



ENGLISH

Chapter 8 Session

5th
SECONDARY

Prefixes
Review: Present perfect



 **SACO OLIVEROS**




UNIT 3



SPEAKING

**Tech and the Environment**

 29 Judy and Marion are reading about ways tech can help the environment. Listen and complete the dialogue.



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



Marion, a _____
the article about how
technology can help the
environment?

No, what does it say exactly?

It says that technological innovations
may harm the environment if not
used wisely, but they can certainly
help solve some ecological problems
we b _____.

Very true... Think of renewable energy:
recently, some eco-friendly tech
advancements c _____ place
in the clean energy field, such as solar
panels.

And the digital era? In the past ten
years, at least, we d _____
smartphones to take notes, companies
e _____ bills, newsletters, etc.
over email; files have been stored in the
cloud... less paper has been used!

... which means fewer trees f _____
cut down and the result is: rainfall won't be
affected and the atmosphere won't be unstable...

How about ridesharing companies which
make it easier to get around without
owning a car? Just call the service and
off you go... as easy as that.

And vehicles are becoming more
sustainable. Have you noticed
the number of electric cars on the
streets? It g _____ over the
last few years!

Hybrid cars h _____
more common as well.

Yeah, lots of changes...
for the better!



FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Discussing Articles

Have you read / heard about...?

What does it say (exactly)?

It says...

Think...

How about...?

Have you noticed...?

Speaking Task

Write a dialogue between you and a friend.

Step 1

Think about different ways of helping the environment.



Turn faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Walk or bike to school.



Step 2

Write the information down to discuss it with your partner.

Step 3

In pairs, write your dialogue. Follow the conversation above as a guide.

Step 4

Take turns practicing your dialogue.





Electric Cars in Canada

Electric cars, or EVs, are a fast-growing alternative to gas everywhere in Canada as they run on electricity and have zero tailpipe emissions. These cars can be charged at public charging stations (some of them are free to use) or in the comfort of your home, after work, while doing something else. Many Canadians have reported saving a lot of money as the maintenance cost of these cars is low: the engine needs no lubrication, for instance. Studies in Canada show that EVs produce much fewer polluting emissions and can be a great way to reduce your carbon footprint. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Canada points out that electric cars are becoming cheaper and a very good solution to fight climate change. The country plans to invest in more charging stations to make electric cars a more and more viable choice for Canadians. Supporting clean technology investments, in their view, will not only reduce GHG emissions but will also be fundamental for economic growth, the creation of new jobs and the possibility of taking Canadian businesses to the forefront of the clean-energy revolution.

However, some electric cars require an enormous charge to function properly. So, when purchasing an electric car, Canadians must consider all the options to not make an unwise investment which will show up on their monthly electricity bill. Some electric cars are still very expensive, especially because of the technology used to develop them. In spite of that, using electricity to power an EV in Canada can reduce greenhouse-gas emissions a lot: around 60-90% per vehicle, making it competitive worldwide in the near future.





1

30

Read and listen to the information about *Electric Cars* and complete the chart below.

electric vehicles (EV) in Canada	
advantages	disadvantages



2 How popular are electric cars in your country?

3 What is being done in your country to produce clean and green energy? Share your findings with your friends.



Prefixes



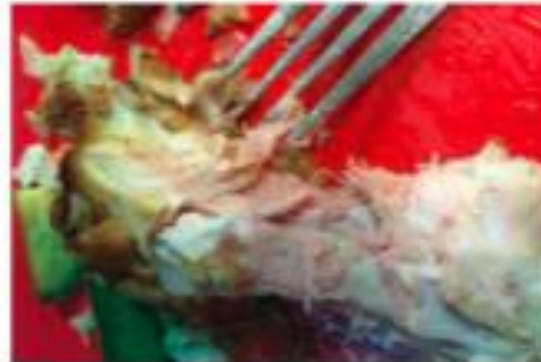
I need to reorganize!



I think I misunderstood.



I've overeaten!



Oh no! It's undercooked!



1 Look at the pictures. Then match the prefixes to the meanings.

a re-

☐

do something to excess

b mis-

☐

do something again

c over-

☐

do something less than
necessary

d under-

☐

do something incorrectly



- 2** Look at the verbs in the box. Use your dictionary to check the meaning of any unknown words.

misinform misplace misunderstand
overcrowd overeat overpopulate recycle
reorganize replace replay undercook
underestimate underpay underuse



3



Listen and repeat.



4 Underline the correct words to complete the sentences

- a The radio is broken. We need to **replace** / **misplace** it.
- b There were too many people at the store, it was **overpopulated** / **overcrowded**.
- c I have **replaced** / **misplaced** my bag. I can't find it anywhere.
- d Don't **underestimate** / **misinform** Ellen, she's more intelligent than she appears to be.

Feeding Our Cities



READING 2

- 1 Look at the picture and the title of the text.
What do you think this structure is for?
 - a Providing more places to live.
 - b Producing food for city inhabitants.





Feeding Our Cities


Our cities are overcrowded places. They are ecological nightmares because they use huge amounts of resources. Nowadays, more people live in cities than in the country, so one of the biggest problems is providing food. As food isn't grown in cities, it must be transported over long distances. Scientists have been aware of the problem for years, but they still haven't found a solution.

Professor Dickson Despommier, of Columbia University in the USA, is convinced that farms in skyscrapers could be the solution. In many cities, people have already built vertical gardens – gardens that grow up walls. Despommier's idea takes this one step further. The idea would be to replace traditional skyscrapers with special skyscrapers that contain farms. The farms would produce crops, chicken and fish in a controlled environment using existing technology. Not only that, they could recycle the water that people use. Solar power could provide all the heat and electricity.

This means that everyone in cities could get enough food and safe, clean water. Vertical farms could also be built in countries that don't have a lot of room for agriculture, such as Iceland, and countries with big populations such as India and China.

Despommier has designed a prototype, but he hasn't been able to build a vertical farm yet. He is sure his idea would be successful. He believes that at the moment technology is underused and we could make our cities more environmentally friendly and greener places to live with very little effort. It would surely be a mistake not to try.

2

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Read and listen. Check your answer.





3 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- a** Do more people live in cities or in the country?

- b** Why does food have to be transported to cities?

- c** What does Despommier think is the solution?

- d** What things could the farms produce?

- e** Where would the heat and electricity for these farms come from?



GRAMMAR 2

Review: Present Perfect + *still, yet, already, just*

- 1 Look at the sentences in the chart.
Underline the correct words to complete the rules below.

present perfect + *still, yet, already, just*

In many cities, people have **already** built vertical gardens.

Despommier has designed a prototype, but he hasn't been able to build a vertical farm **yet**.

Unfortunately, he **still** hasn't built the vertical farm.

Have scientists found a solution to the problem **yet**?

Despommier has **just** had a great idea which he plans to put into practice in no time!

- a We use **yet / already** in positive sentences. It goes before the main verb.
- b We use **yet / already** in negative sentences and questions. It always goes at the end of the sentence.
- c We use **still / already** in negative sentences. It goes before the auxiliary verb.
- d We use **just / still** between the auxiliary and the main verb. It means 'a short time ago.'
- e We use **yet / just** to talk about something expected to happen. It means 'any time until now.'
- f We use **already / still** to talk about something that hasn't happened / finished.
- g We use **already / still** to talk about something that happened before we expected.



2 Complete the sentences below with *still*, *yet*, *already*, *just*.

- a** We have _____ taken 50 kilos of glass for recycling this year.
- b** Have you built the vertical garden _____?
- c** Peter _____ hasn't decided what to do with all that garbage.
- d** They haven't come to a decision _____. That should happen soon.
- e** They have _____ talked to the mayor about the Food Empowerment Project. Five minutes ago, in fact.



- 3 Look at Jack's list and write questions.
Then answer the questions using the
words in parentheses.

Has he joined Freecycle yet?

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



a _____

(still) _____

b _____

(yet) _____

c _____

(already) _____

**TIP**

Use the present perfect to ask for new information:

Have you talked to your teacher about the solar panel project yet?

Use the simple past to mention when the action occurred in the past:

*Yes, I've already talked to him. We **discussed** it last week.*



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