

Ä-Listening

1. Listen to climate activist Greta Thunberg, 16, when she addressed the U.N.'s Climate Action Summit in New York City, and tick (✓) the vocabulary (10 words) she uses from the given list:

ocean	endangered	science	childhood	solutions
rainforest	dreams	sea	rising	economic
ecosystems	volcano	extinction	politics	act



2. Listen again and circle the correct option.

1. What's Greta's main message?

- a) We will forget you.
- b) We will be watching you.
- c) We will be protesting.

2. Where should Greta be instead of NYC?

- a) At home.
- b) At school.
- c) At a protest.

3. What is the big problem Greta identifies?

- a) Economic growth.
- b) Education problems.
- c) Collapsing ecosystems.

4. What has been the attitude of politicians to solve the problem?

- a) They are doing all they can.
- b) They did a lot.
- c) They are doing nothing.

5. What does Greta refuse to believe in?

- a) That politicians understand the situation.
- b) That they are acting.
- c) That they are sad.

B-Reading

Read the text.

Safe routes to school

In 1969, 50% of all children walked to school. Walking or biking to school gives children a taste of freedom and responsibility, allows them to enjoy the fresh air, and gives them the opportunity to get to know their neighbourhood. They arrive at school alert, refreshed, and ready to start their day.



Yet most American children do not have this opportunity – today, only 15% of American children walk or bike to school. According to local studies, up to 27% of morning traffic is attributed to parents driving their children to school. This has caused increased traffic congestion around schools, prompting even more parents to drive their kids. The consequences to our children, to their health and to the health of the community are extensive.

The new Safe Routes to Schools programme aims to improve the health and safety of pupils and the surrounding community. Students can increase their physical activity, potentially improving their alertness and behaviour. California studies have shown that children who are physically active perform better academically. Safe Routes to Schools can also help satisfy physical activity requirements in schools. Communities with existing programmes have experienced reduced traffic congestion, fewer accidents in and around schools, and has reduced speeding in residential neighbourhoods. Children learn valuable traffic safety skills and responsibility, and more people of all ages are able to walk and bike in the neighbourhood as a result of improved access.

<http://www.saferoutestoschools.org/about.html> (adapted and abridged)

1. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- a) In the 60s, 50% of children went to school _____.
1. on foot 2. by bike 3. by car
- b) Walking to school allows children to be _____.
1. tired to start the day 2. alert to start the day 3. bored to start the day
- c) 27% of morning traffic is a result of _____.
1. parents going to work 2. parents driving children to school 3. teachers going to school
- d) The *Safe Routes to Schools* programme intends to _____.
1. improve students' health 2. increase traffic 3. improve school work
- e) Communities using this programme have experienced _____.
1. a reduction in traffic 2. more collisions 3. fewer people using the bike

C-Vocabulary

1. Match the definition to the environmental problem.

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|--------------------|----|----|--|
| Air pollution | a. | 1. | a type of animal or plant that might stop existing because there are only a few of that type alive. |
| Climate change | b. | 2. | the cutting down of trees in a large area, or the destruction of forests by people. |
| Global warming | c. | 3. | an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere that is believed to be responsible for the gradual warming of the surface of the earth. |
| Greenhouse effect | d. | 4. | rain that contains large amounts of harmful chemicals as a result of burning substances such as coal and oil. |
| Endangered species | e. | 5. | a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by gases such as carbon dioxide that are collecting in the air around the earth and stopping heat escaping into space. |
| deforestation | f. | 6. | harmful substances in the air, often consisting of waste from vehicles or industry. |
| Acid rain | g. | 7. | changes in the world's weather, in particular the fact that is believed to be getting warmer as a result of human activity increasing the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. |

Cambridge Dictionary (online) – <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/pt/>

a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____ e. _____ f. _____ g. _____