

## Vocabulary 1

### ► Going green

1 Look at the phrases in purple. Match some of them with pictures 1–4.

share car journeys • recycle packaging • save water • take care of natural resources •  
compost food waste • install solar panels • use rechargeable batteries •  
insulate windows • turn off lights • buy second-hand clothes



2 1.15 Listen and repeat.

3 Complete the sentences with some of the words or phrases in exercise 1.

1. We're going to ... the windows in my bedroom, so I won't be so cold in winter.
2. Remember to ... the lights when you leave the room.
3. Our neighbours ... their food instead of throwing it away.
4. I prefer to ... clothes rather than buying new ones.
5. If you ... batteries, you protect the environment.

4 Order the letters to complete the questionnaire. Then answer the questions with the information in purple.

15% • £1000 • plastic • 180 million

1. Sharing ... (rac ynjuroes) is cheaper than having your own car. How much money can you save every year?
2. Which type of packaging is it most difficult to ... (lyercce)?

3. Not enough people use ... (grebbleearha tabseteri) in their electronic equipment. What percentage of batteries sold in the UK are rechargeable?
4. Installing ... (ralos naslep) is an environmentally-friendly way to generate energy. How many square metres of them are there in the world?

5 1.16 Listen to Rachel and David. What do they think is the best way of saving resources?

6 Work in pairs. Ask and answer about the activities in exercise 1 as in the example.

What do you and your family do to preserve the environment?

Don't you buy second-hand clothes?

We turn off the lights when we leave the house and we use rechargeable batteries.



## Reading 1

7 Read the text quickly. Who started Friends of the Earth?

# Friends of the Earth

People first started to worry seriously about environmental issues like the greenhouse effect and global warming in the 1960s. The industrialized countries needed cheap electrical power, and nuclear power was the easiest way of getting it. A well-known American nature lover called David Brower was opposed to nuclear power. He started a pressure group of anti-nuclear activists in 1969 to make the government change its policy. He called his group Friends of the Earth.

Brower and his friends were soon joined by anti-nuclear activists from France, Sweden and

England. Very soon, Friends of the Earth became an international movement to make the world a healthier and happier place. Some of their members have given lectures all over the world on how to take care of natural resources, how to recycle packaging and how to compost food waste.

Since that time, Friends of the Earth has continued to grow. It is now a huge international network of pressure groups with the headquarters in Amsterdam. There are 5,000 local groups in 76 countries, with two million supporters.

Local Friends of the Earth groups campaign about any environmental problems that affect their area, for example recycling rubbish, saving fresh water or any possible ecological disasters. They have joined national and international campaigns about global problems like climate change, energy conservation and protecting biodiversity. All Friends of the Earth groups are democratic organizations. They must not be connected with any political or religious organizations.

The ultimate aim of Friends of the Earth is to make the world more equal and sustainable. It also campaigns to change the global economy so that it works for everybody, not just for the richest countries.

### WORD CHECK

- issues
- nuclear power
- headquarters
- resources



8 1.17 Read again and listen. Check your answer to exercise 7.

9 Read the text again. Are the statements true, false or not mentioned?

1. David Brower started Friends of the Earth to urge people to recycle.
2. Originally an American group, it became an international group in the 70s.

3. Friends of the Earth has two million supporters in the UK.
4. The organization is now more interested in energy conservation than in opposing nuclear power.
5. Some of the groups have connections with the church.



# Grammar 1

## ► Present perfect

### present perfect

**For** years, some of their members **have given** lectures all over the world.

**Since** that time, Friends of the Earth **has continued** to grow.

**How long have** they **given** lectures all over the world?

- 1 Look at the sentences in the table. Complete the rules with the words in purple.

since • how long • for

- We use ... + present perfect to ask about the duration of the action.
- We use ... to talk about a period of time.
- We use ... to talk about a point in time.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

It's Go Green Week, so today I *have walked* (walk) to school instead of taking the bus.

- My neighbours ... (not recycle) much for the past two years. Actually, they always throw away a lot of rubbish!
- My friend Maggie ... (be) rubbish-free for a month and she is really happy because she can make a real difference.
- ... John ... (turn off) the lights? We mustn't waste energy.
- Many people ... (work) in the local recycling depot since it opened in 2009.

- 3 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

We've had our blog *for* six months.

- I have learned a lot ... I started this project in May.
- They have grown their own vegetables ... two years.
- Anna has tried to recycle more ... last month.
- Mark has known about the project ... three days.
- I've been cycling to work ... January.

- 4 Write questions. Use *How long ...*?

you / know / your best friend?

*How long have you known your best friend?*

- you / be / at this school?
- you / have / this book?
- you / know / about recycling?
- you / live / in your house?
- you / practise / hockey?

- 5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4. Use *for* and *since*.

*How long have you known your best friend?*

*I've known her for six years. We met at primary school.*

### LOOK!

We often use the present perfect with *just*, *still*, *already* and *yet*.

Dave and Rosie *have just been* on a course.

They *have already recycled* various items.

The Reids *haven't opened* their second-hand clothes shop *yet*.

The Reids *still haven't opened* their second-hand clothes shop.

- 6 Write sentences using the words given and the ones in brackets in the correct place.

John / speak / his girlfriend twice today. (already)

*John has already spoken to his girlfriend twice today.*

- Martin / not / use / his new computer. (yet)
- Our teacher / write / new vocabulary / board. (just)
- They / not / install / a new depot in this city. (still)
- A Simon and Sue / wake up? (already)  
B No, they / not / wake up. (yet)
- Maggie / win / an important tennis match. (just)



- 7 Look at Jack's list and write questions. Then answer them using the words in brackets.

*Has he joined Freecycle yet?*

(already) *Yes, he has already joined Freecycle.*

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. (still) | 3. (already) |
| 2. (yet)   | 4. (yet)     |

#### TO DO

- ✓ join Freecycle
- X recycle the old newspapers
- X buy energy-saving light bulbs
- ✓ phone the recycling company
- X sort out the rubbish

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## Listening

### ► Green teenagers



- 8 Look at the picture. What do you think Lisa and Simon are talking about?

- 9 1.18 Listen and check your answer to exercise 8.

- 10 1.18 Listen again. Are the statements true or false? Correct the false statements.

- Simon thinks that teenagers today are really interested in the environment.
- He says that teenagers at school have not participated in demonstrations.
- Simon thinks that teenagers should only be studying in libraries or at home.
- Lisa thinks that politicians are doing little to help the environment.
- She adds that most countries should start banning protests.
- Lisa wants protesters to remain calm during demonstrations.
- Simon believes that protesters create trouble.

### UPGRADE

Read the text and choose the correct answers.

#### BRIAN GOES GREEN!

Hi, friends. How are you all? I have (1) ... very good news! I have made an important decision (2) ... I have made up my mind to go green. I have (3) ... done a course online about how to recycle packaging and my sister is teaching me to cook using as (4) ... energy as possible. Besides, my next-door neighbour (5) ... me a lift to work, so we share the car journey! Trying to do (6) ... for the environment (7) ... me great satisfaction. I will go on! Why don't you go green too?

Comments 24

- | A                | B          | C          |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| 1. a             | any        | some       |
| 2. last week     | next week  | this week  |
| 3. yet           | already    | still      |
| 4. little        | many       | some       |
| 5. usually gives | have given | has made   |
| 6. something     | anything   | nothing    |
| 7. didn't give   | has given  | have given |



## Vocabulary 2

### ► The environment

- 1 Look at the words and phrases in purple. Match some of them with pictures 1–4.

natural resources • greenhouse effect • environmentally-friendly places • car fumes • smog • water pollution • global warming • biodegradable material • ecological disaster



- 2 1.19 Listen and repeat.

- 3 Complete the sentences with some of the words or phrases in exercise 1.

1. Some countries are richer than others in their ...
2. Most companies are nowadays ... They use recyclable materials and don't allow their employees to smoke inside.
3. Plastic is not a ... but tissue paper is.
4. ... are a very important cause of air pollution.
5. ... very often causes the death of a great number of fish and this is a major ...

- 4 Order the words in bold.

1. How has **global warming** affected your country?
2. Has the **greenhouse effect** had an impact on your city?
3. How **environmentally-friendly** is your school?
4. Do you remember reading about an **ecological disaster** in your town?
5. What **natural resources** characterize your country?

- 5 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 4.

## Reading 2

- 6 Look at the picture and the title of the text. What do you think the building is for?

- a. Providing more places to live.
- b. Producing food for the city inhabitants.

### FEEDING OUR CITIES



In the past, people lived mostly in villages near rivers. Gradually, villages expanded into towns. When the first factories opened, more and more people moved into big cities looking for job opportunities. Today, our cities are ecological nightmares. They use a lot of natural resources. Besides, nowadays, more people live in cities than in the country, so one of the biggest problems is to provide food for everybody. Very few people grow food in cities and transportation costs are really high. Scientists have been aware of this problem for years and many have analyzed the situation carefully, but they still haven't found a solution.

Professor Dickson Despommier, of Columbia University in the USA, started investigating this issue some years ago. He believes that skyscrapers can be an interesting choice.

In fact, in many cities, people have already built vertical gardens, gardens that grow up walls. And Despommier takes the idea a step further. He wants to replace traditional skyscrapers with special skyscrapers that contain farms. Then the people living in these farm skyscrapers will grow crops, have chicken and even fish! Nobody has done this yet, but Despommier's certain that in these buildings, people will be able to recycle water and use solar energy. This will mean many green cities with enough food and safe, clean water for their inhabitants.

Another great advantage of vertical farms is that they can help us fight the greenhouse effect, for they can keep our home insulated. Besides, they can exist not only in countries with severe weather conditions such as Sweden, Iceland or India, but also in those densely populated ones such as China or Brazil. Vertical farms can definitely provide a practical solution to many of the world's great issues.

But what exactly has Despommier done? Although he has already designed a surprising prototype, he hasn't actually built a vertical farm yet, but he is sure he will succeed in doing so soon. He believes that we can make our cities more environmentally-friendly and greener places to live with very little effort.

#### WORD CHECK

- nightmares
- aware of
- issue
- skyscrapers



**7**  1.20 Read and listen. Check your answer to exercise 6.

**8** Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Do more people live in cities or in the country?
- Why do you think food transportation is necessary?
- From Despommier's point of view, what is the solution to the food problem?
- What will vertical farms produce?
- Where will the heat and electricity for these farms come from?
- In your opinion, in what countries are these farms really necessary?



Suffixes transform the category of words.  
-ly transforms an adjective into an adverb:  
*carefully, environmentally, etc.*

## Grammar 2

### ► Contrast between past simple and present perfect

#### contrast between past simple and present perfect

In the past, people **lived** in villages near rivers.  
More and more people **moved into** big cities looking for job opportunities.  
In many cities, people **have already built** vertical gardens.  
But what exactly **has** Despommier **done**?

**9** Look at the sentences in the table. Complete the rules.

- We use the ... to talk about complete actions at a definite time in the past.
- We use the ... to talk about experiences or actions in the past when we don't mention the exact time.

**10** Choose the sentence with the same meaning.

- I've lived in Spain for ten years.
  - I live in Spain now.
  - I don't live in Spain now.
- I lived in France for ten years.
  - I live in France now.
  - I don't live in France now.

- He's had his computer for two weeks.
  - He got the computer two weeks ago and he has it now.
  - He owned a computer for two weeks but now he doesn't have one.
- I read that book.
  - I finished it in the past.
  - I did this at an indefinite time in the past.

**11** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the present perfect.

My friend Suzy is really green. She **has recycled** (recycle) as much as possible for years. Last year, she (1) ... (write) a great article for the school magazine about recycling. Since then, the students (2) ... (try) to recycle all the paper and plastic we use at school. We (3) ... (not throw away) any paper since then! For the past year, Suzy (4) ... (buy) green presents for everyone. For my last birthday, she (5) ... (buy) me some organic chocolate and a Fairtrade T-shirt. The chocolate (6) ... (be) delicious and I (7) ... (wear) the T-shirt a lot since I got it. I (8) ... (wear) it last week to a party and everyone (9) ... (think) it was great. I'm going to try and be greener this year, like Suzy!




#### PRONUNCIATION

The sound /ʌ/ in past participles

**A.** Which of these verbs have the /ʌ/ sound?

began	begun
sang	sung
did	done
drank	drunk
swam	swum

**B.**  1.21 Listen and check your answers.

**12**  Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions as in the example.

*Have you ever travelled abroad?*

*Yes, I have. I travelled to the USA last year.*



## Speaking

### ► Priorities

- 1  1.22 Listen to Jack and Kieran. What three things do they decide to do?



Jack


Let's make a (1) ... of ways of helping the environment.

OK, but how?

I'd rather use the (4) ... less than watch less TV.

I don't agree. I think saving energy is as (6) ... as recycling.

OK, let's recycle packaging and travel by public transport too.

- 2  1.22 Listen again and check your answers to exercise 1.

- 3  1.22 Listen again and complete the dialogue.



Kieran

OK. What about (2) ... energy?

Well, we can watch (3) ... TV.

We can do (5) ..., but I think recycling is more important.

Do you? For me, the most important thing of all is (7) ... by public transport.

So, our list of ways of helping the environment is saving energy, recycling packaging and travelling by public transport.

- 4 Practise the dialogue and act it out.

### Speaking Task

- 5 Prepare a dialogue between you and a friend.

#### STEP 1

Choose one of the lists below or use your own ideas.

##### List 1

- Save water (wash our clothes less, keep our drinking water in the fridge)
- Use clean transport
- Save energy

##### List 2

- Save resources (mend old clothes, use rechargeable batteries)
- Turn off lights
- Recycle packaging

#### STEP 2

Think about what you and your friend say.  
For me, the most important thing is recycling. / I think recycling is more important than saving energy. / I think saving energy is as important as recycling. / I'd rather use the computer less than watch less TV.

#### STEP 3

 Work in pairs. Take turns to act out the dialogue.



## Writing

### ► An opinion essay

#### 6 Read the text and order the words in bold.



### Recycling should be compulsory. Do you agree?

At present, recycling is not **ryatobolig** in most countries. Consequently, many people do not **elccery** at all. In my opinion, compulsory recycling is better for the environment.

Firstly, people **ropdeuc** more rubbish now than in the past because we use more packaging. What's more, most of this packaging is dangerous for **efidlwi**.

Secondly, many people don't recycle because they are too **yzal**. In some British cities, recycling is compulsory. As a result, recycling has increased dramatically and local councils spend less on landfills. This experience has already demonstrated that obligatory recycling produces **ogdo** results.

In conclusion, I believe compulsory recycling is better for the environment. Furthermore, it is also cheaper for local councils.

#### 7 Read again and answer the questions.

1. Why do people produce more rubbish now?
2. Why don't people recycle?
3. Is recycling compulsory in all cities in England?

### LOOK!

#### Linkers of addition and result:

We use more packaging now. **What's more**, most of this packaging is dangerous for wildlife.

Compulsory recycling is better for the environment.

**Furthermore**, it is also cheaper for local councils.

Recycling is not obligatory. **Consequently**, many people do not recycle at all.

In some cities, recycling is compulsory. **As a result**, recycling has increased dramatically.

#### 8 Choose the correct words.

In Switzerland, people pay for each bag of rubbish. (1) **What's more**, / **As a result**, they throw away less rubbish. (2) **What's more**, / **Consequently**, some local councils have made recycling free. (3) **Furthermore**, / **Consequently**, people recycle more. (4) **As a result**, / **Furthermore**, the Swiss recycle 90% of their glass waste.

### Writing Task

#### 1 Plan

**People should pay for each bag of rubbish they throw away. Do you agree? Decide your opinion, make notes and include:**

Introduction: *the present situation, introduce your general opinion*

Main paragraph: *arguments to support your opinion*

Conclusion: *summary of your opinion*

#### 2 Write

**Use the text, your notes and this structure:**

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Paragraph 2: Main paragraph

Paragraph 3: Conclusion

#### 3 Check

- ☐ present perfect
- ☐ saving environmental resources, prefixes
- ☐ linkers of addition and result



## Famous green organizations



# WHAT IS FREecycle®?

The Freecycle Network is an online community where people give and get things for free. It is a non-profit group and it's free to join. Its aim is for people to reuse things in order to reduce rubbish and improve the environment.

### History

On 1st May 2003, Deron Beal started The Freecycle Network in Tucson, Arizona (USA). Deron worked for a small recycling organization. They were often given unwanted items and Deron used to drive around the area offering them to local non-profit groups. He thought there had to be a better way of informing people what was available, so he set up the first email group. Since then, it has spread to over 100 countries around the world. Today, there are thousands of groups and millions of members.

### How to use Freecycle

Find your local group online and join. Before buying anything new, check if anyone in the group wants to give away that item. Before you throw anything away, offer it to your Freecycle group. Post your offer or request online. Arrange with the other person when to collect it. It's that simple!



**1** Read the title and look at the picture. What do you think Freecycle is?

**2** 1.23 Read and listen. Then answer the questions.

1. Do you have to pay to join Freecycle?
2. How long has the network existed?
3. How many members are there today?
4. Before you throw anything away, what should you do?

**3** **ABOUT YOU** Is there a green organization in your area? What do you know about it?



### WEBQUEST

Investigate other famous green organizations in the world such as Greenpeace. Take down as much information as you can and then share it with your classmates.



## Progress check

### ► Going green

#### 1 Match verbs 1–6 with words or phrases a–f.

- |             |                           |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. install  | a. lights                 |
| 2. save     | b. solar panels           |
| 3. buy      | c. rechargeable batteries |
| 4. use      | d. second-hand clothes    |
| 5. recycle  | e. water                  |
| 6. turn off | f. packaging              |

### ► The environment

#### 2 Complete the sentences with some of the words or phrases in purple.

natural resources • greenhouse effect •  
environmentally-friendly place • car fumes •  
water pollution • smog • global warming •  
biodegradable material • ecological disasters

- I can see the ... that covers the city when I open my bedroom window every morning.
- Oil and gas are ...
- We have organized a campaign to make our school an ...
- ... is a clear sign that something is wrong with our planet!
- You should take the car to the mechanic. The ... are polluting the neighbourhood!
- In the past, the ... in the River Thames killed hundreds of fish.

### ► Present perfect

#### 3 Write what Billy Mercury has/hasn't done yet.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • Buy a new tablet               | • Study for the German exam     |
| • Phone my aunt in Madrid        | • Do the maths homework         |
| • Try on my new pair of trousers | • Choose Mum's birthday present |
| • Become a member of Greenpeace  | • Invite Tom to the party       |

### ► Contrast between past simple and present perfect

#### 4 Complete the story with the verbs in purple. Write them in the past simple or the present perfect.

not get • be • record • visit • form • become •  
not meet • study

Melina Thompson (1) ... born in 1989 into a middle class English family. She (2) ... in a small school in Sussex and as a teenager she (3) ... her own band. She loved singing and playing the electric guitar. Soon she (4) ... locally famous.

Now she enjoys international prestige and spends long hours at the most luxurious hotels in the world. She (5) ... more than ten albums and (6) ... the most important capital cities. She (7) ... any president or Prime Ministers yet, but she will meet the Queen next month!

Melina is in love, but she (8) ... married yet. She is planning to do so at the end of November and she will surely give a fantastic party!

## Integration

### Choose the correct words.

WWF is one of the most famous environmental organizations in the world. It has existed (1) **since / for** 1961, when a group of scientists, naturalists, businessmen and political leaders (2) **started / have started** the organization. The first office (3) **was / has been** in Switzerland. Over five million people have (4) **already joined / still joined** and together they (5) **achieved / have achieved** many things.

It (6) **supports / is supporting** about 1,300 conservation and environmental projects around the world. In fact, (7) **for / since** 1985, WWF (8) **was investing / has invested** over \$1.165 billion in more than 11,000 projects in 130 countries.







# Revision 1

## Vocabulary

**START**



When you m... h...,  
you always leave some  
memories behind.



Tom is really w...  
a... the result he  
got in his first  
exam.



We have i... all  
our walls and now  
it's much warmer  
inside our house.



At school,  
they teach  
us to  
r... p...



Kelly has  
d... a... flying  
to Africa for her  
next holidays.



Please t... o... all  
the lights before  
leaving the room.



C... f... pollute the  
environment and  
are really bad for  
asthmatic people.



W... p... is caused  
mainly when  
factories throw their  
chemicals  
into rivers.



Some supermarkets  
are using b...  
materials for their  
shopping bags.



S... is the clearest  
example of air  
pollution.

**FINISH**



## Reading

1 Read the title and the introduction. Answer the questions in it.

### Think before buying

DAILY TODAY

**What do you usually think about when you make up your mind to buy a certain product? Do you ever think about the manufacturing process? Do you consider green and ethical issues such as water pollution or child labour?**

Recently, many businesses have tried to go green, although it is not always easy to be environmentally friendly. When we buy a product, most of us try to buy things we can recycle or we buy organic food, but there are many other aspects that we should consider. For example, when we buy electronic equipment, we should consider if the company protects the environment, if they produce water pollution, if they use child or slave labour, etc. This is called

'fair trade' and the truth is that we don't pay much attention to all this or we never get to know how a certain product is manufactured. Fair trade is an organized social movement that aims to help producers in developing countries to make better trading conditions and promote sustainability. It defends the payment of a higher price to exporters, focusing in particular on exports from developing countries to developed countries, most notably handicrafts, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tea, bananas, honey, cotton, wine, fresh fruit, chocolate, flowers and gold.

In this respect, in 2012, a leading cigarette company admitted that at least 72 children were working on their tobacco farms and some were as young as ten years old. Similarly, the greatest chocolate companies are the world's leading buyers of cocoa from the Ivory Coast, where child and slave labour are everyday issues.

But not everything is bad news. It is really rewarding to read that Philips Electronics develops more than 25% of their products in a green way. Another example is IBM. This American multinational company has made a great contribution for a greener world. It has successfully cut its electricity consumption by 5.1 billion kilowatts between 1990 and 2000. Another clear example is the Japanese car giant Honda. It has reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from its factories as well as its vehicles by 5% in the last years – on top of the 5% it achieved between 2000 and 2005.

So next time you buy something, just take a few minutes to think about what happens before that product gets to the shops.

2 Read the article. Are the statements true, false or not mentioned?

1. People agree that it is sometimes difficult to be environmentally friendly.
2. Most companies that protect the environment are in Africa.
3. Fair trade aims to help producers only in developed countries.
4. Child labour started in Asia in the 19th century.
5. Some companies are trying to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from their factories.

2. Where ... you ... (spend) your next summer holidays?
3. ... you usually ... (go) to the same place to camp?
4. We ... (not have) a good time last year because it rained every single day.
5. I'm sorry. We're pretty busy at the moment. We ... (write) a report for school.

4 Choose the correct words.

1. My sister hasn't **done** / **doing** her homework yet. She'll do it this evening.
2. Alison has **yet** / **already** finished six exercises. She still has to do three more.
3. Have you **already studied** / **yet study** for tomorrow's test?
4. The Browns **still haven't** / **haven't yet** changed their car.
5. Who has **just left** / **lived** the house?
6. Where have you **be** / **been**?
7. Nobody has found out the truth **yet** / **still**.

## Grammar

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. What ... your brother ... (do) when I phoned you last night? I could hear him shouting.




- 5 Complete the sentences with some of the verbs in purple in the correct form.

lend • go • be • do • speak • drive • tell • not go • see • meet

1. I ... to school when I was three. I started when I was four.
2. ... you ever ... a fast car?
3. ... Peter ... you about his plans to get married?
4. When ... you last ... Zack?
5. I ... never ... abroad, but I know the most important cities in my country.
6. When was the last time your sister ... you money?
7. She ... already ... her English homework.
8. We ... to the shopping centre last Friday.

## Listening

- 6  1.24 Listen to an expert and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

- a. He is talking about some animal species.
- b. He is talking about the consequences of global warming.

- 7  1.24 Listen again and answer the questions.

1. Where is the climate changing?
2. What is the main consequence of global warming?
3. What is happening at the North and South Pole?
4. What happens if animals don't adapt to the changes?
5. Where did a polar bear die in captivity?
6. Why have we cut down a lot of trees?
7. What has happened to the bird species living in those trees?

## Collaborative Task

# AN ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY SCHOOL

### 1 IDEAS

Think about ways your school/town can become more environmentally friendly and save resources. Think about electricity, gas, water, etc.

### 2 GROUP WORK

Share your ideas with your classmates.

- Which ideas does everyone like?
- Which would be the easiest to introduce? Why?
- What can students do to help?
- Who else can help you put your project into practice?

### 3 WRITING

Choose the best ideas and make notes. Then organize them into paragraphs. You may give each paragraph a title. Make sure you get pictures to illustrate your work.

### 4 PRESENTATION

Check your writing paying special attention to spelling, punctuation and linkers. Try to avoid unnecessary repetitions. Make a poster and show it to your class.