

CLASS 7

Reducing our ecological footprint

1. Look at these things... Are they good for the environment?

Use the adverbs of degree...

really

very

quite

not very



I think...

1. Fuel bad for the environment
2. Packagingbad for the environment.
3. High speed transport..... bad for the environment
4. Hand washingbad for the environment.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

A carbon footprint

1. What is a carbon footprint?

It is the impact.....

2. What is the difference between the primary and secondary footprint?

*The things you are directly responsible for are the.....,
and the things you are indirectly responsible for are the*

3. Does the text mention any of the things in point 1?

Yes, *meat and by plane.*

4. What can people do to reduce the carbon footprint?

They can.....

Text A:

Everyone leaves a carbon footprint. It is the impact each person has on the environment through the emission of greenhouse gases.

Your carbon footprint has two parts: the primary footprint and the secondary footprint. The primary footprint shows the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases that you are directly responsible for. Examples are the emissions produced by travelling and using electricity. The secondary footprint shows the emissions that you are indirectly responsible for. These include things like the emissions produced when factories make the things that you buy. All of these carbon dioxide emissions contribute to global warming. The size of your carbon footprint depends on many things. How you spend your free time is one of the most important. Do you watch TV

and play video games or do you read or do sport outdoors? Do you fly when you go on holiday? If you do, your footprint will be much larger than if you go by train. Rail travel is three times more fuel-efficient than air travel. Where your food comes from will also affect your secondary footprint. Processed and packaged meat has a bigger impact on the environment.

You may think that you are not responsible for any emissions because your parents do all the shopping and decide a lot of things at home. And it's true that your school is responsible for the things you do there. But you can suggest ways to change their habits. You can also watch less TV, switch off the light when you leave a room and unplug your mobile phone when it has finished charging. Each small action will help make your footprint smaller.

Uses of get

Get

The verb get has different meanings:

- 1) Receive → when get is with a noun or pronoun (direct object)

Last week she got a book about pollution

- 2) Become → get is before an adjective

Summers are getting very hot

3) Travel

4) Movement → before up, out, to or away

Are you going to get away this summer?

1 Look at **get** in these sentences and match each one with the correct meaning.

Summers are getting very hot.

I got your email yesterday.

Last week she got a book about pollution.

What time will you get to the meeting?

Can you get me the pen that's on the desk?

bring

obtain or buy

receive

arrive

become

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. What is the meaning of **get** in each sentence?

late

dark

red

ready

thin

worse

1. You look hot. Your face is getting .

2. My brother needs to eat more. He's getting .

3. Come on! You need to get for school.

4. Scientists are very worried because they say the situation is getting .

5. Look at the time! It's getting . Time for bed.

6. I'll switch the light on. It's got very in here.