



Worksheet nº8 – Unit 4	English	8° A-B
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Unit 4: "Future matters"

Taking care of planet Earth (Cuidando al planeta Tierra)

Objetivos: OA1; OA9; OA15

- Identificar vocabulario relacionado al medio ambiente.
- Hablar usando expresiones de tiempo.
- Reconocer *First conditional*.
- Identificar partes de una infografía.

Taking care of planet Earth

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.



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. _____

Part 2:

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 renovable)
	Gas energy (Energia de gas)		

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.

Reading comprehension: Renewable energy.

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>

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?

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)

Read and circle the correct form of the verbs. (Lea y encierre la forma correcta de los verbos)

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

- a) find / will give b) will find / will give c) find / give

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

- a) not be / will miss b) won't be / miss c) isn't / miss

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

- a) will break / hit b) break / hit c) break / will hit

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

- a) ask / don't help b) don't ask / won't help c) not ask / not help

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

- a) lose / will get b) will lose / will get c) lost / will get

6. If I _____ in the morning, I _____ hungry all day. (not eat / be)

- a) not eat / be b) don't eat / will be c) won't eat / will be

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

1. Who are the people in the video?

- a) Environmental activists b) Doctors c) Celebrities

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

- a) Use more cars and transport
b) Take care of animals
c) Plant more trees

3. What do trees do to CO₂? Use internet if necessary.

- a) They take care of the planet
b) They pollute the planet
c) They absorb CO₂ and turn it into oxygen

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

- a) They are natural fuels that can be burned for energy
b) They create oxygen for living beings
c) They can be obtained from the ocean

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

- a) species that go extinct every year
- b) the pollution that cars produce
- c) money spent on natural climate solution

6. How do the climate crisis affects animals on earth?

- a) It lets them live better lives in their habitat
- b) It affects their habitat; therefore, species go extinct
- c) It doesn't affect them

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.

Answer:

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

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

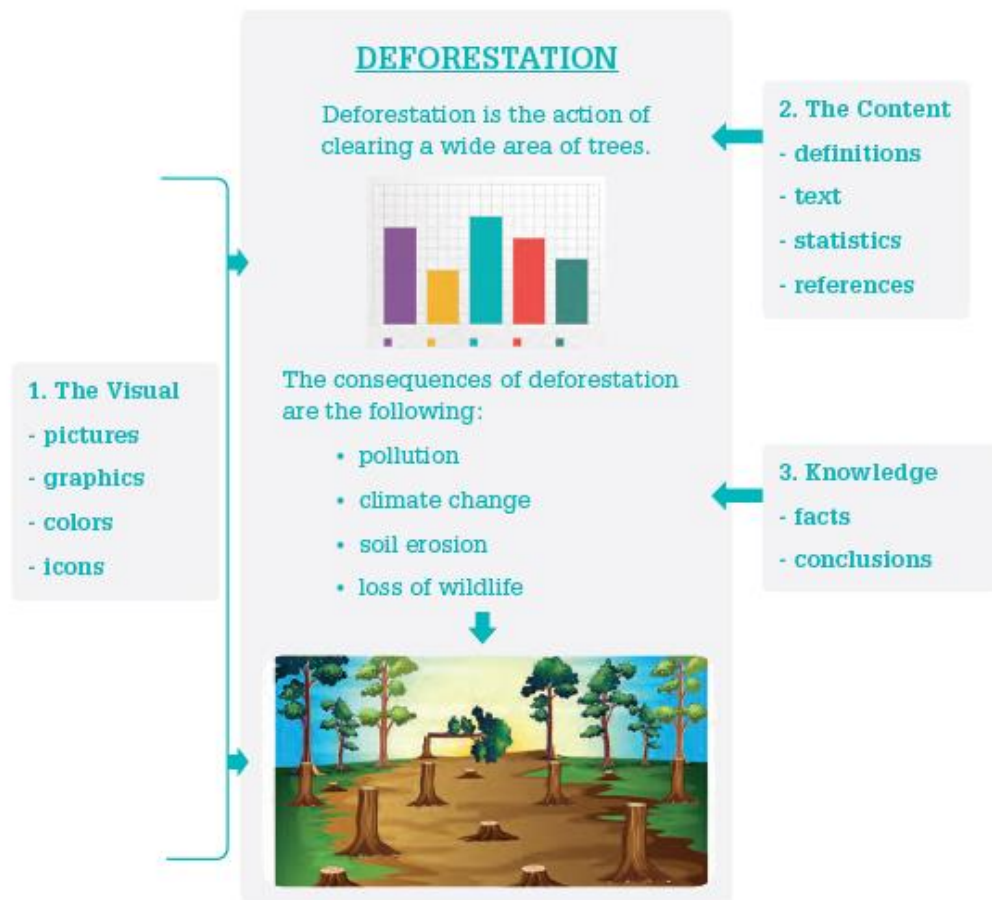
Part 5

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 infografía e identifica la siguiente información)

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

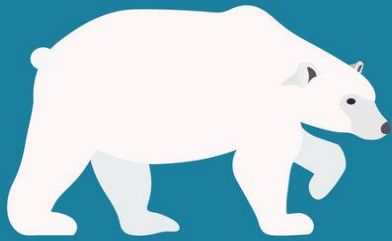
Look at the infographic about polar bears and find the information to answer these questions. (Mira y lee la infografía sobre osos polares y encuentra la información para responder las siguientes preguntas)

1. What is the effect of global warming on polar bears?

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

3. Where do most polar bears live?

4. What do polar bears eat?



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

POLAR BEARS

NO ICE, NO SEALS, NO POLAR BEARS

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 775-1300 lbs.

Height

FEMALE 3.5-5 FT.

MALE 5-10 FT

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



Bearded Seal



Ringed Seal

50% of the time is spent hunting
2% of the time is successful

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.

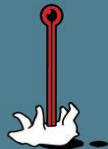
What is happening because of Global Warming



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





Student's name:

Pauta de evaluación Unidad 4 – Guia #8 noviembre

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
2	OA15 Escribe oraciones usando las expresiones de tiempo dadas	4	
4	OA 15 Lee y completa las oraciones con los conceptos dados	4	
5	OA9 Lee el texto sobre energía renovable y responde las preguntas	4	
7	OA9 Lee y completa las oraciones usando el primer condicional	6	
8-9	OA1 Ve el video sobre la crisis climática y responde las preguntas	6	
10	OA9 Lee y responde V o F a partir de lo leído	4	
10	OA15 Responde las preguntas dando su opinión de como jóvenes pueden ayudar con la crisis climática	4	
12	OA9 Lee la infografía sobre osos polares y responde las preguntas	4	
Puntaje total: 36 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones: _____

