1. Look at the photos. What environmental issues do they relate to? Match the photos with the words and phrases in the box.

1. floods - повені
2. animals dying out - тварини вимирають
3. climate change - зміна клімату
4. pollution - забруднення
5. plastic waste - пластикові відходи
6. natural resources running out - природні ресурси закінчуються
7. overpopulation - перенаселення
8. rising sea levels - підвищення рівня моря

















LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Choose the correct alternatives.

1 We've been experiencing bigger storms and natural disasters like *plastic waste/ floods.*

2 We have a big chemical industry that causes *pollution/ storms.*

3 More of us are driving electric cars because they produce fewer toxic gases, which cause *overpopulation/pollution.*

4 We recycle a lot of rubbish - paper, cans and bottles - but a lot of other *toxic gases/plastic waste* just goes into the sea.

5 Lots of different kinds of plants and animals are in danger of *dying out/reproducing* unless we do something to prevent them from disappearing.

6 We have natural resources like oil and gas but we should develop other industries in case these resources *die out/ run out.*

7 We don't think enough about how we behave. We consume too much and *waste/recycle* too much.

8 The problem of *overpopulation/animals dying out* in big cities is getting worse, but climate change is the biggest challenge we face. We need to act fast to solve this problem.

Are the sentences in Exercise 2 true for Ukraine? If not, change them so that they are true.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Read the article. What is the main point?

SHOCK TREATMENT

Are shocking environmental statistics really a good idea?

In recent years, there has been a trend towards shocking us with worrying statistics about the environment.

Such statistics are supposed to shock us into making big changes in how we live so that we help the environment. However, psychologists have found that they may have the opposite effect. Among the most common reactions are:

Deny it: when people are told about disasters and their possible results, they often say, 'It won't happen' and refuse to recognise the problem.'

Someone else will do it: People in crowds who are watching something bad happening are less likely to act as they believe someone else will help. Unfortunately, with the environment, there are seven billion of us watching!

Set goals we can't meet: We often give ourselves challenges like 'stop using plastic', but they're too big and impossible to achieve. However, we then say, 'I tried - and anyway, even if I stop using plastic, no one else will', which allows us to give up completely!

Many environmental experts now believe it's better to encourage small actions, which are both easier to achieve and also benefit us in our daily lives.

So instead of aiming to produce no waste, we could say, 'I won't create rubbish today by making my own coffee or cooking with fresh ingredients'. Or, 'Instead of getting rid of my car completely, I'll walk to work once a week and get fitter.' If we can all make these small changes, big changes will follow.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Answer the questions.

1 Why does the writer think there has been a trend towards sharing worrying statistics about the environment?

2 Why doesn't this work? Give three reasons.

3 What does the writer think is a better solution?

4 Do you agree with the article? Why?/Why not?

TEACHERGK

4. Read sentences a-d and answer the questions.

a If we can all make these small changes, big changes will follow.

b Unless people become vegetarian, we may run out of land and water supplies by 2050.

c Even if I stop using plastic, no one else will.

d We have natural resources like oil and gas, but we should develop other industries in case they run out.

1 What structures are used in the underlined parts of the sentence?

2 What structures are used in the other part of the sentence?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5. Read and complete the grammar box with the words in the box.

even if	may	present
should	unless	will

First conditional

Use the first conditional to talk about the possible future result of another action.

First conditional sentences have two parts: a possible future 'condition' (an action or situation) and the result of that action.

condition **result**

If we all make these small changes, big changes will follow.

- In the condition clause, use a [1]_____ tense (*can* + infinitive is also sometimes possible). Start the condition clause with *if, unless, even if, in case.*

  in case means 'in order to be prepared for' something that may happen.

  [2]_____ means 'if not this situation'

  [3]_____ means that something will still be true if another thing happens.
- In the result clause, use:

  [4]_____ or *be going to* + infinitive to show certainty.

  [5]_____ or *might* + infinitive to show possibility.

  [6]_____ + infinitive to show you think it's a good idea.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. Choose the correct alternatives.

1 Many different kinds of animals will die out eventually *if/unless* we protect them.

2 The government are going to ban new buildings along the coast *in case/unless* sea levels rise and there are more floods.

3 I think it's too little, too late. The environment won't recover *in case/even if* we all consume less.

4 *If/Even if* you reduce your heating or air conditioning by one degree, you'll save 3 percent on your bill.

5 Climate change may continue to get worse *even if/ unless* I change the way I behave, so I'm not going to!

8. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use will or be going to in the result clauses.

1 If they _____ (introduce) new environmental laws, it _____(be) bad for the economy.

2 In future, people _____(need to) recycle more even if they _____ (not be) happy about it.

3 Unless we we_____ (clean up) the oceans, soon _____(not have) any fish left!

4 They _____(start) building houses in the mountains in case global warming_____(cause) more floods.

5 If we grandchildren _____ (not change) our ways, our _____ (not have) a future!

LIVEWORKSHEETS