



Go Green

6

How can communities be more eco-friendly?

- Choose something in the photo you notice.
- Tell a partner.
- Share your ideas with the class.

A  Listen. What is HOP?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ carbon footprint | ☐ impact |
| ☐ conservation | ☐ pollution |
| ☐ damage | ☐ public transportation |
| ☐ eco-friendly | ☐ tourism |
| ☐ environment | ☐ waste |

B  Listen and say. Listen again and number the words in A.

9 the natural world, including the land, water, air, plants, and animals

GREEN VACATIONS



US

public transportation

UK

public transport

1

2

8

10

3 designed to cause as little harm as possible to the planet

4 effect or consequence actions have on something

I used public transportation like buses and the subway. What about you?

We went to a national park and I didn't leave any trash behind.

WHY HOP NEEDS YOU



C What eco-friendly things did you do on your last vacation? Tell a partner.

D Watch and write. Then say. Clap when you say an eco-tourism word.

A Green World

1 _____ (onullopti) in the ocean, poison in the air.

We 2 _____ (aagemd) our 3 _____ (teennvriomn)

When we travel anywhere.

The explanation's clear—4 _____ (aronocsvniet) is what we need.

5 _____ (oce-ynlfired) projects help

To keep our planet green.

So don't 6 _____ (stewa) what we have.

7 _____ (mirostu) needs a plan.

Keep your 8 _____ (bonrac tofoniptr) small.

Protect our precious land.

E Listen. Then listen again and repeat the pronunciation. Practice with a partner.

pollution

environment

explanation

conservation

A  Listen and read. Notice the modal verbs *may*, *might*, and *be able to*.



Javier: Thousands of sea turtles start life on this beach, but tourism can have a negative impact on their habitat. Turtles *may* become extinct if we don't protect them.

Adele: Oh, no, that'll be terrible! But why is tourism a problem?

Javier: Well, sea turtles spend most of their lives in the ocean, but they lay their eggs in the sand on beaches like this one. When too many people stay in hotels near the beach, they can disturb the turtles' nests before the eggs hatch. Hotel lights are a problem, too. They shine on the beach at night and confuse the turtles when they're looking for places to nest. They can also confuse the baby turtles when they hatch and are looking for the water.

Adele: What can we do to help?

Javier: If we protect the turtles' nests, there *might* be more babies. We're going to look for a nest, and if we find one that isn't marked, we'll call the conservation experts. They'll move it to a safe place.

Adele: Sounds great! If we see some baby turtles, will I *be able to* take a photo?

Javier: Sure—but remember not to use the flash!

B Look at **A**. When do we use a comma? Complete the table.

First Conditional With Modal Verbs

Turtles _____ extinct if we don't protect them.

If we protect the turtles' nests, there _____ more babies.

____ we see some baby turtles, _____ a photo?

Remember

We use the first conditional for possible situations in the future.

C  **Listen and say. Listen again and raise your hands when you hear a modal verb.**

D **Complete the first conditional sentences with your own ideas. Then read aloud with a partner.**

- 1 If we buy too much food, _____.
- 2 If they clean up the trash, _____.
- 3 _____ if we go on an eco-friendly vacation.
- 4 _____, it might have a negative impact.
- 5 We'll be able to take great photos _____.
- 6 If people on HOP vacations plant more trees, _____.

E  **Work with a partner. Where do you want to go on vacation? Predict what might happen.**



If we go to the rainforest, we'll be able to see a lot of cool animals.

But we might get lost if we don't have a guide.

If we go to the beach, ...

F **Exam Practice** **Look and read. Write one-word answers.**

From: Farida

To: Jake

How's your vacation in Marrakech? Here's my advice about the desert! Don't rent a quad bike. **1** _____ you ride one on the dunes, you might fall off and get hurt. And quad bikes aren't eco-friendly! Take a camel ride instead. If you stay a night in the desert, you will be **2** _____ to see a beautiful sunset. The sky may also be full of stars if there **3** _____ any clouds. If you find a tour guide, they **4** _____ be able to help you organize your desert trip. You can sleep in a traditional Berber tent. It's great!

Send

A  Listen to Sandra and Ekaterina. Point to the sustainable living ideas they discuss. What two things is Ekaterina going to do?



1 _____



2 _____



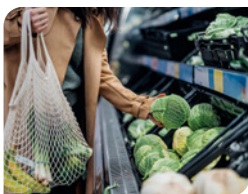
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



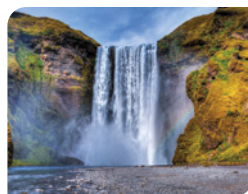
7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____

B  Listen and say. Listen again and label the pictures in A.

global global warming local natural resources organic
recycle reduce self-sufficient sustainable symbol

C Read and complete. Then read aloud with a partner.

- Try to stop 1 _____ by finding a more 2 _____ way to live.
- Don't waste 3 _____ like water and fuel.
- Grow 4 _____ food.
- Don't buy too much at the grocery store and try to be as 5 _____ as possible.
- Check the 6 _____ on packaging to buy eco-friendly products.
- 7 _____ the amount of trash you throw out.
- 8 _____ the things you don't want any more.



D  Look at A. How can these ideas make our communities more sustainable? Tell a partner.

We can reduce the plastic bags we use.

Good idea. We can take reusable bags when we go shopping.

A  Listen to an interview with Lorena Rossi. What issue does she talk about?



B  Listen again. Answer the questions.

1 What everyday things is palm oil used in?

2 How does cutting down rainforests affect everyone?

3 Why are animals hurt by rainforests being cut down?

4 What does Lorena think we can do to make things better?

5 How can we know when a company has produced palm oil in a sustainable way?

C  What things / food with palm oil do you use / eat? What can you do to protect the environment?

I use soap every day. I will look for soap with the palm leaf symbol at the store.

Sustainable palm oil keeps food tasty and forests safe.

• Play Break

Use your imagination. You're writing about an environmental issue for your school website. Draw a picture and think of a short message, e.g. *Check what you buy. Look for the palm leaf!*



- A Look at the photos and headings in the text. What do you think each myth is about? Share your ideas with a partner.
- B Listen and read. Which myths are about transportation?

Sustainable Living:

Fact Check Your Lifestyle

We all care about the environment and try to make eco-friendly choices every day. Recycling trash and biking to school are some examples of a sustainable lifestyle. But, is everything we know about sustainable living true? Let's look at three myths.

Myth #1: Local food

Does eating locally help reduce the carbon footprint of our diet? How far does food travel to get to our plate? What type of food we eat and how it's produced are important. One kilo of red meat produces 60 kilo of **greenhouse gases**. Compare that to peas: One kilo of greenhouse gases per kilo! Eating locally is good for many reasons. It is good for the economy and it may also be healthier if the food is organic. But before you buy food, do your research!



Myth #2: Plastic bags

We try to recycle them, but most plastic bags end up in **landfills**. According to scientists, 8 million tons of plastic waste ends up into the ocean every year. So, are paper bags a better option? Some of them are **biodegradable**, but they damage the environment, too. It takes four times as much water to make a paper bag than a plastic one. So, what to do? The best solution is to reduce the plastic we use. If you need a plastic bag for shopping, take one from home. Use it again, and again!



Myth #3: Electric vehicles

A big problem in cities around the world is traffic. Many of the vehicles need gas to work. Gas is a **fossil fuel** which needs to come out of the Earth. When it burns, it causes air pollution and this contributes to global warming. Are electric cars better? Well, it depends where they get the energy from. Electric cars run on batteries, which need electricity to charge. If the electricity comes from a power plant burning coal (another fossil fuel), then there's no difference. It's always better to walk, bike, or use public transportation.



C Read the text again. Write *Fact* or *Opinion*. Compare with a partner.

- 1 It takes four times as much water to make a paper bag than a plastic one. Fact
- 2 The best solution is to reduce the plastic we use. _____
- 3 We think eating locally helps reduce the carbon footprint of our diet. _____
- 4 One kilo of red meat produces 60 kilo of greenhouse gases. _____
- 5 Gas is a fossil fuel which needs to come out of the Earth. _____
- 6 Electric cars are much better! _____

D Which myth do you think other people should know about? Tell a partner.

E Think about the myths. What changes could you and your family make to have a more sustainable lifestyle? Discuss some ideas with a partner.

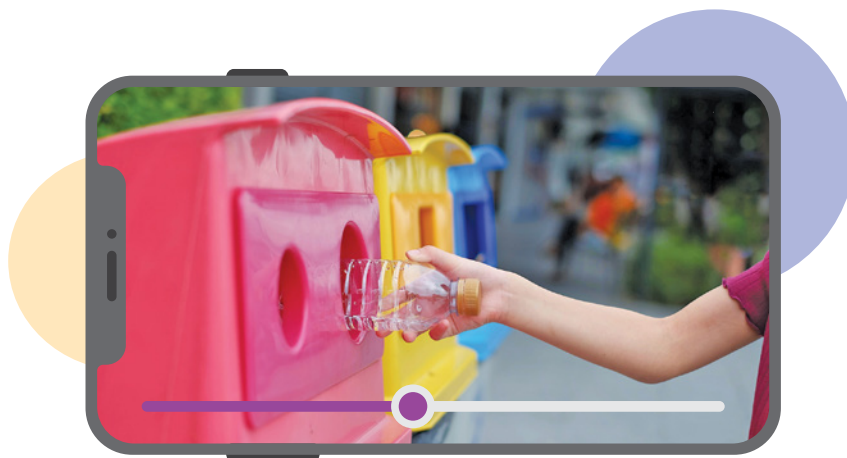
We could stop using paper bags when we go to the grocery store.

Good idea! My parents shouldn't get an electric car. They should travel by train to work.



F Watch and listen. Then write.

- 1 Greenwashing helps companies trick their _____.
- 2 Using the wrong recycling _____ on labels is an example of greenwashing.
- 3 Some stores might be more _____ if they stop selling single-use plastic products.
- 4 Soda companies _____ the environment because they sell drinks in plastic bottles.
- 5 Gas companies sell energy from _____, which is bad for the environment, too.
- 6 Using _____ cotton to make clothes is still bad for the environment.



A Listen and read. Notice *too* and *enough*.

Lola: Let's do this quiz on sustainable living. It's called "It's too hard to be eco-friendly. True or False?" Are you ready, Adele?

Adele: Yes, I am!

Lola: Number 1. The wind is always strong enough to make electricity. True or false?

Adele: Hmm. The wind can be a good source of clean energy, but it's not always very windy around here ... so, false!

Lola: Yes, you're right. Wind turbines make enough electricity to power entire buildings, but only in places where it's windy. Next. Urban areas are too crowded to use clean energy.

Adele: That's false! All the apartment buildings in my neighborhood have solar panels which make electricity from the sun. They're on top of the buildings, so they don't take up much space.

Lola: Great! Last one. Most families can't grow enough food to be self-sufficient.

Adele: That's hard. Our garden isn't big enough for us to grow everything we need, but ...

Lola: You're right. Not everyone can grow everything they need, but the next page has some creative ways to grow food even in small spaces.



B Look at A. Where do the words *too* and *enough* go in the sentence? Complete the table. Then find one more example of *too* and *enough* + infinitive.

Too and Enough + Infinitive

It's _____ to be eco-friendly.

Urban areas are _____ to use clean energy.

Our garden isn't _____ for us to grow everything we need.

Wind turbines make _____ to power entire buildings.

• Notice

The infinitive after *too* and *enough* gives a reason.

C  Listen and say. Listen again and jump when you hear *too* and *enough*.

D Look and complete the sentences with *too* or *enough*.

- 1 It's _____ hot to run.
- 2 There isn't _____ juice for all of them to have a drink.
- 3 The sandwich is _____ big for her to eat.
- 4 He has _____ cookies to share with his friend.
- 5 The beach is _____ dirty for them to sit on.
- 6 Does the customer have _____ money to pay?



E  Work with a partner. Play a memory game. Close your book. Who remembers the most?

The man's too hot to run.

F **Exam Practice** Read and choose the correct answers.

FREE WATER!

Refill your bottle, but
please turn off the tap.
Don't waste water!



- A** ☐ There isn't enough water for everyone.
- B** ☐ There are too many bottles.
- C** ☐ There's enough water, but we should save it.

Hi Hugo,

We need more tomatoes
for dinner. If you go to the
farmer's market, you might
find organic ones. Could you
get some, please?

Dad

- A** ☐ They have some tomatoes, but there aren't enough.
- B** ☐ There are too many tomatoes at the market.
- C** ☐ They don't have enough organic tomatoes.

BEACH CLEAN-UP DAY

To help us out, you must
be 8 years old.

You must be at the
beach at 7:00 a.m.

- A** ☐ If you are at the beach at 7:30, it'll be too early.
- B** ☐ Children who are 7 aren't old enough to take part.
- C** ☐ Children who are 9 are too young to take part.

A  Watch and listen. What problem do Maria and Wade describe?



Watch

How do Maria and Wade use visuals?

B  Watch again. Complete the sentences they use to ask for help.

- 1 We're here today to _____ for your help.
- 2 Maria and I can't do this _____.
- 3 We're _____ for people to be _____ of our project.
- 4 With your _____, we can really make a _____.
- 5 Please _____ come and _____ us!

C Choose a topic or use one of your own. Research and prepare visuals for a presentation. Think and plan.



endangered animal



food waste



carbon footprint

- Issue
- How bad?
- Ideas
- Future

D  Practice with a partner. Then share with the class.



The visuals were colorful and clear.

Yes, the visuals helped me understand the topic better.



Reflect

Give feedback to your friends on their presentations and visuals.

- A Read the persuasive essay entry for the Green Living Competition. How many changes does the writer suggest we make?**



EATING GREEN

Antarctica is melting. Many animals are almost extinct. We are running out of natural resources. And it is our fault! We need to find eco-friendly ways of living—fast! In my opinion, the first thing we need to look at is what we eat.

Our food choices often have a negative effect on the environment. For example, we want to eat healthily, so we buy pineapples and other delicious fruit at the grocery store. On the one hand, a pineapple is

healthy. But on the other hand, it has a very large carbon footprint. Did you know that producing one kilo of pineapple creates one kilo of carbon dioxide?

We also need to reduce the amount of trash we throw out. There is too much packaging on our food. All that plastic is bad for the environment. Here is another shocking fact: some plastic bottles will still be around as trash 450 years from now.

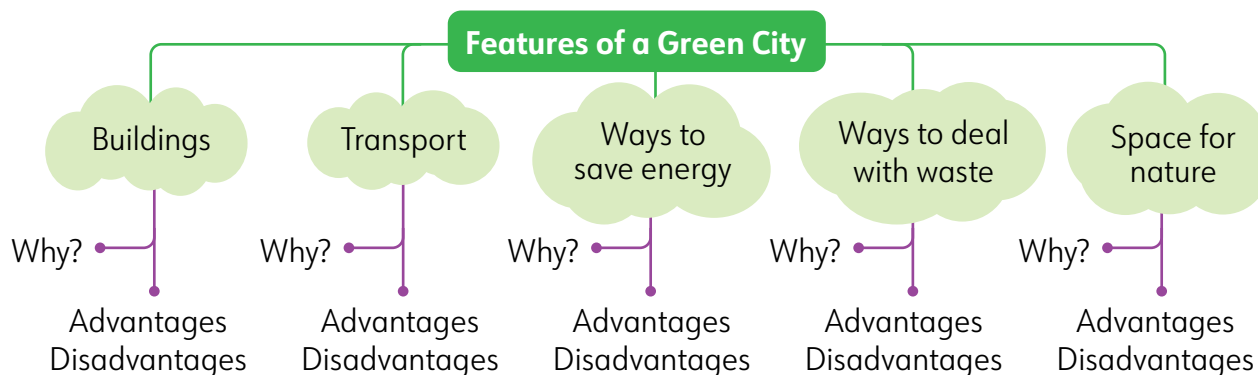
I strongly believe that it is time to eat green to be green. Choose local produce, not global. Choose foods which don't come in plastic packaging. And grow your own food! Most of us don't have large enough yards to grow all our own food, but we can grow some of the things we need. If we make even small changes, we can change the future of the world. Is that too difficult to do?

- B Look at the language in the persuasive essay. Read, discuss, and answer.**

1 Look at the first sentence in each paragraph. What effect do these sentences have?

2 Find and underline two examples of statistics in the text. What effect do these have?

- C Think and discuss. Brainstorm some ideas for an eco-friendly city.**



- D Write a persuasive essay for an eco-friendly city.**

Reflect

Did I use persuasive words to show my opinion?



Project • Making a “Go Green” Plan

1 Think

Brainstorm green things you can do every day at home, at school, and in your community. Write the five most important ones.

2 Plan

Make a list of ideas for your “Go Green” plan.

- What is your plan’s message?
- What words are you going to use for your “Go Green” ideas?
- What photos, drawings, images are you going to use?

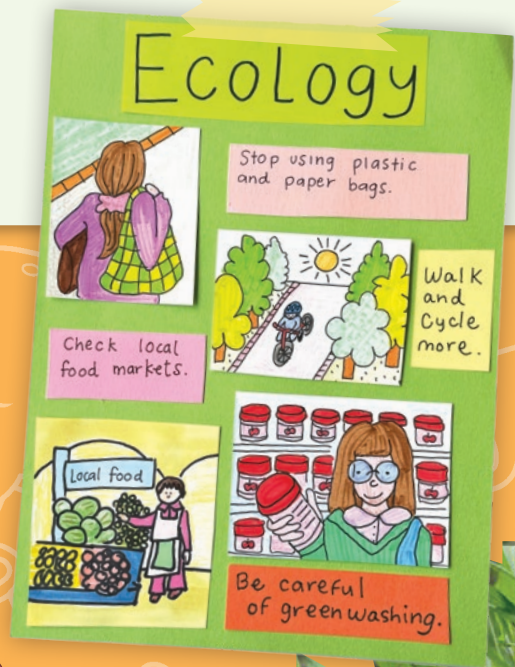
3 Choose and Create

Choose a way to present your “Go Green” plan.

- *Make a poster.*
- *Make a video.*
- *Record a podcast.*
- *Other*

4 Share

Share your “Go Green” plan with your class. Talk about how these actions will help protect the environment.



• Explore

Help your school “go green”! Think of ways your classroom and school could be more eco-friendly.