

Objectives

- Talk about environmental protection
- First conditional
- Ask for clarification
- Give a research report



First published in 2024 by mYngle

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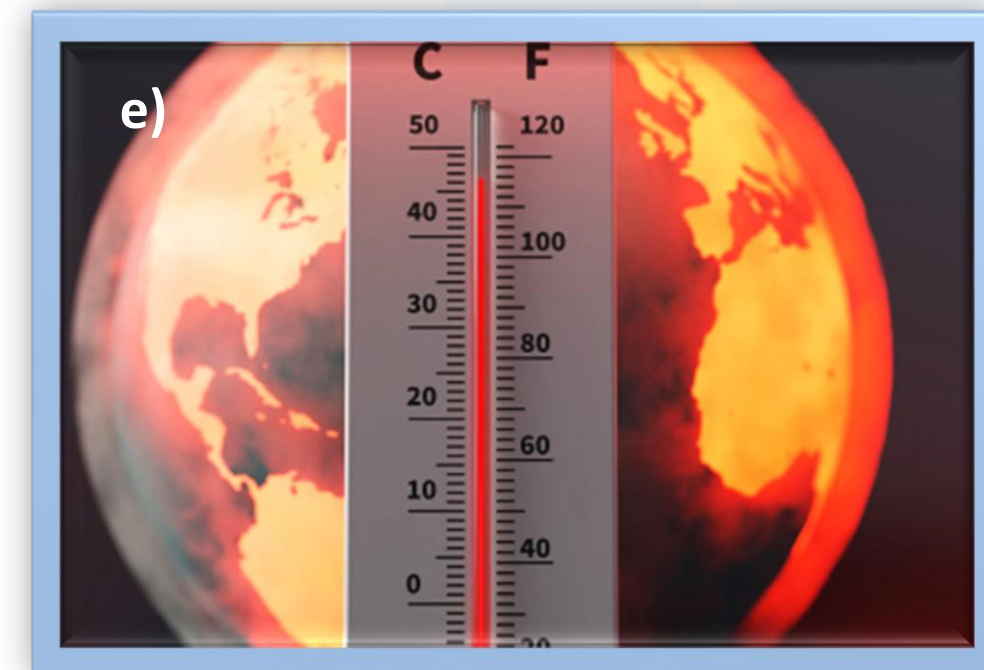
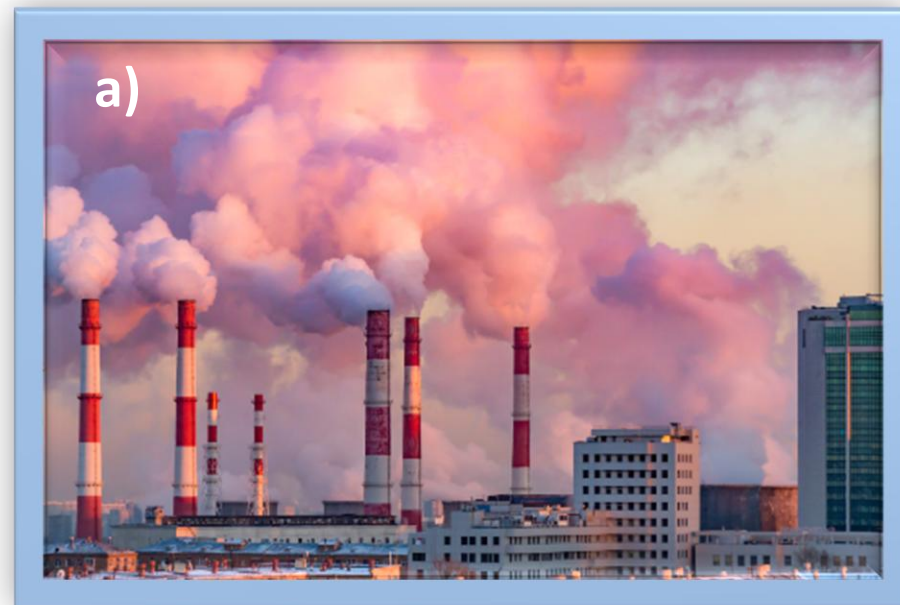
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1. Match the problems below with the pictures. Which problems affect your country?

1. global warming
2. deforestation
3. air pollution
4. plastic waste
5. endangered species





Audio
10.1

2. Listen to the interview with Michelle Stronach-Marsh and tick (✓) the words you hear.

☐ jogging

☐ pollution

☐ bicycle

☐ deforestation

☐ travelling

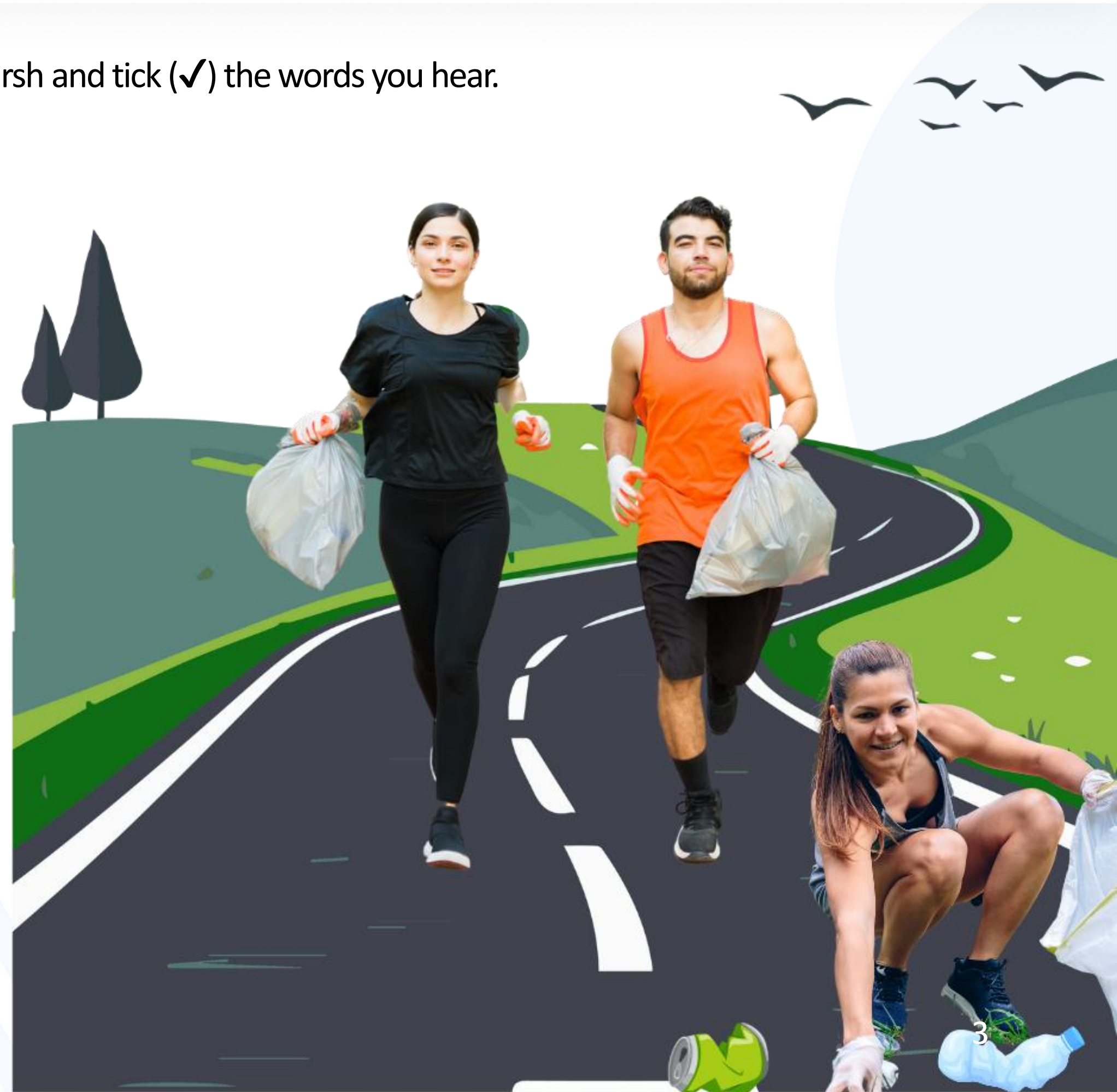
☐ garbage



Audio
10.1

3. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What is plogging?
2. Why did Michelle start plogging?
3. How does plogging help the environment?



4. Replace the underlined phrase in each sentence with a phrase in the box.

- recycle
 - reduce waste
 - throw away
 - packaging
- reduce pollution
 - eco-friendly
 - carbon footprint
 - pollute the environment

1. Walking instead of driving can lower your environmental impact.
2. We should process used materials again like paper and plastic.
3. Products like solar lamps or organic food don't harm the environment.
4. Electric cars can decrease harmful air substances.
5. Plastic containers aren't eco-friendly.
6. Companies that don't care about rules harm natural surroundings.
7. Reusing paper helps us produce less garbage
8. Don't discard old clothes, give them to someone else.

5. Complete the table (*optional*).

noun	verb
protection	
pollution	
recycling	
reduction	
packaging	



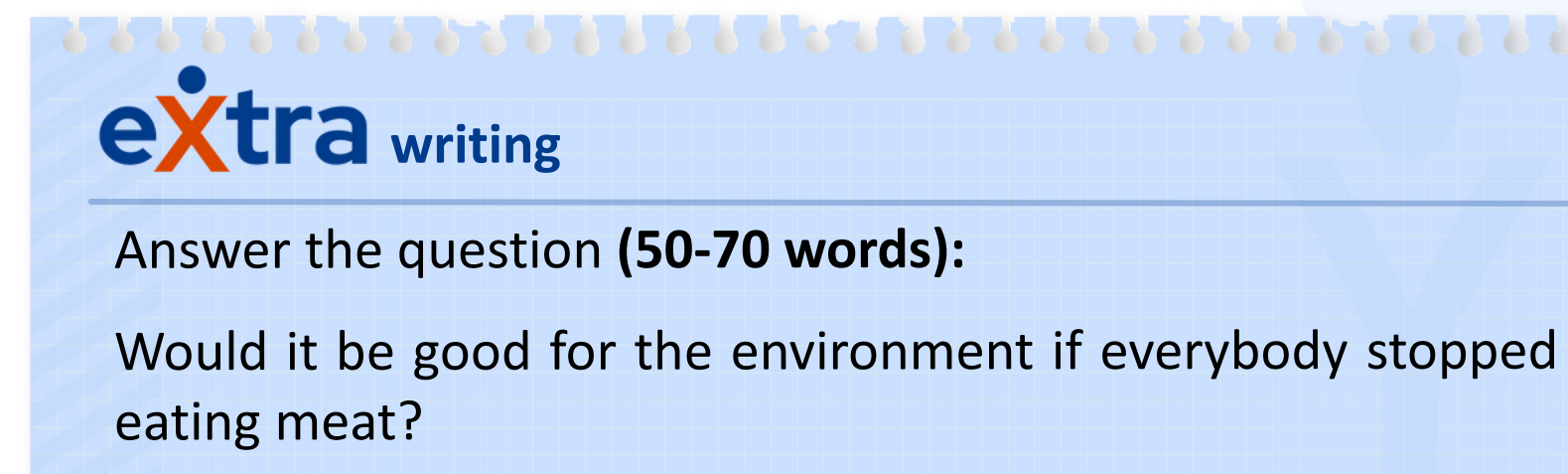
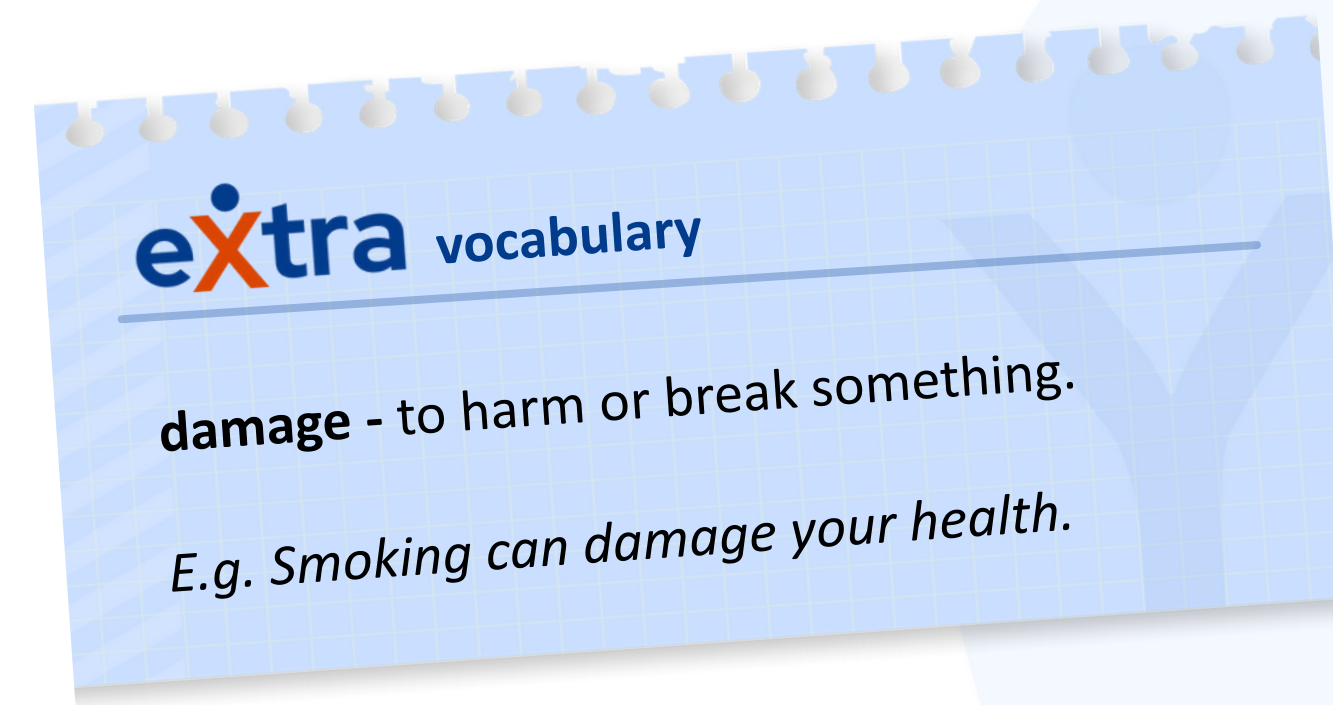
6. Choose the correct option to complete the questions.

1. What things do you usually **pollution / throw away**?
2. Do you think we should **damage / reduce** traffic in cities?
3. What are the causes of **protect / pollution** in your city?
4. What does your government do to **protect / recycle** the environment?
5. How does your company **reduce / damage** water and energy use?

7. Answer the questions in exercise 6.

8. Optional: Work with your teacher / partner. Discuss your environmental guilty secrets and complete the phrase:

- *I'm eco-guilty of ...*



1. Answer the questions.

1. What do you usually recycle at work and at home?
2. Look at the things in the picture below. Which of them do you use? Are the things that you use made of the same material?



2. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is 'zero-waste' life?
2. Why did Lauren decide to live zero-waste?
3. What are the three main sources of trash?
4. What does Lauren do to reduce waste?

3. Find the words and phrases in the text that mean the same as:

1. to finish something, so that there is none left
2. to reduce
3. to think that something or someone is important and to feel interested in it
4. intended to be thrown away after use
5. participate
6. can be used again

Lauren Singer lives in Brooklyn, New York, and **takes part** in environmental projects. For example, she started a blog which talks about how to live without making waste. She also owns a company that makes natural soap and a store that sells things to help people live without waste. Lauren realized she **cared about** the environment when she was studying at university.

*'There was a girl that every day brought a plastic bag full of food, a plastic container, a plastic fork and knife, a plastic cup, and a bag of chips, and she ate her dinner and then threw it in the trash. And I thought she was the worst person. But one day I went home after class to make dinner, and I opened my fridge and I realized that everything that I had in there was packaged in plastic. And I looked around my apartment and found that all of my beauty products were packaged in plastic, my cleaning products were packaged in plastic, my clothes were made of plastic'. So, Lauren decided **to cut down on** using plastic and try to live a "zero-waste" life. This means she tries not to throw away anything that can be recycled or reused. In her zero-waste life, Lauren found that three main sources of trash were food waste, food packaging, and product packaging like plastic bottles, and other **disposable** items. So, she began composting, which helps to reduce food waste. When Lauren **runs out of** food, she shops at local markets where she can use **reusable bags**. Also, she makes her own beauty and cleaning products at home and carries reusable items like steel containers and a coffee cup. This way, she doesn't make trash when she is outside.*



4. Complete the sentences with prepositions.

- in
- about
- out of
- down on

1. In our company we decided to cut _____ driving. We are going to carpool to reduce pollution.
2. Tim cares _____ the planet and chooses products with less packaging.
3. When we run _____ paper, we use both sides before recycling.
4. Agatha is concerned about her carbon footprint, so she takes part _____ local clean-up events.

5. What are some advantages and disadvantages of ‘zero-waste’ life?
Discuss with your teacher / partner.

Advantages	Disadvantages



6. Do you agree or disagree with the statements? Explain.

1. Recycling is a waste of time because it uses more energy than it saves.
2. It's impossible to cut down on plastic use at home.
3. Eco-friendly products are just a way to make people spend more money.
4. People who don't take part in recycling are not helping the planet.
5. Businesses that don't cut down on waste should be fined.

extra writing

Answer the question **(50-70 words)**:

Will it be better if everybody cycles instead of driving?

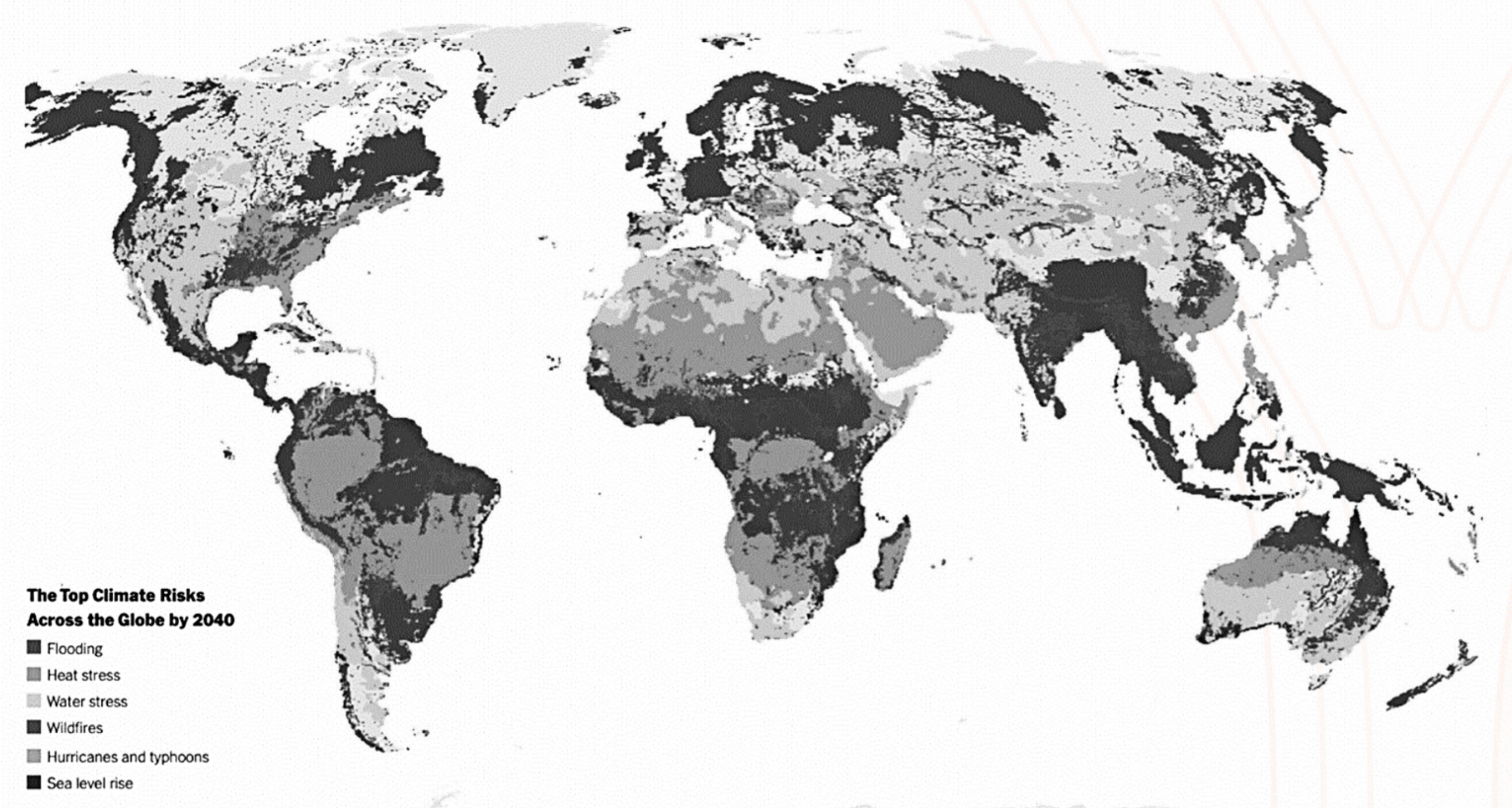
extra vocabulary

a drop in the ocean - a very small amount compared to the amount needed.

E.g. My letter of protest was just a drop in the ocean.

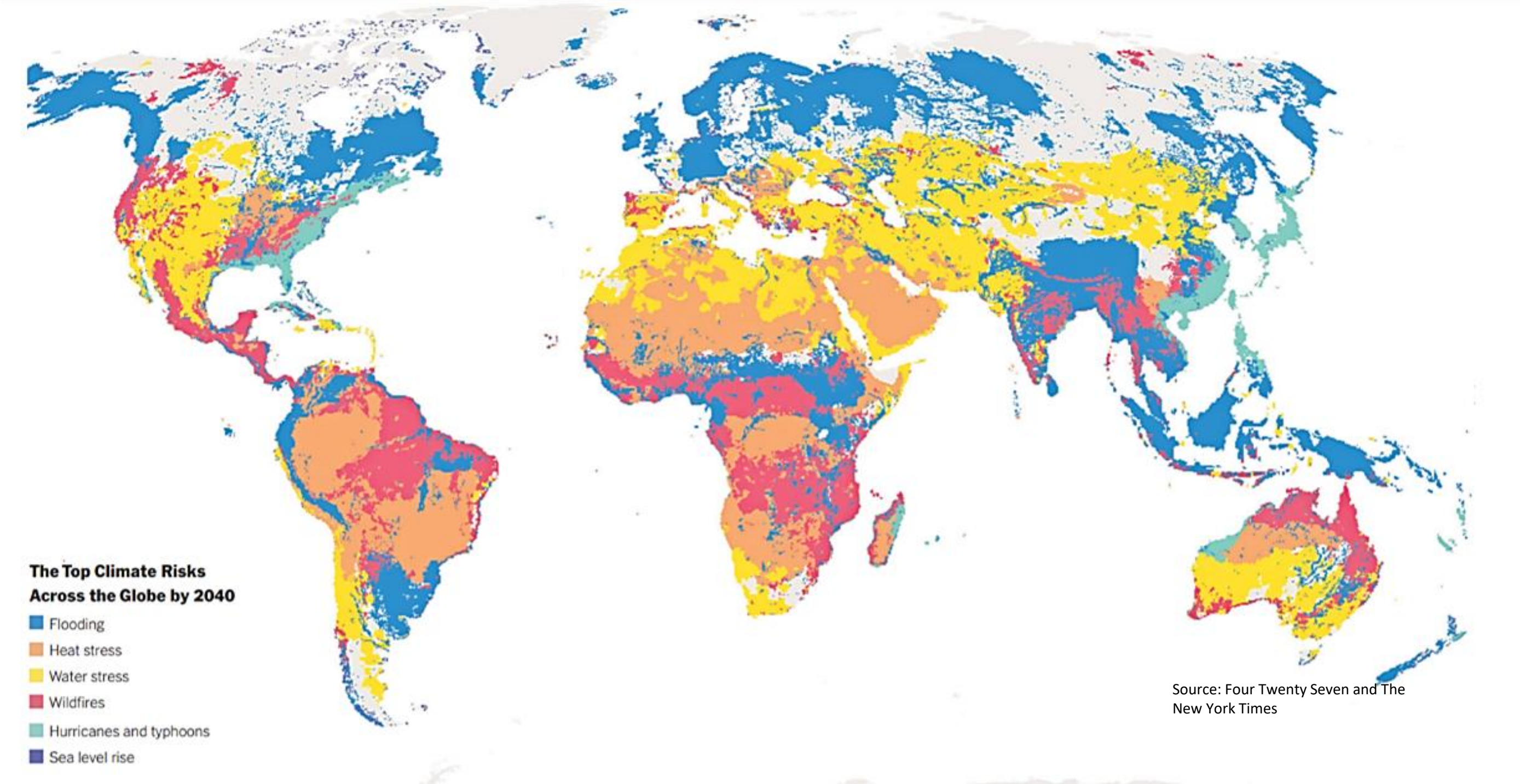
1. Read the Top Climate Risks below. What risk do you think your country runs? Why? Check your ideas on the next page.

The Top Climate Risks Across the Globe by 2040

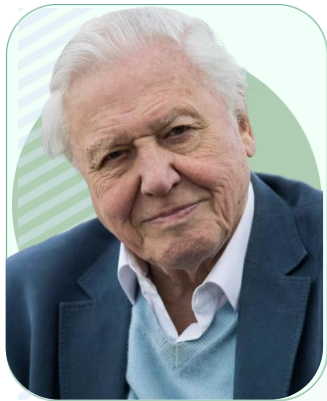


2. Discuss the climate risks with your partner / teacher. Do you agree with the prediction? Which of the extreme weather and climate events are already happening in your country?

The Top Climate Risks Across the Globe by 2040



3. Read the quotations below. Which do you like? Why?



David Attenborough,
a British broadcaster, biologist
*'If we **take** care of nature,
nature **will take** care of us'.*



Greta Thunberg,
an environmental activist
*'You just have to keep going because **if**
you **try** hard enough and long enough,
you **will make** a difference'.*



Jane Goodall,
an anthropologist
*'What about naming trees?...**if** we
have a tree in our name, we **will**
want that tree to live'.*



Pope Francis
*'We **will be able** to find
suitable solutions only
if we **act** together'.*



Margaret Mead,
a cultural anthropologist
*'We **won't have** a society **if**
we **destroy** the environment.'*

4. Complete the Language point.

LANGUAGE POINT				
Type	Function	Verb form		Example
		If clause	Result clause	
First conditional	to talk about things which will possibly happen in the future	If + subject + _____,	_____ + verb	

5. Match the beginnings (1-5) with the endings (a-e).

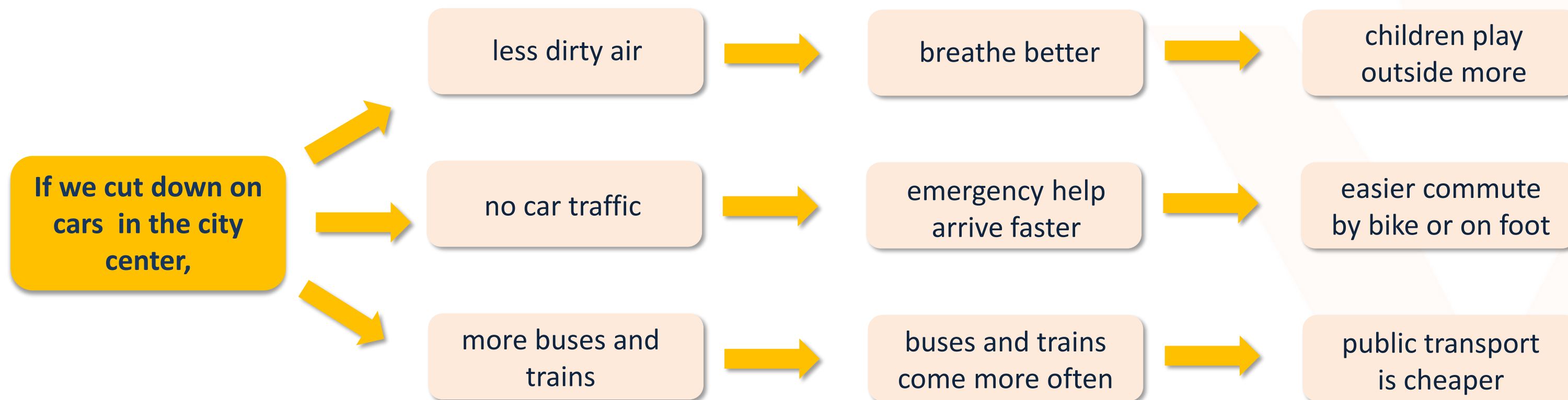
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If we reduce the number of factories, | a. our city will have more green spaces. |
| 2. If I take part in a local clean-up, | b. there will be less trash in our park. |
| 3. If we cut down on car travel, | c. the air will get cleaner. |
| 4. If you turn off the lights when not needed, | d. you'll save energy. |
| 5. If everyone plants one tree, | e. we will decrease global warming. |

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

1. We **(breathe)** _____ cleaner air if we **(reduce)** _____ pollution.
2. You **(help)** _____ reduce waste if you **(reuse)** _____ bags.
3. If everyone **(recycle)** _____ metal cans, we **(use)** _____ fewer resources.
4. We **(face)** _____ a crisis if we **(run out)** _____ of clean water.
5. They **(save)** _____ marine life if they **(cut down)** _____ on using plastic.
6. If you **(take part)** _____ in a recycling program, you **(make)** _____ a difference.
7. You **(be)** _____ healthier if you **(start)** _____ exercising.

7. The city council has planned some new environmental initiatives. Discuss with a partner the possible outcomes of these initiatives. How many sentences with 'if' can you make?

Example: *If we plant more trees in the city, the air will get cleaner. → If the air is cleaner, people will be healthier.*

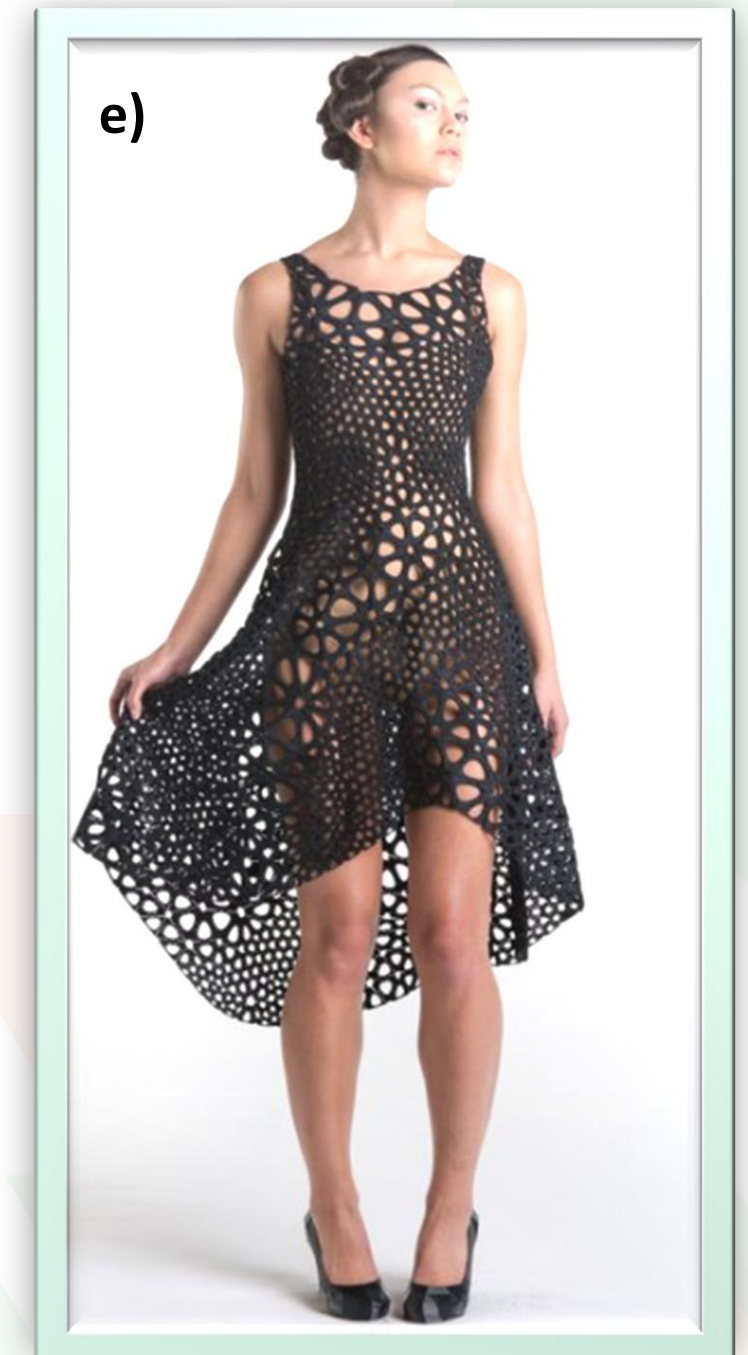
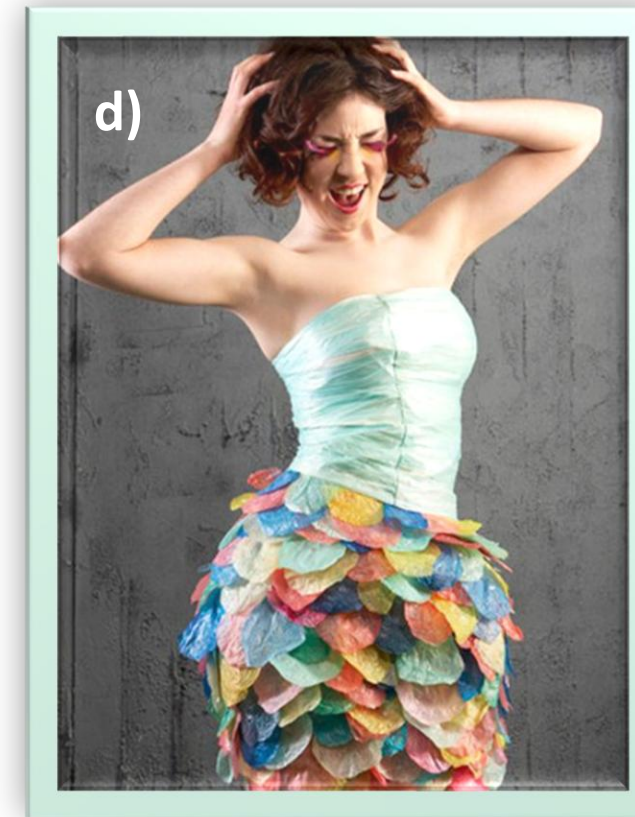
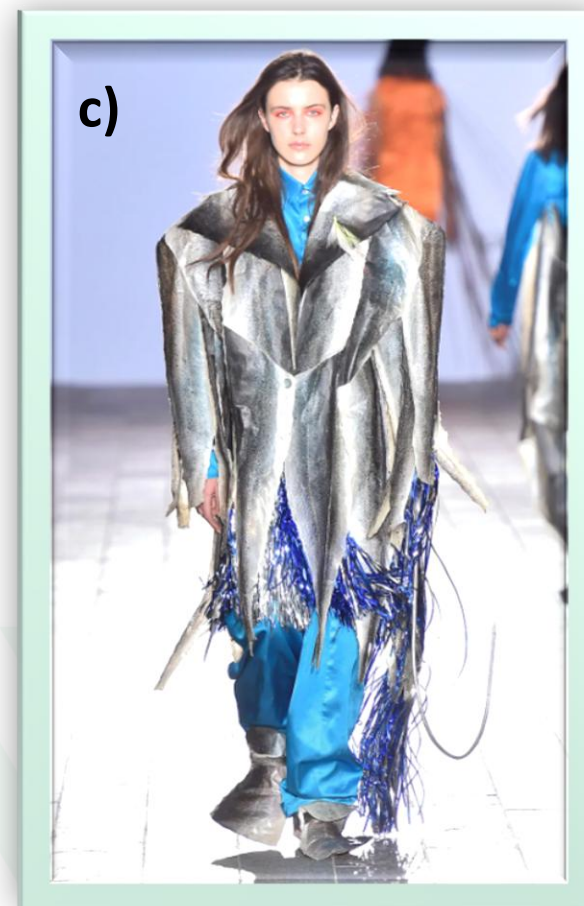


8. Continue the sentences with your own ideas.

- I will buy an electric car if ...
- If people cut down on plastic, ...
- If I go to work by bike, ...
- If the temperature becomes hotter / colder in my country, ...
- I will save money if ...
- If I buy only local food, ...
- If I get a new job, ...
- If I stop eating meat, ...
- I will stop using plastic if ...
- If I get promoted, ...
- If I buy only eco-friendly products,
- I will carpool if

1. Match the clothes and material.

1. 3D laser
2. Plastic cups
3. Tape
4. Plastic bags
5. Fish skin





Audio
10.2

2. Listen to a meeting at a fashion company and complete the notes.

1. *Material for the next collection* _____

2. *It's eco-friendly because* _____

3. *Concerns* _____

4. *Examples* _____



Audio
10.2

3. Choose the correct option, then match the questions (1-4) with the answers (a-d). Listen again and check.

1. Do you **imply / mean** the skin from actual fish?
 2. What do you **mean / see** by 'recycle' here?
 3. So, are you **talking / saying** it's as durable as other leathers?
 4. Could you **give / do** an example of where it's been used successfully?
-
- a. Absolutely, it's very durable and there isn't any fishy smell.
 - b. It's about using all parts of the fish, which reduces waste.
 - c. Sure, many companies make bags, shoes, and clothes from it.
 - d. Yes, it's becoming quite popular.

4. Role-play. Use the phrases below to ask for clarification.

- Do you mean ...?
- Did you say ...? I thought ...
- So, are you saying that ...?
- What do you mean by ...?
- Could you explain that again?
- Can you say that again?
- I'm not sure I understand.
- I'm a bit confused about ...
- Could you give an example?
- Sorry, could you clarify ...?

Student A

You are the CEO of your company. Your company gives luxury cars to top managers and sales staff.

To save money and be more environmentally friendly, you decided to use small electric cars instead.

Talk to the CFO (Student B) about your ideas.

Student B

You are the CFO. Your company gives luxury cars to top managers and sales staff.

To save money and be environmentally friendly, your CEO decided to use small electric cars instead.

You understand giving small cars to sales staff, but you think this is bad for managers' morale.

Talk to the CEO (Student A) about your ideas. Ask for clarification.

How to ask for clarification

5. Work with your partner / teacher. Role-play the situation below. Ask for clarification.

Student A

You are the Human Resources Manager. Your company wants to move to a new, bigger office outside the city center. Besides, you would like the employees to carpool. Talk to Student B (the employee) about your ideas.

Student B

Your company wants to move to a new, bigger office outside the city center. Also, they are going to ask employees to carpool. You think this is a bad idea because you and many colleagues live near the current office, and transport to the new place is difficult. Besides, you don't like to share your car with someone else. Talk to the Human Resources Manager (Student A) about your ideas. Ask for clarification.

extra writing

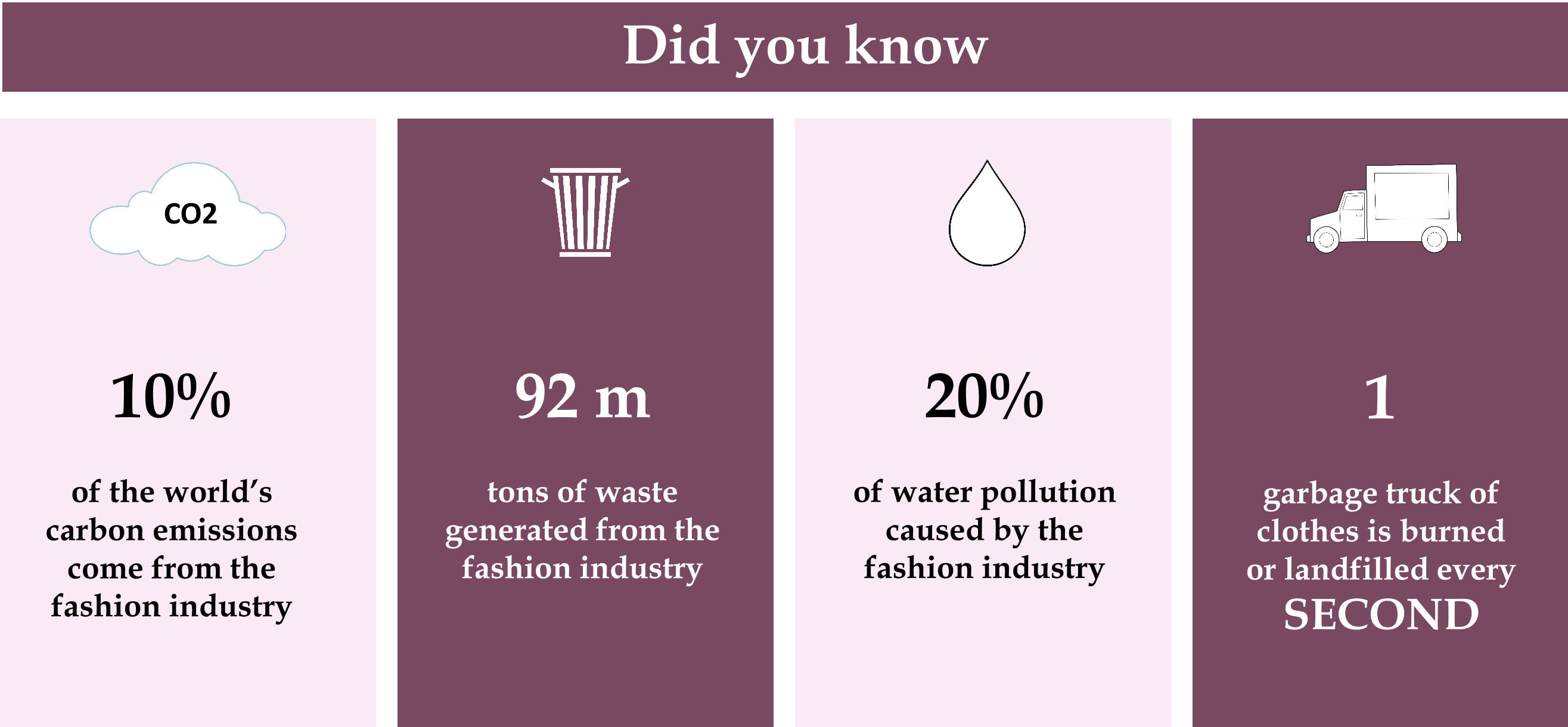
Answer the question **(50-70 words)**:

What can big business do to help the environment?

extra vocabulary

come rain or shine - whatever happens
E.g. Come rain or shine, I'll see you on Thursday.

1. Read the information below and discuss it with your teacher / partner. What do you do with old clothes?





Audio
10.3

2. Read about FABSCRAP. Then listen to the interview and note down Camille’s answers to questions (1-6) below.



Camille Tagle is co-founder and creative director of FABSCRAP, a textile recycling nonprofit. Textiles generate 21 billion pounds of waste that goes into landfills every year, and FABSCRAP gives the fabric new life.



- 1. Can you tell us about your company?
- 2. How did you gather your information?
- 3. What did you discover from your visits?
- 4. What steps did you take after finding this out?
- 5. How do people react to your work?
- 6. Any advice for our listeners?

3. Complete the sentences with the words below.

- first
- find out
- majority
- finally
- purpose
- showed
- conclusion
- found

1. The _____ of this my project is to reduce textile waste.
2. We wanted to _____ how much waste the fashion industry really produces.
3. _____, we contacted these companies and offered them recycling solutions.
4. We _____ that a lot of usable fabric was wasted.
5. The _____ said that they needed better recycling options.
6. _____, we set up a system to help them.
7. Our research _____ that raising awareness about waste makes a big difference.
8. Our _____ is that if more people knew about the impact of waste, they would make better choices.

4. Use the expressions from exercise 4 to summarize the FABSCRAP project (*optional*).

extra vocabulary

Find out - discover a fact or piece of information.

E.g. Too late, she found out that the flight had been cancelled.

extra vocabulary

Landfill - a place where garbage is buried.

E.g. The shopping center was built on landfill.

5. Read the following phrases and discuss any that you don't understand with your teacher to clarify their meanings.

Stating aims

- *The purpose of this research was ...*
- *We wanted to find out ...*

Explaining the process

- *We did this by (+ -ing).*
- *First, we contacted/offered them ...*
- *Then we visited/interviewed/ asked them ...*
- *Finally, we ...*

Reporting on results

- *They said/thought that ...*
- *We found that ...*
- *Seventy five per cent ...*
- *The majority said that ...*
- *Our research showed that ...*

Concluding

- *Our conclusion is that ...*
- *We recommend (+ -ing)*

6. Use the key expressions to give a research report about greenwashing.

Greenwashing is when companies pretend to be eco-friendly, but they aren't. For example:

- Saying a product is "green" without proof.
- Using terms like "eco-friendly" or "natural" without explanation.
- Adding a green color to packaging to seem more eco-friendly.

Stating aims

- *The purpose of this research was ...*
- *We wanted to find out ...*

Explaining the process

- *We did this by (+ -ing).*
- *First, we contacted/offered them ...*
- *Then we visited/interviewed/ asked them ...*
- *Finally, we ...*

Reporting on results

- *They said/thought that ...*
- *We found that ...*
- *Seventy five per cent ...*
- *The majority said that ...*
- *Our research showed that ...*

Concluding

- *Our conclusion is that ...*
- *We recommend (+ -ing)*

Aims

- improve consumer awareness
- study greenwashing impact

Process

- analyze company claims
- compare with actual practices
- review sustainability reports

Results

- misleading eco-labels are common
- overuse of green color
- promises not matching actions
- legal actions against companies
- awareness of greenwashing tactics is necessary

Conclusion

- greenwashing harms trust
- stricter regulations are needed

7. Tell your teacher / partner about a research report you did at work.

1. According some websites, it's possible to make more than 250 words using the letters in 'environment' – how many can you make in 2 minutes?

2. Do the quiz.

1. **True or False:** Microplastics have been found in drinking water around the world.

2. **What's another word for rubbish?**

3. **What's worse for the environment: plastic or metal cans?**

4. **Match the words with their definitions:**

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1. reuse | a. things we throw away |
| 2. waste | b. change something old into something new |
| 3. recycle | c. use something again |

3. Make a list of 3 things you usually throw away. Then discuss with your teacher / partner what you can do with them instead.
4. What do you think the things in the pictures are made of?

a



b



d



c



5. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is upcycling?
2. How does the Oriental Antique house café in Singapore use old items?
3. What materials does Cled use to make jewelry?
4. What kind of products does Elvis & Kresse create from damaged fire hoses?

Sometimes, when we think about throwing things away, we can actually turn them into something new and special. Upcycling is when you take old items that you don't use anymore and make them into something else. This is not only fun but also good for our planet because it creates less waste.

- For example, in Oriental Antique house café in Singapore, old metal pieces and pipes were used to make new tables and old machinery parts were transformed into lamps.
- Cled is a Los Angeles-based jewelry brand that transforms donated wine bottles from local restaurants into stylish, simple rings, necklaces, bracelets, and earrings.
- Rothy's is an American company which designs and sells shoes and accessories for women, men, and children using recycled plastic water bottles and other materials from post-consumer waste.
- In the UK, Elvis & Kresse take damaged fire hoses and other waste materials and craft them into luxury accessories like belts and bags.

Upcycling is a great way to help the environment and make unique things that nobody else has. Next time you think about throwing something away, maybe you can think about how you could use it in a new way!



6. Work with your teacher / partner. Discuss how you can upcycle the following things:

a)



chest of drawers

b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



bottle corks

g)



tyre

1. Match (1-5) with (a-e).

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. take part | a. about |
| 2. run | b. away |
| 3. cut | c. down on |
| 4. care | d. out of |
| 5. throw | e. in |

2. Replace the underlined phrase in each sentence with a synonym from exercise 1.

1. The company plans to reduce its carbon emissions.
2. Don't discard old clothes; find ways to reuse them.
3. We don't have any more water bottles.
4. Many employees participate in our company's green initiatives.
5. Clearly, this generation is concerned about the environment.



3. Match definitions (1-9) with the words in the table. Write the correct number in each box. If your answers are correct, the columns and rows will all add up to 15.

☐ reduce pollution	☐ eco-friendly	☐ carbon footprint	=15
☐ pollute the environment	☐ disposable	☐ reusable	=15
☐ recycle	☐ waste	☐ packaging	=15
=15	=15	=15	

1. not harmful to the environment
2. materials used to protect products
3. make the air, water, or land dirty
4. use old materials to make new things
5. a product that is intended to be thrown away after use
6. the amount of carbon dioxide (co2) a person produces
7. an item which can be used again
8. make the environment less dirty
9. trash

4. Complete the sentences with some of the words and phrases from exercise 3.

1. Factories that release a lot of smoke _____ and harm the air we breathe.
2. Using _____ bags instead of plastic ones can help decrease the amount of _____ we produce.
3. Reducing our _____ means we are lowering the amount of CO2 we produce.
4. To help the planet, we should try to _____ by using public transport instead of driving cars.
5. It's important to _____ paper, glass, and plastic to save resources and energy.
6. We should avoid using _____ products like plastic straws because they are used once and then thrown away.

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

1. We **(reduce)** pollution if we **(use)** public transport.
2. If the factory **(cut down on)** emissions, it **(improve)** air quality.
3. The company **(cut down on)** its carbon footprint if it **(adopt)** more eco-friendly practices.
4. If employees **(use)** reusable cups, they **(create)** less waste in the office.
5. If the company **(invest)** in eco-friendly technologies, it **(become)** more sustainable.
6. We **(decrease)** pollution if we **(cut)** down on single-use plastics.
7. The organization **(lower)** its carbon footprint if it **(recycle)** more materials.

6. Make first conditional sentences with 'If'.

1. company reduce waste / we save money. – *E.g. If the company reduces waste, we will save money.*
2. we install solar panels / electricity cost decrease
3. business switch to LED lighting / energy consumption drop
4. we plant trees around office / air quality improve
5. customer approve project / we start next phase
6. team hit targets / they receive a bonus
7. we not receive the shipment / production stop
8. market research be positive / we launch the product

7. Complete the conversation with the phrases (a-d).

- a. Do you mean ...
- b. Could you explain that again?
- c. Could you give an example?
- d. I'm not sure I understand.

Mary: We're thinking of starting a recycling program in our office.
Kim: _____¹. _____²
Mary: Sure! It means we'll separate waste into categories like paper, plastics, and metals to recycle them.
Kim: _____³
Mary: Of course. For instance, we'll have separate bins for paper and plastics. That way, we can ensure that all paper waste from our printers and mail is recycled.
Kim: _____⁴ we will have different bins for each type of material?
Mary: Yes, exactly! This will help reduce our overall waste and is better for the environment.

8. Put the sentences of the research in order.

1. ____

2. ____

3. ____

4. ____

5. ____

6. ____
- a. **Finally**, we asked the workers if they recycle and why.

b. **We found that** we can recycle more than we do now.

c. **The purpose of this research was** to see if we recycle enough at work.

d. **First**, we looked at how much trash we make every week.

e. **Our conclusion** is that recycling is good and we should do it more at work.

f. **Then**, we talked to the facilities management team to learn what they do with it.