

1 Which do you like to visit on holiday? Which of these do you have in your country? Work in pairs. Discuss.



ocean



lake



river



waterfall



mountain range



desert



glacier



rainforest



coastline



Geographical features

beach • cave • cliff • coast • desert • forest •
glacier • hill • island • jungle/rainforest •
lake • mountain • mountain range •
ocean/sea • river • stream • valley • waterfall



2 A Look at photos A–C. What do you think is happening?

B  **9.1** Listen to the programme to find out.


C The programme talks about three green ideas. What are they?

3 A Read the summary below. Can you find four mistakes?

Great green ideas



 **Hug it Forward** is a project which uses plastic boxes to build schools in developing countries. Children and adults work together to build schools using bottles filled with inorganic trash.

 **Club Surya** is an eco-nightclub in Tokyo. It has a special dance floor which uses the people dancing to produce electricity. The club produces 100 percent of its electricity like this. Also, if you walk to the club, you can get in free.

 **The Seoul River Park** was created by Dr Kee Hwang. His idea was to take down one of the main shopping centres in Seoul and uncover the river that was below. He made the area into a green park in the city centre.

B Listen again to check your ideas.

C Work in groups. What do you think of the ideas? Which one do you like best? Why? Do you know of any similar ideas to these?



Verbs connected with the environment

consume • recycle • reduce • reuse • save •
throw away • waste

SOME SIMPLE TIPS FOR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Because of global warming, the temperature of the planet is rising at the moment. To help with this problem, we need to **(a)** greenhouse gases – the UK government promised to do this by 80% by 2050. To reach this goal, we need to use less energy. You can **(b)** energy by doing simple things like switching off the lights when you leave the room. And don't forget that we **(c)** energy when we leave computers or TVs on all night. When we **(d)** plastic, glass or paper to make new products, we are also helping to protect the environment. But it's also good to **(e)** things instead of using them just once. In general, it's sensible to **(f)** less – we buy lots of things that we don't really need and then quickly **(g)** all these useless items.

Check that you understand all these words and expressions. Then use the words to talk about the photos.

The environment

carbon emissions • climate change • drought • flood • fossil fuels • global warming • melting ice caps • (air/sea) pollution • (non-)renewable energy • sea level rise • toxic waste



The first photo shows air pollution.

Yes, I think it's coming from using fossil fuels.

5 Complete the questions with appropriate words from 3a or 4.

- 1 How serious do you think climate ... is and why?
- 2 How is global ... affecting your country?
- 3 How much ... energy (such as wind or solar power) is there in your region or country?
- 4 What positive action do you take to ... water or electricity?
- 5 What products or materials do you ... or reuse?
- 6 How much do you think your region or country is doing to ... carbon ... and toxic ... ?

The environment

3 Work with a partner. Match the words with the definitions.

drought

environment

flood

global warming

greenhouse effect

nuclear disaster

oil spill

ozone layer

pollution

recycle

save

waste

1 when heat cannot escape from the atmosphere and the temperature on earth goes up greenhouse effect

2 to use something again, or change something so that you can use it again

3 the natural world around us

4 to stop using something (for example water, money, electricity) or to use it less

5 a long period of time when there is no rain

6 the part of the earth's atmosphere which protects the earth from the sun

7 the process of making the air, water or land worse, with chemicals, for example

8 a large quantity of water that suddenly covers an area

9 the increase in the temperature on earth

10 to use something more than necessary, or in an incorrect way

11 an accident with nuclear power, usually causing radioactivity

12 an accident when oil comes out of its container, for example at sea

1 You are going to read a text about things we can do to protect the environment. You have three minutes to read the four paragraphs and match them to these titles.

Paragraph a Young people can make a difference

Paragraph c What is a carbon footprint?

Paragraph b Predictions for the future

Paragraph d Your lifestyle and your carbon footprint



1 It's difficult to know exactly how our climate will change. Scientists think that the global temperature may go up by between 1.4°C and 5.8°C in the next fifty years. This global warming will definitely make a big change to life on earth. Most areas will become warmer. Some parts of the world might have terrible floods, but some may have droughts. This will probably be bad for plants and animals in all parts of the world. In the Arctic we can already see that the changing weather is going to make life very difficult for polar bears.

2 So what can we do about this? One thing we can do is to think about our 'carbon footprint'. A carbon footprint is a way of working out the difference that each person makes to the environment. It shows the pollution that we, as individuals, are responsible for. For example, when you go to school by car every day your carbon footprint gets bigger because you are adding to the pollution. When you walk to school or go by bike, your footprint is much smaller.



3 Your decisions in life make a difference to your carbon footprint. Do you fly when you go on holiday? Planes are much worse for the environment than trains. They leave a bigger carbon footprint. When you buy products that have a lot of plastic packaging, you are also making your carbon footprint bigger.

4 You are a teenager. Perhaps you think that you are not responsible for your own carbon footprint because your parents and your school are responsible. But you can help your family and others to change their habits. And you can watch less TV and turn off the light when you leave a room. Each small action will make your carbon footprint smaller. And that will help to slow down global warming and its dangerous consequences.

2 Choose the correct alternative. Write the number of the paragraph where you found the answer.

1 A carbon footprint works out the difference that each human being/type of transport makes to the environment.
Paragraph

2 The text suggests that teenagers can take decisions for their parents/influence their parents' decisions.
Paragraph

3 Rail travel/Flying is relatively good for the environment.
Paragraph

4 The effects of climate change will probably/will probably not affect nature all over the planet.
Paragraph

5 Everyday activities make/don't make a big difference to your carbon footprint.
Paragraph

6 Scientists are/are not sure what will happen in the next fifty years.
Paragraph

7 Scientists predict that the changes will/won't be the same in different places.
Paragraph

3 Match the underlined words in the text with their definitions.

- 1 cause (v) are responsible for
- 2 the plastic that covers things you buy
- 3 deciding, calculating
- 4 results
- 5 routines
- 6 the mark that your foot leaves on the ground

4 Choose the six words in the text which you think are the most important. Compare your answers with a partner and explain your choices.

I chose 'climate' because the text is talking about how the climate is changing.

5 Use your words in 4 to write a short summary of the text.

6 **SPEAKING** What about you?

- 1 How important do you think global warming is? Why?
- 2 Do you think your carbon footprint is big or small? Why?

I think global warming is the most important problem in the world right now.

I don't agree. There are other big problems too.

Be going to and will

1a Look at the sentences.

- a I think global warming **will** get worse.
- b Greenpeace began in 1971. In 2021 it **will** celebrate its 50th anniversary.
- c What can I do to help? I know! **I'll** keep a record of my carbon footprint.
- d Yesterday I decided what to do in the summer. **I'm going to** work for Greenpeace.
- e Look at the sky. It **'s going to** rain.

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1b Match these explanations of the use of *will* and *be going to* with example sentences a–e in 1a.

We use **will** ...

- 1 for decisions that we take at the moment of speaking. *c*
- 2 to talk about an objective truth.
- 3 to make a general prediction. We often use **think, hope, expect** with this use.

We use **be going to** ...

- 4 to make predictions based on some sort of evidence.
- 5 to talk about plans or intentions.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs using *will* or *be going to*.

- 1 Experts expect that the ice cap (disappear) one day.
- 2 It's only 10am but the sun is already strong. It (be) a hot day.
- 3 A: What's the matter?
B: I'm really hot.
A: I (open) the window.
- 4 Next week (be) the anniversary of the world's worst oil spill.
- 5 My friends have decided they (write) a letter about the environment to the local newspaper.
- 6 People think that global warming (cause) lots of problems in the future.
- 7 A: Where are you going?
B: To see a documentary about the environment.
A: Wait! I (come) with you.
- 8 A: Come to my house this evening.
B: I can't. I (go) to a meeting about making our school 'green'.

Practice

A Complete the predictions using the verbs in brackets and either *will certainly*, *will probably*, *will possibly*, *probably won't* or *definitely won't*.

50 years from now ...

- 1 There *will possibly be* a city on Mars. (be)
- 2 People
through the air and not on roads. (travel)
- 3 There a **vaccine** for colds. (be)
- 4 We all our classes at home. (have)
- 5 **Robots** think like a human. (be able to)
- 6 There a lot of oil in the world. (be)
- 7 We coins any more. (have)
- 8 We live forever. (be able to)

C Add one missing word to each sentence.

- 1 I feel really hungry. I ^{ll} ^ make a sandwich.
- 2 This will be the runner's last race.
- 3 What are they going to do when they leave school?
- 4 The film finishes quite late. My dad's going to pick me up afterwards.
- 5 Don't be scared of the dog. It won't bite you.
- 6 I've bought some paint. I'm going to paint my room.
- 7 What do you think he's doing now?
- 8 Oh no! My phone has stopped working. I'm going to take it to the shop.

B Write predictions with *be going to* and the words in the box.

break burn do some exercise drop them fall over win



1 Number 1 is *going to win*.



2 He



3 She



4 They



5 It



6 He

D Complete the sentences by putting the verbs in brackets in the correct places. One verb should be in the present simple and one should be with *will / won't*.

- 1 I will have a cup of coffee as soon as I get home. (get, have)
- 2 I will not leave until I know everything is all right. (not leave, know)
- 3 She will be angry when she finds out. (be, find out)
- 4 You will be an accident unless you are more careful. (be, have)
- 5 After I will pay my mum back, I will not have any money left. (pay, not have)
- 6 It will not be easy to find work before the summer starts. (start, not be)
- 7 When he grows up, he will be a famous writer. (be, grow up)
- 8 If they work well as a team, they will do well. (work, do well)

E Underline the correct option. Sometimes both options are possible.

- 1 Your plan won't / is not going to work.
- 2 Those cakes look lovely. I'll / 'm going to take two.
- 3 The actor, Tom Dickins, has been found guilty of stealing and will / is going to spend one year in prison.
- 4 She will / 's going to have a baby next month.
- 5 They will / are going to get married on Saturday.
- 6 I hope I'll / 'm going to see you later.
- 7 The sky is very dark. It'll / 's going to rain.
- 8 Who will / is going to be there tonight?

MY TURN!

Make predictions about the future in your area: things that you think will happen and things that you think won't happen.

1 *I think there will be more sports centres for young people.*

2

3

4

Write about things you have planned for tomorrow, for next week and for next year.

Write about something you plan *not* to do.

5 *I'm going to visit my friends tomorrow.*

6

7

8