

DOC A Bali video Grammar

floodings = floods - dry (adj) → drought (n) = sécheresse – strong (adj) → strength (n) = force
crops (n) récoltes – la terre, le sol = soil – fondre = melt – vanish = disappear – widespread (adj) → spread(n/v) se répandre – rise = increase

1. Use the information to complete a real conditional clause about the consequences of global warming

- a) weather patterns change → droughts and floods are more frequent.

If weather patterns change, droughts and floods will be more frequent.

- b) Water becomes warmer in the gulf of Mexico → the strength of hurricanes increases.
- c) Rain falls at the wrong time → farmers are unable to grow their crops
- d) rainfall increases → there is more soil erosion, and desert spread
- e) glaciers vanish → local areas become short of water
- f) permafrost melts in polar regions → the landscape changes
- g) polar ice melts → sea level rise
- h) ecosystems change → some plants and animals change their habitat or disappear
- i) the Gulf Stream grows weak → northern Europe becomes colder
- j) temperature rise → forest fires become more frequent

2. If clauses and present perfect

Complete these sentences with the appropriate tenses or modals (should/will).

Since 1979, the greenhouse effect never increasing (stop) so the governments take measures . Indeed if we (reduce) the emission of toxic gas in industries the number of hurricanes (grow) . At home, in order to reduce our own impact on the environment we change our old bulbs by low-energy light bulbs or we install solar panels on our roofs. Instead of (drive) to school we ride to school. If we (use) less and less energy then the polar ice stop melting.