

# UNIT 5 – (5)

## 1 Listen and fill in the boxes


**Let's reduce our**

1 ... environment. It's called a carbon footprint because it's ... we create.

2 ... CO<sub>2</sub> ... The consequences of global warming include climate ...

3 ... We can reduce our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in many ways. For example, ... transport ... We can also recycle more – this will reduce rubbish and pollution.

4 ... and take the Carbon Footprint Quiz!



## 4 Use the 2nd Conditional to complete the sentences

The problem of global warming would improve if we all (1) ... (do) something to reduce it! For example, if we all (2) ... (turn off) our mobile phone chargers at night, we'd save a lot of energy. And we (3) ... (save) a lot of water if we all (4) ... (turn off) the tap when cleaning our teeth. If we (5) ... (recycle) more, less rubbish (6) ... (go) to landfill sites. And if we (7) ... (cycle) more, our parents (8) ... (not need) to use their cars so often. Let's make a difference!



## 5 Revise page 97 and match the words in the boxes

- We follow the
- Which benefit from
- or vessels sold
- This is a graveyard of
- which damage
- undermine human
- badly -
- the scorching
- These labourers
- the yard in
- Along this sloping
- some agreed to
- on condition of

- Heat  
Dismantling ships, oil rigs, .  
Speak out  
The environment and  
For scrap  
Rights of  
Trail of wealthy companies  
Live in the outskirts of  
Paid workers under  
Coastline with high tides  
anonymity  
shanties  
Rusting hulks of oil tankers

## 2 Revise and write global issues. <https://learningapps.org/display?v>


## 3 Revise Drastic Plastic Unit 5 – (3). Read the prompts and fill in the gaps

Oceans are full of B \_\_\_\_ (pieces) of plastic which sea C \_\_\_\_ eat which they C \_\_\_\_ (=confunden) with food. Plastic bags look like J \_\_\_\_ (medusas) and some fish G \_\_\_\_ T \_\_\_\_ (se quedan atrapados) in this rubbish or use it to live in it like the H \_\_\_\_ crab which lives in P \_\_\_\_ (contaminadas) beaches. The world produces over 300 million T \_\_\_\_ (toneladas) of plastic. W \_\_\_\_ ?(¿Dónde terminará este plástico?). 10% will be R \_\_\_\_ (reciclado), some of it to L \_\_\_\_ (vertedero) and lots will E \_\_\_\_ (terminará) in the ocean. The problem is that plastic is not B \_\_\_\_ that means that it doesn't D \_\_\_\_ (descompone). Plastic T \_\_\_\_ (tarda) 1000 years to disappear. We have to clean it up or B \_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_ (incluso mejor) don't use it. This is S \_\_\_\_ (chocante) and politicians can't D \_\_\_\_ (negar) M \_\_\_\_-M \_\_\_\_ (creado por el hombre) problem

## 6 Read the text and look up the difficult words. You'll do an activity on Unit 5 (6)

### FATBERG SINKS

Workers finished removing a 250-metre long 'fatberg' from a London sewer yesterday. The fatberg – a solid mass made up mostly of wet wipes which people had thrown away down toilets, had blocked the sewers below Whitechapel for months. It has taken workers nine weeks to remove it. The massive pile of waste weighs more than 130 tonnes – nearly as much as a blue whale. Happily, most of the fatberg will be converted into fuel and biodiesel.