

Climate Change

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Is such a meeting just a lot of hot air and false promises? The last such meeting two years ago in Warsaw proved to be exactly this! Will the UN negotiators actually negotiate a meaningful policy this time round that all nations in the world will keep? Judge for yourself on this point.

Scientists have warned us that temperatures could rise by 5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The meeting of world leaders in Paris hopes to contain this to below 2°C. They pledged to cut emissions of greenhouse gases.

Certainly, the industrial countries of China, the USA and India need to do something. If they don't get on board and cut their emissions many smaller countries will be submerged by rising sea levels. Does anybody in these industrial countries care?

In the future many species and ecosystems with limited ability to adapt to higher temperatures will be subject to very high risks, even with 2°C of warming. Species particularly at risk include polar bears and coral reefs.

What is very clear to see right now - is the Arctic ice melting. There is also less snow cover in the northern hemisphere's spring. Over the 20th century sea levels have risen by around 20cm.

In the future, the oceans are predicted to get more acidic. This will affect sea life. Glaciers are predicted to decline as much as 55%.

The result of global warming means some 1.5 billion people a year will be exposed to heatwaves. Some 30 million people will be exposed to flooding and about 1.5 billion people exposed to increased water stress. As you can see, the future for many doesn't look so rosy!

SPEAKING – WARM UP

Think of three things that are affected by climate change. Go round the room swapping details with others.

LISTENING – WRITING - DICTATION

The teacher will read some lines of the article slowly to the class.

READING

Students should now read the article aloud, swapping readers every paragraph.

SPEAKING - UNDERSTANDING

1) The article – Students check any unknown vocabulary or phrases with the teacher.

2) The article - Students should look through the article with the teacher.

- 1) What is the article about?
- 2) What do you think about the article?
- 3) Was this an easy or difficult article to understand?
- 4) Was this a boring or interesting article?
- 5) Discuss the article.

3) Article quiz - Students quiz each other in pairs. Score a point for each correct answer. Score half a point each time you have to look at the article for help. See who can get the highest score!

Student A questions

- 1) Name three countries in the article.
- 2) Who met where?
- 3) What have scientists warned?
- 4) What is very clear to see right now?
- 5) How much are glaciers expected to decline?

Student B questions

- 1) How many people will be exposed to flooding?
- 2) What doesn't look rosy?
- 3) What is an ecosystem?
- 4) What does 'a lot of hot air' mean?
- 5) What are emissions?

Climate Change – 10th December 2015

WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs. On the board write as many words as you can about '**Climate change**'. *One-two minutes.* Compare with other teams. Using your words compile a short dialogue together.

WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs – Think of three alternatives to fossil fuels.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Add three reasons why the Paris climate change conference in December 2015 was important.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs / As a class – On the board choose three different regions in the world that are affected by climate change. How will it affect them? What are they doing now about it?

WRITING / SPEAKING

In pairs / As a class – On the board write down five industrial countries who are creating global warming. What are they doing to curb it? *5 mins.*

DISCUSSION

Student A questions

- 1) What differences will temperature rises really make?
- 2) Was the Paris conference on climate change just a lot of hot air?
- 3) What can you do to help climate change?
- 4) What is your government doing to curb emissions?
- 5) How much are the glaciers melting?
- 6) Is your country at risk from flooding due to global warming?
- 7) What will happen to the polar bears?
- 8) Where will you get your water from if there is a lack of drinking water?
- 9) Are rising temperatures caused by man, or is it just the earth warming up naturally?
- 10) Are the rich countries selling the developing world short on climate change?

SPEAKING – ROLEPLAY 1

In groups. One of you is the interviewer. The others are one of the following people. You are in the *Discussion FM* radio studio in Paris. Today's interview is: *Climate change.*

- 1) A negotiator at the Paris climate change conference.
- 2) A journalist covering climate change.
- 3) The Prime Minister of the Maldives.
- 4) The American/Chinese president.

The teacher will choose some groups to roleplay their interview in front of the class.

SPEAKING - ROLEPLAY 2

In pairs - *Student A* is a reporter at the climate change conference in Paris. *Student B* is a green campaigner at it. *Student A* interviews *Student B* about climate change. *3 mins.*

SPEAKING - DISCUSSION

Allow 10 minutes – As a class.

Discuss the following...

Climate change – Paris conference / the issues / the way forward / what you would do / how to prevent or curb rising temperatures / your choice

The teacher can moderate the session.

DISCUSSION

Student B questions

- 1) Just what will the USA, China and India do to help curb their emissions?
- 2) What other countries could do more to cut their emissions?
- 3) Will we all be driving electric cars in the future?
- 4) What will happen to the oceans if the temperatures rise?
- 5) Are temperatures rising in your country?
- 6) Will there be a water war?
- 7) Will secret trade talks scupper any deals on climate change?
- 8) What demonstrations do you know of that highlight the issues of global warming?
- 9) What are you doing to help stop global warming?
- 10) Did you like this discussion?

GAP FILL: READING

Climate Change

Recently in Paris UN negotiators met to discuss (1)___ change. Delegates wanted to discuss policies to keep a global temperature rise to below 2°C. Is such a meeting just a lot of (2)___ and false promises? The last such meeting two years ago in Warsaw proved to be exactly this! Will the UN negotiators actually (3)___ a meaningful policy this time round that all nations in the world will keep? (4)___ for yourself on this point.

Scientists have warned us that temperatures could rise by 5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The meeting of world leaders in Paris hopes to (5)___ this to below 2°C. They pledged to (6)___ emissions of greenhouse gases.

Certainly, the industrial countries of China, the USA and India need to do something. If they don't get on board and cut their (7)___ many smaller countries will be submerged by rising sea levels. Does anybody in these industrial countries (8)___?

contain / emissions / cut / judge / climate / hot air / care / negotiate

In the future many species and (1)___ with limited ability to (2)___ to higher temperatures will be subject to very high risks, even with 2°C of warming. Species particularly at risk include polar bears and coral reefs.

What is very clear to see right now - is the Arctic ice melting. There is also less snow cover in the northern hemisphere's spring. Over the 20th century sea levels have risen by around 20cm. In the future, the (3)___ are predicted to get more (4)___. This will affect sea life. (5)___ are predicted to (6)___ as much as 55%. The result of global warming means some 1.5 billion people a year will be exposed to heatwaves. Some 30 million people will be exposed to flooding and about 1.5 (7)___ people exposed to increased water stress. As you can see, the future for many doesn't look so (8)___!

billion / rosy / adapt / ecosystems / decline / acidic / oceans / glaciers

GAP FILL: GRAMMAR

Climate Change

Recently in Paris UN negotiators met to discuss climate change. Delegates wanted to discuss policies to keep a global temperature rise to below 2°C. Is (1)___ a meeting (2)___ (3)___ hot air and false promises? The last such meeting two years ago in Warsaw proved to be exactly (4)___! Will the UN negotiators actually negotiate a meaningful policy this time round that all nations in the world will keep? Judge for yourself on this point.

Scientists have warned us that temperatures (5)___ rise by 5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The meeting of world leaders in Paris hopes to contain this to below 2°C. They pledged to cut emissions of greenhouse gases.

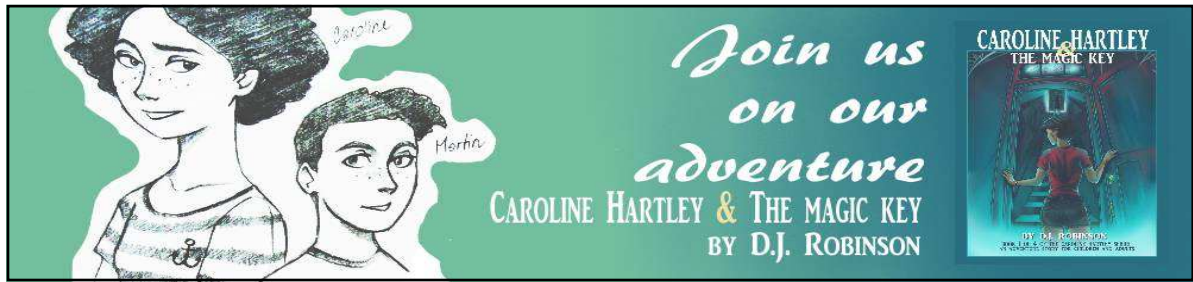
Certainly, the industrial countries of China, the USA and India need to do something. If they don't get on board and cut (6)___ emissions (7)___ smaller countries will be submerged by rising sea levels. Does anybody in (8)___ industrial countries care?

could / many / this / their / these / just / such / a lot of

In the future many species and ecosystems with limited ability to adapt to higher temperatures will be subject to very high risks, even with 2°C (1)___ warming. Species particularly at risk include polar bears and coral reefs.

What is very clear to see right now - is the Arctic ice melting. There is also less snow cover in the northern hemisphere's spring. Over the 20th century sea levels have risen (2)___ around 20cm. (3)___ the future, the oceans are predicted to get more acidic. This will affect sea life. Glaciers are predicted to decline (4)___ 55%. The result of global warming means some 1.5 billion people (5)___ year will be exposed to heatwaves. Some 30 million people will be exposed to flooding and about 1.5 billion people exposed to increased water stress. As you (6)___ see, the future (7)___ many doesn't look (8)___ rosy!

so / in / for / can / as much as / of / by / a



GAP FILL: LISTENING

Climate Change

Recently in Paris UN negotiators met to discuss climate change. Delegates wanted to discuss policies to keep a _____ rise to below 2°C. Is such a meeting just a lot of hot air and false promises? The last such meeting two years ago in Warsaw proved to be exactly this! Will the UN negotiators actually negotiate a meaningful policy this time round that all nations in the world will keep? _____ on this point. Scientists have warned us that temperatures could rise by 5°C above _____ by 2100. The meeting of world leaders in Paris hopes to contain this to below 2°C. They pledged to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Certainly, the _____ of China, the USA and India need to do something. If they don't get on board and cut their emissions many smaller countries will be submerged by rising sea levels. Does anybody in these industrial countries care? In the future many _____ with limited ability to adapt to higher temperatures will be subject to very high risks, even with 2°C of warming.

_____ at risk include polar bears and coral reefs. What is _____ right now - is the Arctic ice melting. There is also less snow cover in the _____ spring. Over the 20th century sea levels have risen by around 20cm.

In the future, the oceans are predicted to get more acidic. This will affect sea life. _____ to decline as much as 55%. The result of global warming means some 1.5 billion people a year will be exposed to heatwaves. Some 30 million people will be exposed to flooding and about 1.5 billion people exposed to increased water stress. As you can see, the future for many _____!

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WRITING/SPELLING

WRITING / SPEAKING

1) On the board - *In pairs/As a class* - list 10 things that are affected by climate change. *One-two minutes. Talk about each of them.*

2) Sentence starters - Finish these sentence starters. Correct your mistakes. Compare what other people have written.

- 1) Climate change _____
- 2) I think _____
- 3) Protesters _____

3) In class - Write 50 words about: *Climate Change*. Your work can be read out in class.

4) Homework - Write and send a 200 word email to your teacher about: *Climate Change*. Your email can be read out in class.

SPELLING

The teacher will ask the class individually to spell the following words that are in the article. Afterwards check your answers.

- 1) temperature
- 2) countries
- 3) judge
- 4) negotiators
- 5) discuss
- 6) global
- 7) pre-industrial
- 8) emissions
- 9) particularly
- 10) hemisphere

SPELLING

Use the following ratings:

- Pass = 12**
- Good = 15**
- Very good = 18**
- Excellent = 20**

- 11) less
- 12) acidic
- 13) affect
- 14) glaciers
- 15) heatwaves
- 16) billion
- 17) million
- 18) stress
- 19) actually
- 20) greenhouse

Climate Change – 10th December 2015