaging the Earth. POLLUTE
- Nearly all domestic appliances, for example vacuum cleaners and washing machines, use _____. ELECTRIC
- Wind and solar power are examples of _____ energy. RENEW
- We are _____ the world's forests, so many rare animals and plants will die. DESTRUCTION
- It is a tragic fact that many animal species are _____ every year. DISAPPEAR
- Turning off your computer at night will _____ the amount of power it uses. REDUCTION
- I'm not interested in _____ problems. ENVIRONMENT
- My _____ is that by 2050 the world's temperature will be higher. PREDICT

3 Cerchia la preposizione corretta.

- Don't throw away / of / in old furniture, recycle it.
- We need to invest at / of / in / to renewable energy.
- Temperatures will go at / of / up by two degrees in the next 100 years.
- Remember to switch at / off / in the lights when you leave the room.
- Many plants and animals will die at / out / of in the future.
- Many people would like to switch to / on / off green energy.
- It's a good idea to cut up / down / out on the plastic we use.
- Just switching on / up / out your computer uses energy.

SKILLS - Reading



1. This is a big problem at the moment. Although governments are trying to clean up lakes and rivers, air pollution is bad, especially in big cities because of traffic jams. I think that scientists will find new forms of clean energy, because the old 'dirty' energy - oil, gas and coal - will run out. We'll use wind power for electricity and water for cars. The problem is that many countries are becoming more industrial with more cars and factories so there will be more pollution in the near future and then the world will get cleaner.

2. In my country, there's a lot of litter. In the countryside and National Parks you can see people throwing rubbish on the ground. The fields near my home are full of rubbish. Even the ground next to the recycling bins is covered in paper! I don't know why. People in other countries don't do this. Children at school learn about the problem so I hope the next generation will be better.

3. I'm worried about the problem of feeding the world's population. The population is growing every year. I know scientists have created GM* plants which grow even when the weather is bad or there is no rain, but these worry me too. Some people say they are great and will produce more food than we need, others say that they kill bees and other important insects. Who should I believe? I have no idea.

*GM - Genetically modified

18 Leggi quali sono le paure di queste persone per il loro futuro. Poi abbinale le fotografie A-C ai testi 1-3.

A B C

19 Leggi ancora gli estratti 1-3 e abbinale i titoli a-d ai paragrafi corretti. C'è un titolo in più.

- a It's very bad now but not in every country.
 b There isn't a problem now but there will be.
 c It will get worse before it gets better.
 d I don't know what will happen.

20 Cerchia la risposta corretta.

1 The world will be cleaner in the future because _____.

- a there won't be any dirty energy
 b it will be windier
 c there won't be so much traffic
 d poorer countries won't need so much energy

2 The only place where there is no rubbish is _____.

- a by recycling bins
 b in other countries
 c in National Parks
 d near the writer's home

3 The writer is unsure that _____.

- a there will be more people in the world
 b people will grow GM crops
 c GM crops will be a good or bad thing
 d there will be any rain in the future

SKILLS - Listening

21 2.27 Completa i dialoghi con le parole date. Poi ascolta e controlla.

agree • completely • idea • mean
 personally • right • true

1

Tom Personally, I think people smoking in public places is disgusting and unfair.

Anna I'm sorry but I don't ² _____ . Public places are public and people can do what they like there.

Tom That's ³ _____ , but if I'm in a public place, why do I have to breathe your smoke?

2

Ellie I think supermarkets use too many plastic bags.

Sam I know what you ⁴ _____ , but people need a bag to put their shopping in.

Ellie Well, then maybe the customers can pay for them.

Sam That's a good ⁵ _____ .

3

Natalie I think that the police can do a lot more to stop people dropping litter.

Jeremy You are absolutely ⁶ _____ . It's disgusting.

Natalie I think it's a good idea to give people who drop litter a fine.

CAMILLA BIANCO
JAMES PEARSON-JADWAT

SPEAK YOUR MIND

on CLIL

PERCORSI PROPEDEUTICI CLIL

- ✓ SCIENCE
- ✓ HISTORY
- ✓ CITIZENSHIP

PEARSON
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PEARSON

WARM UP

1 Describe the pictures below to your partner. What can you see?

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How much domestic waste does your household throw away in a day?
With a partner, make a list of the rubbish your family puts in the bin every day.
- 2 How does your family help the environment in their everyday lives?

3 Complete the sentences below with the following pairs of opposite verbs. Use the right form in the right place. Then compare your answers with your partner.

use – waste • consume – produce • damage – save

- 1 Farmers _____ crops, and everyone else _____ them.
- 2 _____ energy is fine, but you shouldn't _____ it.
- 3 Greenhouse gases _____ the environment, but you can help _____ it by using fewer resources.

READING

4 Scan the text quickly and match the titles A-D to paragraphs 1-4.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A The Word 'Waste' | C Rubbish |
| B Useless Consumption | D The Two Types of Waste |

WASTE

1 _____
'Waste' is a word with two very similar meanings: it refers both to household rubbish that you put in the bin, and to resources that are consumed but not completely used. An example of the second case is opening a window to keep the house cool when the radiator is on: it's a waste of energy, because the effect of the radiator is cancelled out by the breeze from the open window.

2 _____
The first type of 'waste' – rubbish – is an environmental issue, mostly because a twenty-first century household produces a great deal of it. The majority of rubbish is dumped in landfills. This can be a big problem, because non-biodegradable rubbish remains in the ground for centuries. However, a lot of rubbish – paper, glass, and certain types of plastics – can be recycled, and made into new items. To help solve the problem, you can buy recyclable materials more often, and use fewer disposable materials like shopping bags or plastic cups.



3 _____
The second type of 'waste' is equally damaging to the environment, because it represents a useless increase in energy consumption. When fossil fuels are burnt in power plants or car engines, they release carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases, which damage the ozone layer and contribute to global warming. Global warming is the trapping of harmful radiation by Earth's atmosphere, and it results in a rise in global temperature. Wasting less energy therefore means less damage to the environment. To help solve the problem, there are plenty of things that you can do: walk to town instead of going by car, use public transport more often, turn the lights off when you aren't in a room, and turn the heating off when you sleep.



4 _____
So, how are the two meanings of 'waste' related? The linguistic connection can be summarised in one word: 'unnecessary'. Paradoxically, though, the first type of waste can become a valuable resource: biogas, a gas produced from organic waste, can be used as fuel.



5 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why is opening the window when the radiator is on a waste of energy?
- 2 Why is non-biodegradable rubbish a problem?
- 3 Why is rubbish also an opportunity?
- 4 What are the two general things you can do to help with the problem of rubbish?
- 5 Why should you use public transport more often?
- 6 Why can waste be helpful?

6 Write questions for the following answers. Use the text to help you.

- 1 Because it is a useless increase in the amount of energy you produce.
_____?
- 2 It's the trapping of harmful radiation by the ozone layer, and it causes a rise in temperature.
_____?
- 3 Turn off lights in rooms when you're not in them.
_____?
- 4 It's made from organic waste.
_____?

7 Choose the correct verb in each of these sentences. Use the text to help you.

- 1 Households in the 21st century *produce* / *consume* / *contribute to* a lot of rubbish.
- 2 One way to save energy is to *put in* / *turn off* / *make into* your computer when you're not using it.
- 3 Greenhouse gases *burn* / *contribute to* / *refer to* the melting of polar ice caps.
- 4 When a process releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, it *produces* / *summarises* / *damages* the ozone layer.
- 5 The increase in human population is certainly *summarised* / *related* / *opened* to changes in the Earth's environment.
- 6 Old newspapers can be *kept* / *recycled* / *made into* new paper products.
- 7 *Burning* / *Solving* / *Referring* fossil fuels produces greenhouse gases.

SPEAKING

8 Work in groups.

- Make a list of ten objects that are in the classroom, or that you have in your bags.
- Separate the items into a list of objects that you can recycle, and a list of objects that you can't recycle.
- Compare your lists with other groups. Have you put similar objects into the same categories?

Now, discuss the separate categories. Be honest: how would you dispose of the objects? How should you dispose of them? Talk about where, in your city, you can recycle things.

WRITING and SPEAKING

9 Get into a group of three. You have just realised your school doesn't recycle! You are going to create a recycling plan for your school.

- Find out what kind of recycling facilities you have near the school. Are there recycling bins in a nearby street? If not, who can you ask to provide them? Can you arrange a collection by a recycling business?
- Now, think about the types of waste in the school that you can recycle, and who produces them. Make a list of each type under the headings:

Students	
Teachers	
Administration	
Maintenance	

- Add other headings if you can.
- Now, discuss how to get this recyclable waste from the students, teachers, etc. to the recycling bins. People are often too busy or too lazy to recycle, and fewer materials are recycled if recycling is difficult. Make a plan! Some ideas:
- Would it be good to encourage student volunteers to empty the bins? How many people would help, and when would they help?
- Would it be good to have extra small bins for glass etc. inside the school? Where would you put them, and how many would there be?
- Is it better to take mixed recycling materials to the recycling facilities, and then sort them into categories? Or is it better to encourage people to categorise them when they throw them away?
- Discuss your ideas with other groups in your class. If they have good ideas, use them in your own plan.
- Now, write a short plan together. It should be one page long, and clearly presented.
- This step is optional. If you like, you can submit the best plan in the class to your headmaster or headmistress. Discuss it with your group, and vote together!

INCLUSIVE
ENGLISH

2

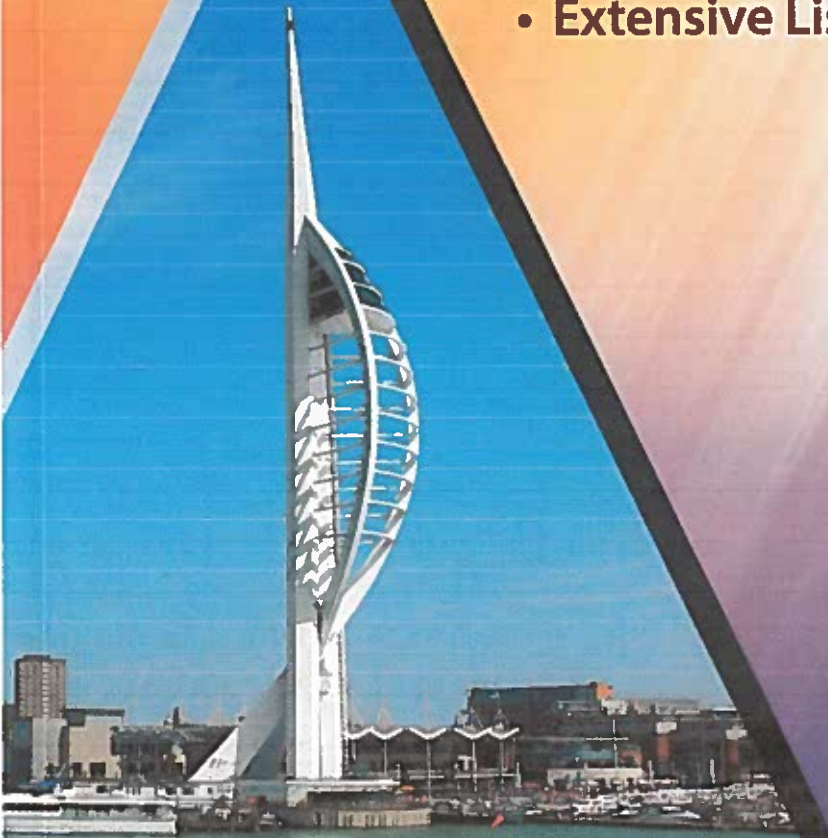
Venture

21st-Century Skills and Competences

- Everyday situations on video
- CLIL and Great Lives
- Extensive Listening




Mark Bartram
Richard Walton
with Elizabeth Sharman



Getting started

In pairs. What are some of the environmental problems in the world today? **P T**

Learn **The environment** *Venture into Vocab 4* p.270

- 1  1.11 Listen and read an article about changing to a 'greener' lifestyle. Do you follow any of the suggestions already? Why/Why not?

BE A GREEN TEEN!



It's easy to ignore stories about climate change and endangered species, and to hope it all goes away. But it won't! The situation won't improve unless we all do something positive to help in our daily lives. If we don't all change how we live, there will be problems in the future for our planet.

Here are four things we can all do TODAY!

1 GET ON YOUR BIKE!

When vehicles burn petrol (a fossil fuel), they pump carbon into the air. Carbon is a greenhouse gas. If it goes into the atmosphere, it traps heat. So if we travel to school on foot, by bike or by bus, our carbon footprint will be smaller.

2 EAT LOCAL

Do you know where your food and drink come from? Planes have to travel thousands of kilometres when shops import food. If we don't buy grapes from Peru or apples from South Africa, we'll reduce the amount of carbon in the air. At local markets we can buy delicious food from local producers instead.

3 REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

It will make a big difference if we follow these three Rs! We'll **reduce** the amount of rubbish we throw away if we buy things with less packaging, or if we **reuse** plastic bags and bottles. And if we buy second-hand clothes or customise our old clothes, we'll definitely be eco-friendly! Finally, if we take glass and paper to the **recycling** bank, they will become new products – and the local authorities won't have to take them to landfill.

4 TURN IT OFF!

Did you know that TVs, laptops and phone chargers all consume energy even when they are on standby? We'll save energy if we turn them off at the wall. Water is precious too. When we have a shower, we use between ten and twenty litres of water. So keep your showers short! And if we don't turn on the tap when we brush our teeth, we save four litres of water every time! It takes a lot of energy to clean our water. So unless we save it, we'll create more carbon.

Of course, if we aren't aware of our carbon footprint and the damage we are doing, we won't be able to start reducing it. So get started today! We'll make a difference if we try!

Check

2 In the article, find:

1 three problems that governments must resolve.

4 two things that we can use again.

2 the name for a natural fuel that you find under the ground.

5 two materials that can be made into something else.

3 the name for a gas that can cause higher temperatures in the atmosphere

6 two ways to conserve water.

TEMPERATURES IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Venture into Grammar

Zero conditional and 1st conditional

- 3 a Read the sentences from the article. Which sentences express a fact (F)? Which ones express a possibility (P)?

Zero conditional

- 1 *When vehicles burn petrol (a fossil fuel), they pump carbon into the air.*
- 2 *And if we don't turn on the tap when we brush our teeth, we save four litres of water every time!*

1st conditional

- 3 *So if we travel to school on foot, by bike or by bus, our carbon footprint will be smaller.*
- 4 *We'll make a difference if we try.*

Grammar tip

if, when, unless

- The order of conditionals can be reversed, with the *if* clause coming second, but with no comma.
- We can substitute *if* with *when* in Zero conditionals.
- We can use *unless* (= *a meno che*) in both types of conditionals.

Grammar Reference p.147

- 4 Match the sentence and question beginnings (1–5) to the endings (a–e).

- 1 ... If people think about their actions,...
- 2 ... What happens...
- 3 ... When we recycle glass and paper,...
- 4 ... If an animal's habitat changes,...
- 5 ... We are all affected...

- a we save space in landfills.
- b what does it have to do to survive?
- c when an endangered species dies.
- d change becomes possible.
- e if we eat genetically-modified food?

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct 1st conditional form of the verb in brackets. Use contractions where possible.

- 1 If you _____ (not try), you _____ (not succeed).
- 2 They _____ (be) late for class if they _____ (not hurry).
- 3 If the level of the oceans _____ (continue) to rise, many islands _____ (be) under water.
- 4 Tim and Alex _____ (fail) their exam if they _____ (not study) harder.
- 5 Unless we _____ (stop) the destruction of the rainforest, climate change _____ (happen) more quickly.
- 6 Solar power _____ (not be) very useful if it _____ (rain) all the time!

- b Complete the table using the correct verb forms below.

will + base form Present simple

Zero conditional	
if clause	Result clause
if + ¹	²

1 st conditional	
if clause	Result clause
if + ³	⁴

Grammar Reference pp.146–147

Listening

- 6 a 1.12 Listen to Ben and Yasmin talking about global warming. Which person thinks that we can make a difference? Which person isn't so sure?

- b 1.13 Listen to these sentences from the dialogue and complete them.

- 1 Even if you _____ all your newspapers and glass bottles, it _____ the planet.
- 2 Things _____ change _____ we all try to help a bit.
- 3 Unless we _____ global warming, the problem _____ bigger and bigger.
- 4 If I _____ my plastic bottles, how will that help _____?
- 5 When factories _____ things, they _____ a lot of fossil fuel.
- 6 The Earth _____ warmer and warmer unless we _____ the amount of stuff we buy and throw away.
- 7 If you burn _____, like petrol, you create _____ and carbon.
- 8 If we _____ using so much energy, it _____ lots of animal habitats.

Have your say 21st-century skills

- 7 a In pairs. Tell your partner what you already do to be eco-friendly. Use the ideas below and the Zero conditional with *when*.

electricity recycling transport water

▶ *When I go to bed, I turn off all the lights.*

- b Discuss this question: if we do nothing about the environment, what will happen?

▶ A *I don't think we need to worry*

B *I disagree. If/Unless we*

Getting started

In pairs. Are there any environmental projects close to where you live? What do they do?



A better tomorrow?

Do you think that ecology is boring? Do you think that ordinary people can't help the environment? Think again! If you visit one of these places in the UK, you may change your mind!

CAT (The Centre for Alternative Technology): Powys, Wales

- 5 CAT is Europe's leading eco-centre. Its mission is to teach people about the green way of life: renewable energy, organic food production and how to reduce your carbon footprint. If you visit CAT, you'll see organic gardens and modern sustainable architecture. You might learn about wind energy and solar power, and you can visit Britain's 'greenest building' (a shop with sheep's wool insulation!). There's a café with organic food, and you can even try making fruit juice using bicycle power! CAT is situated high in the hills of Wales. If you come by bike or public footpath, you'll receive a discount off your ticket price. If you don't want to walk up the hill, you can take CAT's amazing cliff railway. This railway, with two carriages, only uses water power. A lake at the top of the cliff supplies water for the railway. Nothing is wasted at CAT. Some of the toilets there don't even use water! If you want to know more about the green way of life, you can stay at CAT and study there on one of their courses. And if you're really inspired by their mission, you can go back one day and work there. Many of CAT's staff are volunteers!

The Eden Project: Cornwall, England

- 25 Over a million people visit the Eden Project in Cornwall each year. The project, near the sea, in a valley that was once a quarry, has two gigantic covered domes with plants from around the world. If you go in the tropical dome, you'll find the biggest rainforest in captivity! The other dome has a Mediterranean climate, and together they provide the perfect habitat for plants like bananas, olives, coffee and tea. There are even streams and waterfalls, and a few animals! In the tropical dome there's a viewing platform 50 metres above the ground. The temperature up there can be 40°C, because air always rises when it gets hot. If the temperature is very high, visitors aren't allowed on the viewing platform. You can see amazing architecture and sculptures at the Eden Project too. How many electronic gadgets will you throw away in your life if you don't recycle them? The WEEE Man sculpture (= Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) will show you! Like CAT, Eden's mission is to show us how to live more ecologically.

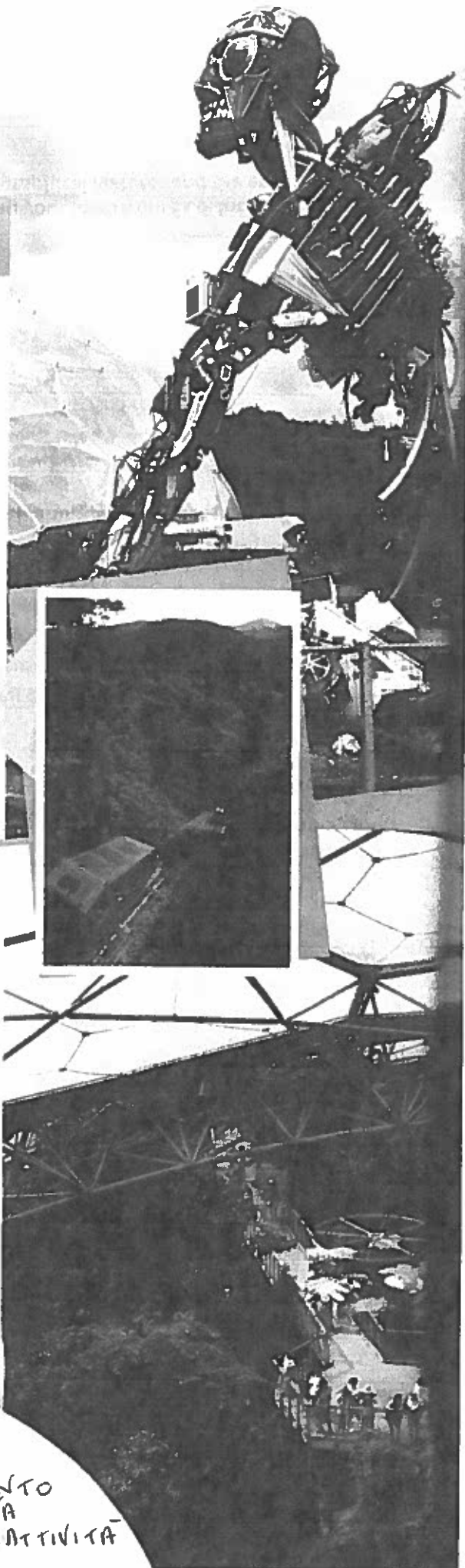
Reading

- 1 1.15 Listen and read an article about two eco-projects in the UK. Which project's main focus is energy conservation? Which project focuses on plant conservation?

Vocabulary 1 VAGONI 2 PERSONALE 3 SCONTO
4 CUPOLE 5 SPRECIATO 6 CAVA

- 2 Find the words or phrases in the text which mean: 7 INATTIVITÀ

1 vagani 3 sconto 5 spreicato 7 inattività



Check

3 Choose the correct answer. [2]

- 1 What is special about the buildings at CAT?
 - a They are quite modern.
 - b They are totally ecological.
 - c You can stay in them.
- 2 Why do you pay less at CAT if you travel there by bike?
 - a They want people to travel by green methods of transport.
 - b They haven't got much parking space.
 - c Cars aren't allowed.
- 3 What do the domes at the Eden Project contain?
 - a A zoo.
 - b Unusual plants.
 - c Sculptures and other works of art.
- 4 Which factor affects whether people can go on the viewing platform?
 - a The time of year.
 - b The heat on the platform.
 - c The height of the platform.
- 5 Why did they build the WEEE Man sculpture?
 - a To show people how many electronic gadgets there are in the world.
 - b To show people how expensive electronic gadgets are.
 - c To show people how much rubbish they produce.

Listening

4 a In pairs. Look at the photo and at the phrases below. What do you think guerrilla gardening is?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| illegal | unused land |
| political action | change the world |

b [D] 1.16 Listen to an interview with a 'guerrilla gardener'. Were you right?

Check

5 [D] 1.16 Listen again. Are the sentences True or False? Write T or F. Correct the false ones. [2]

- 1 Chris Smith thinks that the land he uses is his. _____
- 2 Guerrilla gardeners want to make the world a better place. _____
- 3 Chris Smith thinks that gardens are important because they attract birds and animals. _____
- 4 He started guerrilla gardening because he wanted to reduce crime. _____
- 5 He recommends guerrilla gardening without reservation. _____

Speaking

6 In pairs. Imagine you are members of an ecological group. Suggest ideas for improving the town where you live. Use the ideas below and if.

► If we pick up the rubbish we find in the park, the park will be a safer place for wildlife.

- eco-projects (gardens, parks, trees, wildlife protection)
- new transport systems (bike lanes, bus lanes, etc.)

- places for young people to meet
- anti-graffiti programmes
- recycling facilities

Writing

7 Write up your ideas (100–150 words) for improving your town from Ex.6. Include conditional sentences and vocabulary about geographical features and the environment. Try to persuade people to vote for you!

- If we will
- Unless we . . . , we won't be able to
- A change like this might
- When you . . . , you



Laura Clyde Shannon West

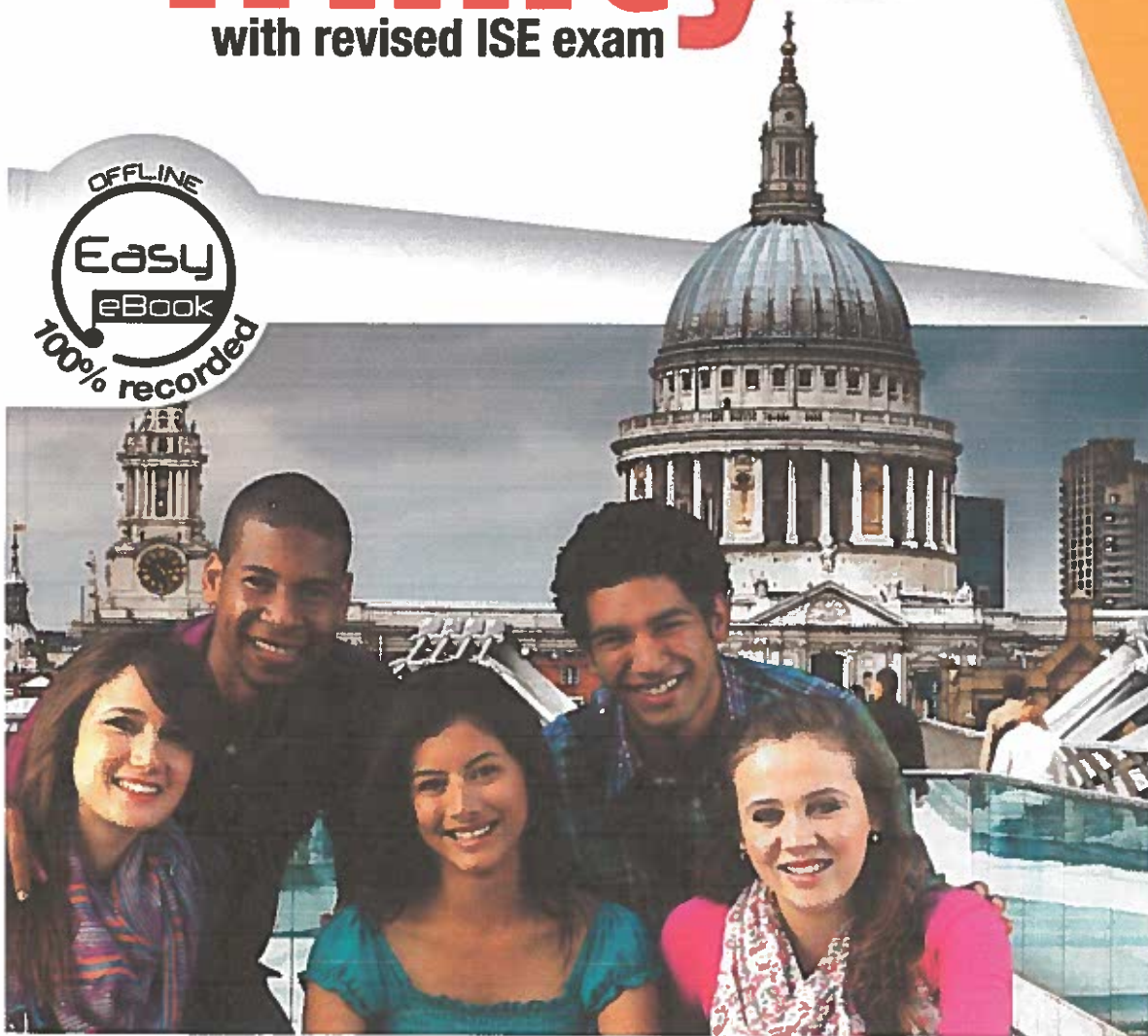
GESE Grades

7-8

ISE II

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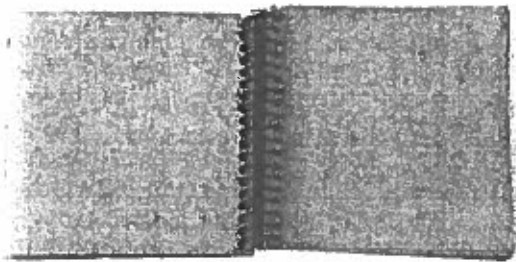


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Pollution & recycling

A



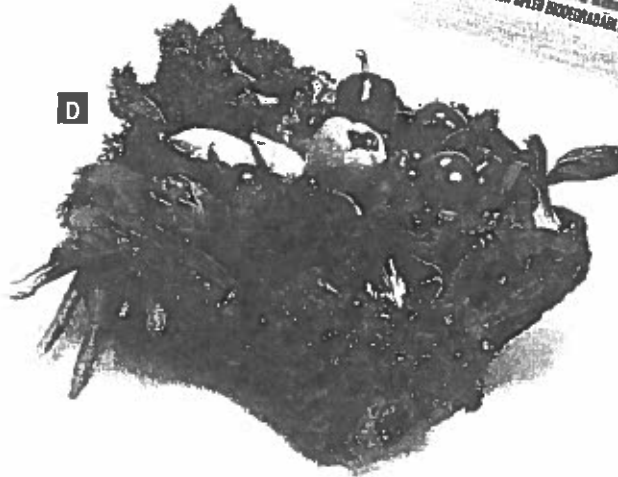
B



C



D



Vocabulary

1a Look at the pictures above. What links are there between these items and the environment?

b Write Y (yes), N (no) or ? (not sure) about the place where you do your weekly shopping. Use your dictionary to help.

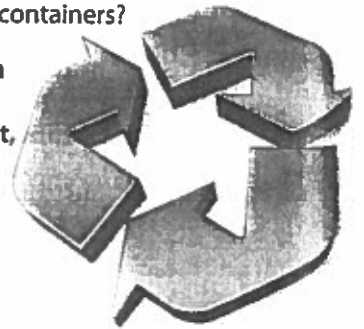
- 1 Is there a range of unbleached paper products?
- 2 Can you find bio-degradable washing products?
- 3 Are you encouraged to re-use shopping bags?
- 4 Are the bags they supply made from recycled plastic?
- 5 Do some of the products they sell come from renewable resources, e.g. wood from renewable forests?
- 6 Do they promote eco-friendly products with sales and discounts?

c Compare your results with a partner. Who is more aware of the products their supermarket sells? Whose supermarket is more environmentally-friendly?

d In pairs, discuss your opinions about the following.

- 1 Is **organic** food worth the extra money?
- 2 Do you do anything special to **save energy**?
- 3 What kinds of things can you **recycle** in your neighbourhood?
- 4 Do you buy **refillable** containers?

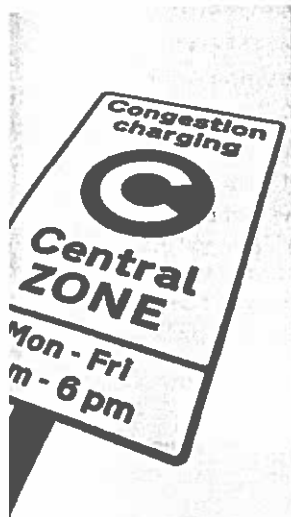
e Underline one word from each question in b) that refers to the environment, pollution or recycling. Now use these words to ask other questions.



Reading

2a Read the article below and choose the best title for it.

- A Congestion Charge has surprising benefits to health
- B Congestion Charge less successful than planned
- C Congestion Charge extending to other areas



A study has estimated that Londoners as a community are now living 1888 more years than they were before 2003. In 2003 the Mayor of London launched the Congestion Charge in central London, introducing an £8 daily charge for vehicles entering the city. In 2007, the zone was extended to include areas of west London.

The charge was introduced to reduce the amount of traffic in the city and to increase the

funds available to improve public transport and facilities for cyclists and pedestrians. There are currently 5 types of vehicle exempt from the charge including: motorcycles, electric and hybrid cars and cars that use LPG gas or alternative fuels.

Initially, experts were not optimistic about the environmental impact of the charge. Since most of London's traffic is in outer London, where the zone does not apply, they estimated very low reductions in noise and air pollution.

However, recent studies show a 12% reduction in emissions. This reduction is thought to lead to the health benefits discovered and may also lead to reductions in heart attacks as well as child breathing problems. The reductions in emissions are due to the fact that there is less traffic and because traffic moves faster and faster moving vehicles produce less pollution.

b What is the significance of these numbers from the article?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 1888 | 4 2007 |
| 2 5 | 5 12 |
| 3 8 | 6 2003 |

c With a partner, underline all the words you think are related to pollution in the article e.g. *air pollution*. How many words can you find?

d We use discourse markers to join ideas and sentences together. Which of the words below could replace the four discourse markers underlined in the text?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1 yet | 4 as |
| 2 in addition to | 5 because of |
| 3 nevertheless | |

e Rewrite each pair of sentences as one sentence using the words in brackets at the end. You'll have to do each one twice!

- 1 It was cold. They went for a swim. (*but despite this*) (*even though*)
- 2 There may be a reduction in heart attacks. There may be a reduction in breathing problems. (*in addition to*) (*and*)
- 3 There wasn't a recycling bin. They put it in the normal bin. (*since*) (*because*)
- 4 There is a shortage at the warehouse. There are no energy-saving light bulbs. (*because of*) (*due to*)
- 5 Organic vegetables in that store are expensive. He bought them anyway. (*however*) (*yet*)

UNIT 1


Writing


ISE → See ISE file on pages 103-104.

- 3 Refer to the article about London's congestion charge. Write an article (150-180 words) for a school magazine summarising in your own words what the article says about the London congestion charge. Suggest reasons why a congestion charge should be introduced where you live.

Listening

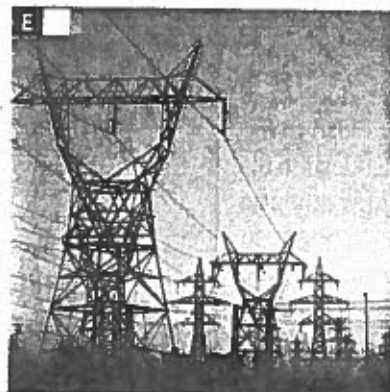
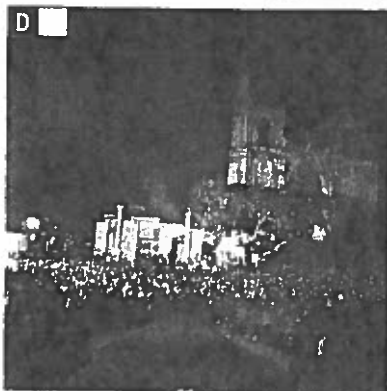
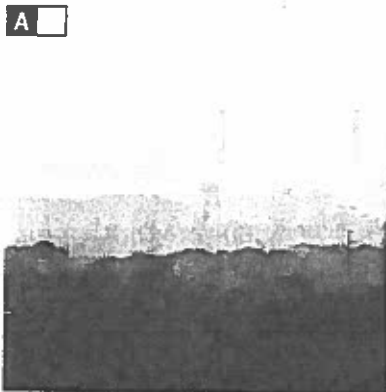
- 4a Look at the photos. What kinds of pollution do they show? How do the different types of pollution make you feel?

- b  Listen to the conversations about pollution and write the number of the conversation (1-5) on the correct photo. There is one extra photo which you will not need.

- c  Listen again. Decide if the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 The woman in conversation 1 has asked the owners of the restaurant to tell their customers to make less noise.
- 2 The speakers in conversation 2 think that people need to understand more about the problem of water pollution.
- 3 The man in conversation 3 thinks that air pollution is worse in some places than others.
- 4 The woman in conversation 4 thinks that it's impossible to stop this type of pollution.
- 5 The man in conversation 5 thinks that the problem of this type of pollution can be helped by talking to people.

- d What types of pollution annoy you? Discuss with a partner giving reasons why.



Grammar focus

Simple passive

We use the simple passive when we don't know who did something or it is not important who did it.
 object + be + verb (past participle)

Spanish **is spoken** in many countries around the world.

For the past, we just change the tense of the verb *be*.

Recycling glass **was first introduced** to our neighbourhood in 1995.

The simple passive is often used to describe how things are done.

First, **the paper is collected** from recycling bins.

Then **it is transported** to the factory for recycling...

If you want to show who did something you can do this with the word *by*.

The rubbish **is emptied by** the cleaner.



5a Look at the text on page 41. Can you find some examples of the passive?

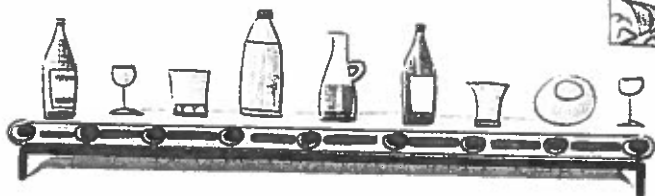
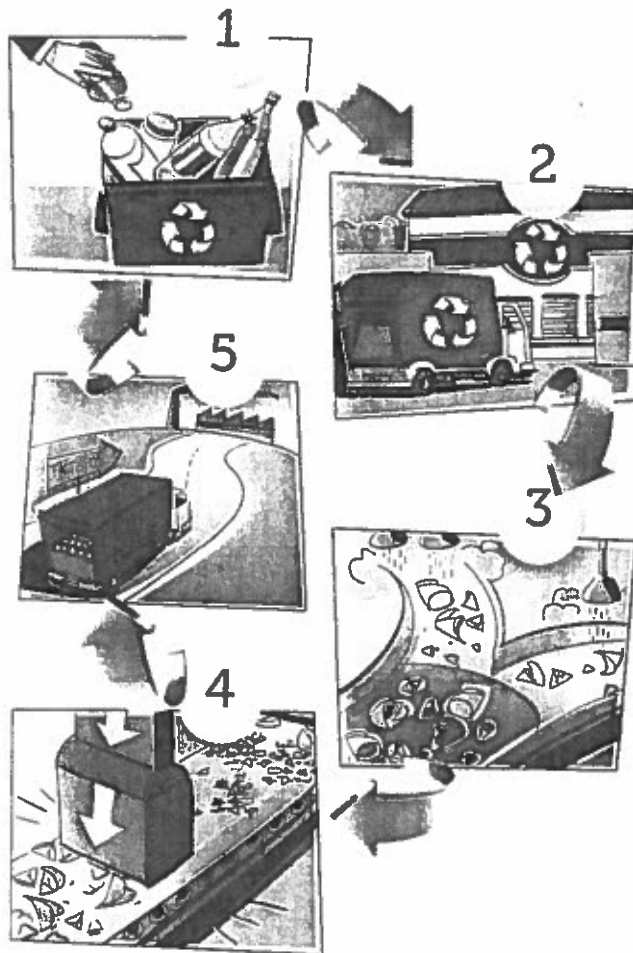
b Change these sentences into the passive.

- 1 John kicked the ball.
- 2 The taxi picked her up from the shop.
- 3 The bus driver takes the boy to school.
- 4 On Tuesday the farmer delivers vegetables to the shop.

c Complete the description of how to recycle glass using the verbs in brackets.

How glass ¹..... (*recycle*)

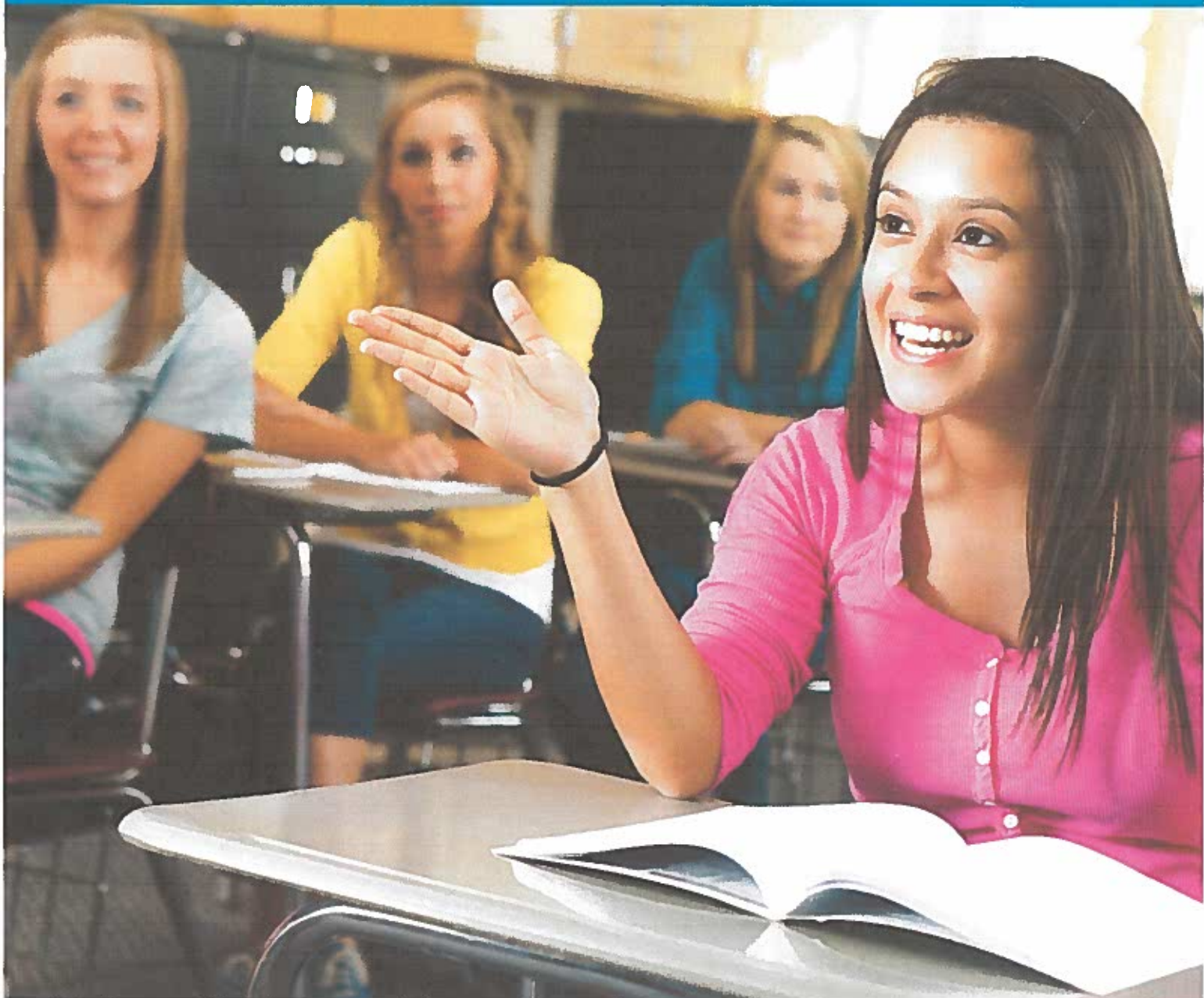
Old bottles and jars ²..... (*throw*) into recycling bins. Then they ³..... (*collect*) from people's homes and ⁴..... (*take*) to a recycling plant. All the glass ⁵..... (*sort*) into colour groups and each one ⁶..... (*wash*) to remove any stains or left over food. Next the glass ⁷..... (*crush*) and ⁸..... (*melt*) then ⁹..... (*mould*) into new containers or ¹⁰..... (*turn into*) or other things. Finally the glass ¹¹..... (*send*) back to shops and factories so it ¹²..... (*can use*) again.



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Integrated Skills in English (ISE) Guide for Teachers – ISE II (B2)

Reading & Writing | Speaking & Listening



Student worksheet: The three Rs

The three Rs of the environment

People everywhere in the world produce a lot of rubbish but there is not enough space, and landfills are filling up quickly. If we want to save our planet, then the so-called three Rs are essential for learning how to deal with the waste we produce. The three Rs are reduce, reuse, and recycle. Here are a number of tips on what you can do to save the environment.

Reduce

A good place to start is by buying things that don't have a lot of packaging. Then there are items you may not use very often, so you might as well borrow them from someone instead of buying them. Nowadays, newspapers can be read online so buying the paper edition is not necessary. The same goes for emails and hence it is usually not necessary to print them out. Generally, the use of electricity can be greatly reduced by, for example, turning off lights that are not used.

Reuse

When you go shopping, refuse plastic bags and bring a bag with you instead. If you're not buying a lot, a bag is not necessary to begin with. Reusable bags should be heavier and more durable. If you prepare your lunch at home, put it in a plastic lunch box. I always keep shoe boxes as they are great to store stuff. Many cities have collection points for used clothes. If you have clothes that are still in good shape, you can bring them to the collection points rather than throwing them away.

Recycle

Recycling is a process that makes it possible to create new products out of old ones. Paper, aluminium, glass and plastic can often be recycled.

Glass has been used for thousands of years and is relatively easy to recycle. Aluminium can be repeatedly recycled quickly and easily. Paper is recyclable but it cannot be recycled forever. The small fibres in paper eventually become very weak so that they can't be recycled into good paper anymore. Also, not every type of paper is recyclable as some high-quality paper is too expensive to recycle.

- A. Read the text quickly. What are the three Rs of the environment?
B. Read the text again. Are the statements True, False or Not Given?

Statements

True, False or Not Given?

1. The author suggests borrowing certain items rather than buying them.
2. According to the author, shoe boxes can be very useful to store things.
3. Used clothes can be donated.
4. It's not possible to recycle aluminum over and over again.
5. Empty plastic bottles are relatively easy to recycle.

- C. Complete the sentences with information from the text.

1. _____ are almost to full capacity.
2. If possible, try to buy items with little or no _____.
3. Bring your own bag but make sure it is _____ and _____.
4. It's a waste of paper if you print your _____.
5. Many cities have _____ where people can take used garments that are then redistributed to people in need.
6. There is a limit to how many times paper can be recycled because it is made of _____.

Preparation activities for ISE II Reading & Writing

Answers: The three Rs

A. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. Not Given

C. 1. Landfills 2. Packaging 3. Heavy, durable 4. Emails 5. Collection points 6. Small fibres