

# Save the planet!

## RAPPEL

Pour exprimer des situations possibles : IF + verbe au présent, S + ..... + V

Pour exprimer des situations irréelles ou imaginaires : IF + verbe au ..... S + WOULD / WOULDN'T + V

### 1 Écrivez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent ou au futur pour exprimer des situations possibles.

- A If everybody (*take care*) ..... of the Earth, we (*reduce*) ..... global warming.  
 B According to international activists, if nothing (*be*) ..... done rapidly, climate change (*cause*) ..... « much of civilisation to collapse ».  
 C If population still (*grow*) ....., it (*mean*) ..... not enough food and water for everybody.  
 D If you (*not take*) ..... more than ten-minute showers, you (*reduce*) ..... your water consumption.  
 E If you never (*have*) ..... baths, you (*help*) ..... the Earth as well.

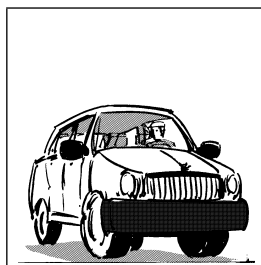
### 2 Écrivez les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit ou au conditionnel pour exprimer des situations irréelles ou imaginaires.

- A If the United States (*agree*) ..... to reduce its carbon emissions, it (*help*) ..... the Earth.  
 B If China (*be*) ..... the world's leading industrial country, it (*pollute*) ..... less.  
 C If everyone (*cut*) ..... his/her electricity and water consumption, we (*save*) ..... Earth.  
 D If more space (*be*) ..... dedicated to bicycles, it (*encourage*) ..... people to use them.  
 E If urban transport (*be*) ..... cleaner, pollution (*decrease*) .....

### 3 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au temps qui convient (futur ou conditionnel).

- A If people continue destroying rainforests, they (*disappear*) ..... completely.  
 B If rainforests disappeared, wild animals (*be*) ..... in great danger.  
 C If all wild animals became extinct, nature (*be*) ..... endangered.  
 D If we consume too much water, it (*run out*\*) ..... very soon. \*venir à manquer, s'épuiser.  
 E If water ran out completely, there (*be*) ..... life anymore on the Earth.

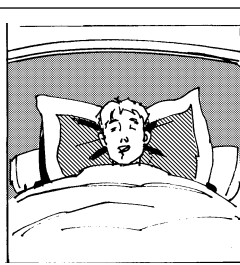
### 4 Complétez les énoncés (au futur ou au conditionnel) en vous aidant des illustrations.



A



B



C



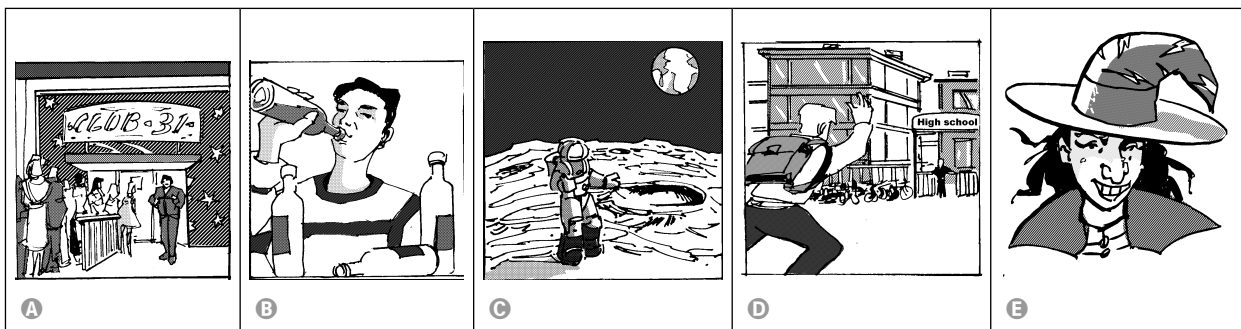
D



E

- A If I had a lot of money, .....  
 B If I went to the USA, I .....  
 C If I am ill, I .....  
 D If I met Barack Obama in the street, I .....  
 E If you watch TV all day long, .....

## 5 Formulez l'hypothèse qui convient (au présent ou au passé).



- A If I \_\_\_\_\_, I will dance all night long.  
 B If I \_\_\_\_\_, I will not be able to drive back home.  
 C If I \_\_\_\_\_, I would fulfil (=réaliser) my greatest dream.  
 D If I \_\_\_\_\_, I will apologise.  
 E If she \_\_\_\_\_, she would turn her English teacher into a frog.

## 6 Écoutez le dialogue de l'exercice 2 page 130 du manuel et choisissez la bonne réponse.



RADIO ECOSHOCK (Part 1)

**Allan Smith:** This is Radio Ecoshock with Allan Smith. Today our (*guest – visitor – caller*) is Professor Gibson and the (*topic – issue – subject*) is the environment.

Hello, Professor Gibson. Do you think our grandchildren will ever see an elephant except in a picture book?

**Professor Gibson:** The answer is probably no. We are surely (*guilty – to blame – responsible*) for this and we must be prepared to do something about it.

**Allan Smith:** Is it possible that some (*animals – species – population*) will disappear?

**Professor Gibson:** 50 per cent of all species on the (*globe – earth – planet*) may disappear in the next 100 years. It's time to (*think about – take care – consider*) the natural world! People must feel that the natural world is (*important – essential – interesting*) and valuable and beautiful and wonderful and an amazement and a pleasure!

**Allan Smith:** Professor Gibson, how can we (*help – save – protect*) these animals?

**Professor Gibson:** The only way to save animals and plants is to save the environment in which they (*are – live – exist*).

Tropical rainforests store (*enormous – vast – large*) quantities of carbon and are being destroyed to (*give – provide – yield*) land for farming!

The CO2 emissions are higher and higher (*causing – provoking – resulting in*) the greenhouse effect and global warming.

**Allan Smith:** What are the (*consequences – results – effects*) of global warming?

**Professor Gibson:** By the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, temperatures should rise from 5 to 10°C! The Arctic ice is melting, sea levels are rising, threatening coastal areas and major (*towns – cities – villages*) worldwide. Hurricanes will be stronger and stronger!

**Allan Smith:** Well, Professor Gibson, we have to conclude. What is your (*concluding – final – ultimate*) message today?

**Professor Gibson:** 'There are a multitude of things that the individual can do. There is the present (*reflection – meditation – debate*) going on about petrol, for instance. The fact is that we are poisoning the (*atmosphere – environment – air*) and the less fumes we put in it, the better. Climate change is a (*disaster – reality – certainty*). Life depends on the environment. With no world, there can only be nothing - no birds, no animals, no trees, no us!!

**Allan Smith:** Thank you, Professor Gibson. Now, the weather forecast...

►►► Manuel ex. 2 p. 130

**RADIO ECOSHOCK (Part 2)**

**Allan Smith:** Allan Smith with Ecoshock Radio! We are going to listen to Naomi and George. They are going to ..... to us today what they do in their everyday life .....

Let's start with Naomi. Hello, Naomi! How are you today?

**Naomi:** Fine, thanks.

**Allan Smith:** So, please tell us how you ..... our planet.

**Naomi:** Well, we create such a lot of .....! Each household in Britain produces about one tonne of rubbish every year!

**Allan Smith:** Really, one tonne of rubbish!!

**Naomi:** Yes, and it is buried in enormous ..... and it causes .....

The solution is to ..... our rubbish.

**Allan Smith:** All right, can you give us examples?

**Naomi:** Well, I put all my ..... peelings and left-over food in a ..... heap in my ..... and I use it as a good, natural fertilizer for the plants. I put ..... into special ..... If every one of us is careful, we ..... our planet any more.

**Allan Smith:** Ok, thank you for your tip. Now, here is George. Hello, George! Are you an .....?

**George:** Yes, of course! We cannot leave the problem to scientists, we all have a ..... for our environment. As far as I am concerned, .....

**Allan Smith:** OK, and what do you do exactly?

**George:** I only use ..... paper. Everyone in Britain uses about 6 trees worth of paper every year. .... recycled paper, ..... trees. I also try to avoid buying plastic.

**Allan Smith:** Why do you avoid plastic?

**George:** Because it's hard to recycle it and it ..... the ozone layer. I refuse plastic bags in ..... I also try not to buy over-packed goods. Many things we buy have unnecessary amounts of ..... around them.

**Allan Smith:** Well, thank you George.

**B****Read again RADIO ECOSHOCK (Part 2) and answer the questions.**

**A** What quantity of rubbish does each household produce in Britain?

.....

**B** Where is it buried?

.....

**C** What is the consequence of this?

.....

**D** Which rubbish can we sort?

.....

**E** How many trees does a British citizen destroy per year because of the use of paper?

.....

**F** What does George refuse in supermarkets? Why?

.....

.....

## 9 Cherchez les mots suivants dans la grille et découvrez le message caché.

atmosphere – climate – deforestation – earth – endanger – extinction – fumes – greenhouse – hurricane – landfill – melt – oil – ozone – pollution – rainforests – recycling – rubbish – tree.

E	R	E	C	Y	C	L	I	N	G	R	T	N
X	R	U	B	B	I	S	H	L	A	E	O	G
T		A	E	E	R	T	A	I	M	I	E	R
I	O	P	T	L	E	N	N	P	T	C	N	E
N	N	I	A	M	D	F	E	A	F	L	A	E
C	S	O	L	F	O	R	T	E	U	I	C	N
T	B	E	I	R	A	S	E	C	M	M	I	H
I	O	L	E	T	E	H	P	C	E	A	R	O
O	L	S	U	R	U	T	T	H	S	T	R	U
N	T	R	O	I	L	L	T	R	E	E	U	S
S	E	F	I	E	Z	E	L	N	A	R	H	E
S	E	S	M			O	Z	O	N	E	E	
D	R	E	C	N	A	D	N	E	P			

Message caché : .....

## 10 Here's a personality quiz. Read the questions and tick the correct box in the grid.

### 1. When you go to a party,

- A** you make the quietest possible entrance, trying to stay unnoticed. ☐
- B** you make a quiet entrance, looking around for someone you know. ☐
- C** you make a loud entrance so everybody notices you. ☐

### 2. When something really amuses you, you react with

- A** a smile ☐
- B** a quiet chuckle ☐
- C** a loud laugh ☐

### 3. If you worked in films, which would you like to be?

- A** a writer ☐
- B** a cameraman/woman ☐
- C** an actor/actress ☐

### 4. If you were an animal, what would you be?

- A** a cat ☐
- B** a fox ☐
- C** a shark ☐

### 5. If you went to live on a desert island, which would you miss most?

- A** your family ☐
- B** your friends ☐
- C** your possessions ☐

### 6. If you won some money, what would you buy?

- A** something useful ☐
- B** presents for your family and friends ☐
- C** clothes and accessories ☐

**You scored mostly a's.** *You are a loner. You are interested in ideas. You like to be free and to work on your own.*  
**You scored mostly b's.** *You are a very practical person. You don't like to work alone and you like to help people. You don't like to be on the stage.*  
**You scored mostly c's.** *You are an 'I' person. You think a lot about your image. You like to be the centre of attention.*  
**No letter was dominant.** *You have a balanced personality.*

**11** Lisez le document suivant, puis répondez aux questions.

**Would you eat less meat to save the planet?**

If you want to do your bit for the planet, cutting back on the burgers could be the way to start. A recent report in medical journal *The Lancet* suggests that a 30 per cent reduction in our meat consumption would massively improve the chances of reducing the greenhouse effects.

Links between meat consumption and climate change have been widely known for many years, partly due to deforestation in the Amazon rainforest to make room for the livestock. A research published in the journal *Earth Interactions* in 2006 found that a meat-eater consuming the average American caloric diet produced 700 kg of CO2 more than a plant-eater in a year. China's meat consumption doubled between 1990 and 2009. Back in 1961, the Chinese consumed a mere 3.6kg per person, while in 2009 they reached 52.4kg each. The countries that consume the least amount of meat are in Africa and South Asia. The US and the UK are among the few countries whose meat consumption levels have remained relatively stable. Surprisingly, it is not the US with the largest consumption (124.8), but Denmark with a shocking 145.9kg per person in 2009. And the pay-off wouldn't just be for the climate: the scientists say that heart diseases would also be reduced by 15 per cent.

- A What can we do to reduce the greenhouse effects? Explain why.  
.....  
.....
- B How did meat consumption evolve in China?  
.....
- C Which countries are the smallest meat consumers?  
.....
- D Which country consumes the biggest amount of meat?  
.....
- E What is the other consequence of reducing meat consumption?  
.....  
.....

**12** Posez des questions sur les éléments soulignés dans le texte de l'exercice.

- A .....  
.....
- B .....  
.....
- C .....  
.....
- D .....  
.....
- E .....  
.....