ACADEMIA MALLOCO aprender creciendo	Guía de estudio N°8 – Unidad 4	Asignatura: Inglés	
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Unit 4: "Future matters"

Taking care of planet Earth (Cuidando al planeta Tierra)

Objetivos: OA1; OA4; OA10; OA12; OA15
- Identificar vocabulario relacionado al medio ambiente.
- Hablar usando expresiones de tiempo.
- Reconocer *First conditional.*
- Identificar partes de una infografía.

Part 1

Time expressions

★ Las expresiones de tiempo son palabras que se usan al principio o final de las oraciones para decir cuando ocurrió un evento.

★ Hay diferentes expresiones de tiempo que se utilizan para hablar de presente, pasado y/o futuro.

Past	Present	Future
yesterday	today	tomorrow
last week	this week	next week
an hour ago	now	in an hour
recently	as we speak	soon
a little while ago	at this moment	in the near future
a long time ago	these days	way off in the future
in the past	nowadays	eventually
this morning	at this time	later this evening

Examples:

This morning I drank coffee.
En la mañana tomé café.

The stars and moon come out **at night.**
Las estrellas y la luna salen en la noche.

I have an exam **next week.**
Tengo un examen la próxima semana.

Vocabulary: The environment.

	**Global warming** (Calentamiento global)		**Recycle** (Reciclar)
	**Use plastic bags** (Usar bolsas de plastico)		**Littering** (Botar basura en las calles)
	**Reuse** (Reusar)		**Reduce** (Reducir)
	**Clean energy** (Energia limpia)		**Wind energy** (Energia eolica)
	**Fuel efficiency** (Eficiencia de combustibles)		**Renewable energy** (Energia renobable)
	**Gas energy** (Energia de gas)		

Create 5 sentences using the vocabulary above and time expressions. (Cree 5 oraciones usando el vocabulario anterior y las expresiones de tiempo)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Complete the sentences below using the words in the box. (Complete las oraciones usando las palabras del cuadro)

Renewable energy – Solar energy – Non-renewable energy – Wind

a. Gas and coal are examples of _____.

b. It is more expensive to make electricity from sun or _____.

c. _____ is taken from nature.

d. We can use _____ as a heat source.

Read and answer the questions.

More plastic than fish in the ocean by 2050

30 years from now our seas will contain more plastic than fish. According to a report released by the World Economic Forum, plastic production around the world is expected to double within the next 20 years. Today, one garbage truck full of plastic gets into the ocean every minute; by 2050, it will be four.

About 8 million tons of plastic are dumped into the sea every year. There, it can last for hundreds of years. Environmentalists estimate that there are about 160 million tons of plastic in the world's oceans today. By 2050 there will be more plastic in the oceans than fish.

Plastic that turns up in the seas endangers the fish population and other marine animals. In addition, it produces a gigantic garbage patch that floats on the surface. But the plastic that floats in the water is only a fraction of the whole amount.

Plastic is becoming more and more popular in our world. It has many uses and is cheap to produce. However, it is endangering our environment more than any other material. The World Economic Forum calls for more recycling and a better use of plastic. 95% of all plastic that is produced is only used once, and then it is thrown away. Oil is the raw material that plastic is made of. Currently, 5% of the world's oil production is turned into plastic. By 2050 it will rise to a fifth.

Source: https://www.english-online.at/news-articles/environment/more-plastic-than-fish-in-oceansby-2050.htm

True or false. Correct the false ones. (Verdadero o Falso. Corrija las falsas)

a. _____ Plastic production around the world is expected to double within the next 10 years.

b. _____ Plastic in the ocean can last for hundreds of years.

c. _____ Plastic that floats on the sea is only the visible part of the tons of plastic under the surface.

d. _____ Plastic is not the most dangerous material for the environment.

What do the following numbers refer to? Write. (¿A que se refieren los siguientes números?)

a. 2050 _____

b. 8 million _____

c. 95 _____

d. 5 _____

Answer:

a. What can you do as young people to change this situation?

_____
_____

b. What alternative materials can we use to avoid using plastic?

_____
_____

Part 2

Reading comprehension: Renewable energy.

Before reading, write examples of renewable energy and non-renewable energy in the chart. (Antes de leer, escribe ejemplos de energías renovables y no renovables en el cuadro)

Renewable energy	Non-renewable energy

While reading

What is renewable energy?

Renewable energies are obtained through natural sources that nature itself will replace, like wind, water and sunshine. Renewable energy produces low amounts of pollution and are friendly with the environment. So where can you get this type of energy, free and forever? Just look up above you when you're outside on a sunny day… Yes, the sun gives our planet far more energy than people make from fossil fuels, such as oil and coal. The Sun's heat drives the mightiest engine of all: Earth's climate. It makes you hot when it shines but it also makes winds, waves and rain. And people can use all these things to make electricity or heat energy for homes. And most important, unlike fossil fuels, this sort of energy doesn't damage the Earth and will last forever!

The Sun Power: It can make electricity by using things called photovoltaic cells (often just called PV) which fit on the roofs or walls of your houses or apartment blocks. Some special cars can run on PV electricity and there's even a race across Australia in which the cars run only on solar power. Sun power can also heat water in solar panels (like radiators but instead of giving out heat, they grab it from the Sun). This is then stored in a big tank so you can have hot showers and so on. Solar collectors can pick up the Sun's heat even on cloudy days. The Wind Power: It can drive a turbine with a propeller (like some airplanes have) and make electricity. Wind power is getting really important in some countries. Wave power can also drive generators but this is still a very new idea. Just a few experimental machines are in use today.

The Geothermal Power: This type of energy is tapped from inside the Earth. It's the only renewable energy source which has nothing to do with the Sun. Deep down, it's very hot. Sometimes these hot rocks break through the surface to form volcanoes. By drilling holes down into areas where hot rocks are close to the surface, people can generate electricity and heat buildings.

Text adapted from: https://www.alliantenergykids.com/RenewableEnergy/RenewableEnergyHome

Read the text and find the following concepts. Write the answers. (Lea el texto y encuentre los siguientes conceptos. Escriba las respuestas)

2 examples of non-renewable energy.

_____
_____

2 names for renewable energy.

_____
_____

2 sources of renewable energy.

_____
_____

2 ways to use the solar power.

_____
_____

Answer these questions.

a. Do you think it's possible we can use solely renewable energy someday? Why?

_____

b. What do you think about the use of electric buses in public transport?

_____

c. What sources of renewable energy did you know before reading this text?

_____

d. Do you think Chile should implement more renewable energies in urban cities?

_____

Practice Time Expressions:
What are your plans for the future? Write sentences using the time expressions from the box below. (¿Cuáles son tus planes para el futuro? Escriba oraciones usando las siguientes expresiones de tiempo.)

Next week - tomorrow morning – in the year 2030 – next summer

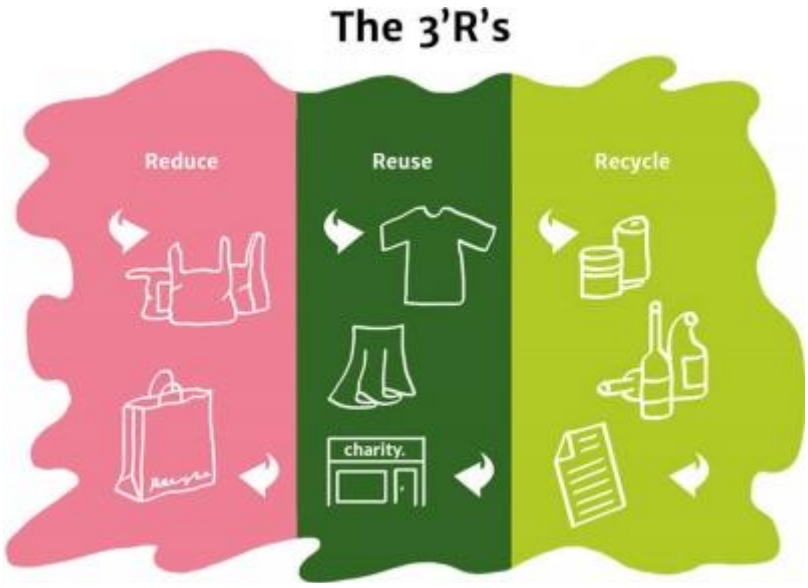
a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Think about the Three R's and answer the questions.



a. How can I reduce the things I waste?

_____

b. How can I reuse the things at home and school?

_____

c. How can I recycle the products I use?

_____

Part 3

Expressing condition

- ✓ **First conditional:**
  Este tipo de condicional se usa en situaciones en las que si se cumple una condición, es probable que se dé un resultado determinado.

If you study hard, you'll get good marks.
Si estudias mucho, sacarás buenas notas.

Este condicional se forma usando una clausula con la palabra “if” y con otra usando el futuro “will”.

Structure:

If + sujeto + present simple, sujeto + future simple

Examples:

If you **don’t print out** so many documents, you **will reduce** the amount of papers being used.
(Si no imprimimos tantos documentos, reduciremos la cantidad de papel usado)

If you **separate** the garbage, it **will be** easier for you to identify the kind of wastes and recycle in the correct bin.
(Si no separamos la basura, será más fácil identificar el tipo de residuo y reciclarlo en el recipiente correcto)

If we **continue** contaminating the ocean, marine animals **will die**.
(Si continuamos contaminando el océano, los animales marinos morirán)

Complete the sentences using the verbs in parenthesis. (Complete las oraciones usando los verbos entre paréntesis)

a. If I _____ your jacket, I _____ it to you. (find/give)

b. She _____ very happy if you _____ her birthday party. (not be/ miss)

c. Be careful! That glass _____ if you _____ it with the ball. (break/ hit)

d. If you _____ him, he _____ you. (not ask / not help)

e. If you _____ the map, we _____ lost. (lose / get)

Create 4 sentences using first conditional. Use the words in the box to help you. (Crea 4 oraciones usando el primer condicional. Use las palabras en el cuadro)

Verbs: reduce - recycle - reuse - contaminate - save **Nouns**: ocean - nature - trees - wastes - planet - environment - energy

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Complete the sentences below using first conditional. Use your imagination. (Complete las oraciones usando primer condicional. Usa tu imaginación)

a. If we don't arrive in time, our teacher will be angry.

b. If he gets up at 5 o'clock, _____.

c. We will be hungry _____.

d. If the phone rings, _____.

e. If your exam isn't tomorrow, _____.

f. They won't buy a new car _____.

g. The glass will break _____.

h. If I don't watch that movie, _____.

i. My boss will get angry _____.

j. If the weather is nice tomorrow, _____.

Read and match the boxes. Then, write four sentences using the first conditional. (Lea y una los globos. Luego escribe 4 oraciones usando primer condicional)

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Look at the pictures and write the correct word or phrase from the box underneath them. (Mira las imagenes y escribe la palabra correcta)

global warming – using plastic bags – littering – reusing




_____ _____ _____ _____

Part 4

Before watching. (Antes de ver el video, responda)

a. What do you know about the climate crisis?

_____

b. Do you think Chile is affected by this?

_____

c. Do you know any environmental activist or organization that fights to help the planet?

_____

d. Would you like to join any of these organizations?

_____

Watch the video

Greta Thunberg and George Monbiot
make short film on the climate crisis
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Q0xUXo2zEY

After watching, answer

a. Did you know the people in the video?

_____

b. What is the solution to help the planet that is presented in the video?

_____

c. What do trees do to CO_2? Use internet if necessary.

_____

d. What are fossil fuels? Use internet if necessary.

_____

e. What does the 2% mentioned in the video refer to?

_____

f. Write examples of how the climate crisis affects life on earth.

_____

g. What is recommended we do to help the planet?

_____

h. What is your opinion about the content of the video and environmental activists?

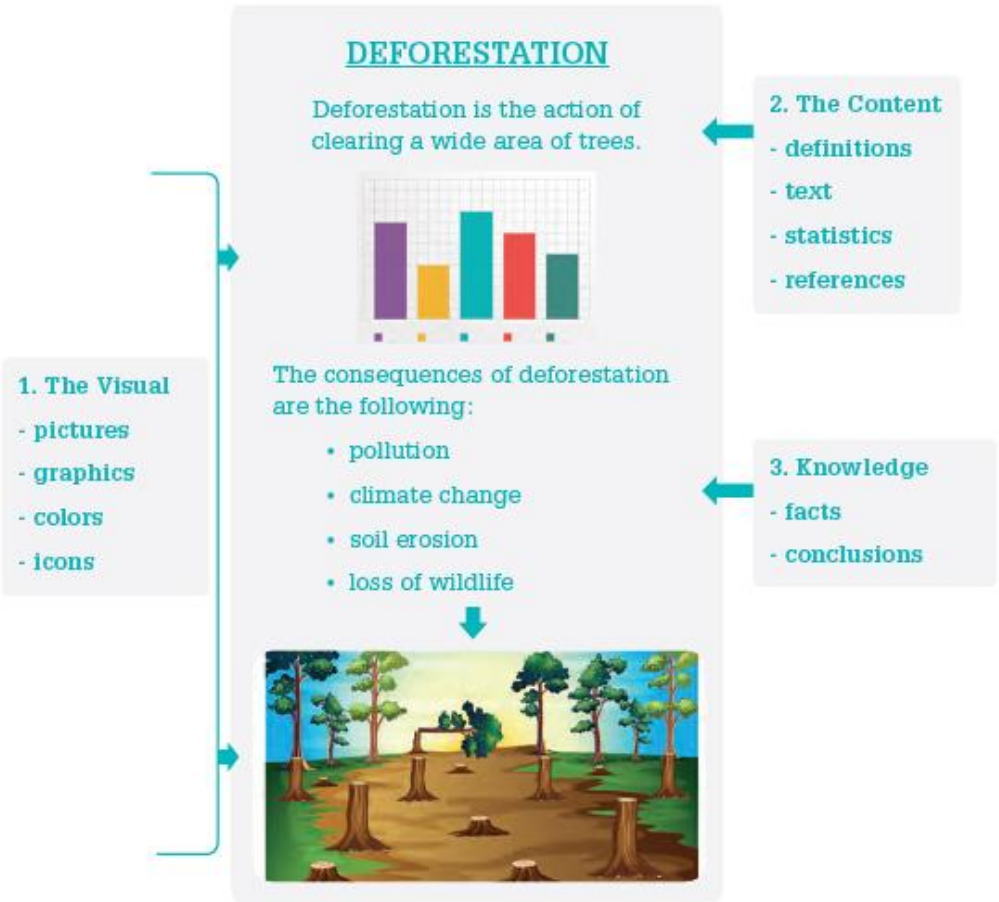
_____

An infographic

Una infografía es una representación visual de información o datos. De forma más simple, es una colección de imágenes, gráficos y un texto mínimo que ofrece una visión general y fácil para entender un tema.

Una infografía contiene 3 elementos:

1. **Elementos visuales**: fotos, gráficos, colores and iconos.
2. **Contenido**: definiciones, textos, estadísticas and referencias.
3. **Conocimiento**: hechos and conclusiones.



Look at the infographic, identify and circle the following information in the chart.
(Mira la infografia e identifica la siguiente informacion)

- ✓ **A fact.**
- ✓ **A statistic.**
- ✓ **A graphic.**
- ✓ **A conclusion.**

Discuss and answer

- What is the effect of global warming on polar bears?

_____

- What can be done to help the habitat of polar bears?

_____

- Where do most polar bears live?

_____

- What do polar bears eat?

_____

POLAR BEARS

NO ICE, NO SEALS, NO POLAR BEARS

Polar bears depend on sea ice for their existence,being directly impacted by climate change.

Fun Fact: Polar bear's can smell seal's up to 20 miles away.

POLAR BEARS

Scientific Name: Ursus maritimus

Weight

FEMALE	330-650 lbs.
MALE	775-1,300 lbs.

Height

FEMALE	3.5-5 FT.
MALE	5-10 FT

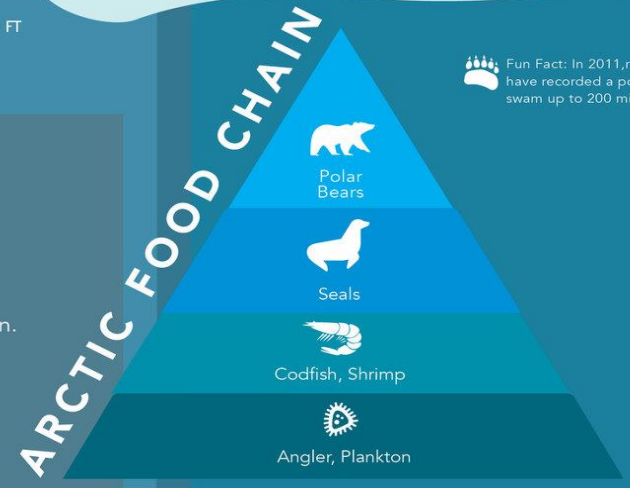
Fun Fact: Polar bear's fur is transparent, and their skin is black.

50% of the time is spent hunting

2% of the time is succsessful

Fun Fact: In 2011,researchers have recorded a polar bear that swam up to 200 miles in 9 days.

15-18 years is the normal life span.

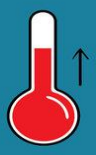


Canada
Russia
Norway
U.S. (Alaska)
Greenland

60% of Polar Bears live in Canada

Greenland contributed to **138** kills to the world's annual cull of 700-800 polar bears.

What is happining because of Global Warming



Temperatures rising

Icecaps melting

Increase in Death

25,000 Polar bears have been recorded. By **2050**, 30% will suffer.

How to help prevent this:

Use electric energy

Lower carbon footprints

Adopt / Donate