**Erasmus+ project 2018-2020**

**2018-1-HR01-KA229- 047516**

**Stop Climate Change – Together Europe Achieves More**

**LESSON PLAN**

**Climate change and ways to reduce it**

**Teacher:** Rasa Ručienė, Alytaus r. Simno gimnazija, Lithuania

**Time:** *(45 minutes)*

**Level:** *Intermediate and above*

**Objectives and goals:** to raise awareness about climate change problems; to develop critical thinking and solving environmental problems; to develop speaking and listening skills; to introduce language to talk about the environment

**Outcomes**: students will realise the danger of environmental problems of climate change. They will search for ways to reduce the effect of climate change

**Required materials and equipment**: P.C. and a projector, sheets of paper, pen, glue sticks, pictures of environmental problems, a presentation about the situation of climate change in Lithuania.

**Student grouping**: 4 small groups (4–5 students per group)

Literature: 1. [www.teachingenglish.org.uk](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk)

**Outline**

1. **Introduction** (8–10 minutes)

1.1. Short presentation of students and the teacher (country, age).

2.2. Teacher will ask some questions about the project (What is the title of the project? Why it is very important in nowadays? What can we do all together to reduce the effect of climate change?)

2. **Procedure** (35 minutes)

**Identifying environmental problems**

2.1. The puzzle of environmental problems.

Each student takes a piece of cut pictures of environmental problems (draught, flood, tsunami, ice melting etc.) Then they find the students who have the other pieces of the same pictures and make small groups.

2.2. Students working in small groups stick pieces and make pictures. Students identify the environmental problem and present it to other groups. The say if this environmental problem actual in their country and what extreme weather patterns do they face in their countries.

2.3. A presentation of climate change in Lithuania. A teacher comments the slides of temperature changes, extreme weather patterns: draughts, sudden rains.

**Ways to reduce the effect of climate change**

2.4. Students discuss in groups and share their ideas about the best ways to reduce climate change. Students write them on small sheets of paper, present them and stick on the common poster.

2.5. The quiz "How green are you?"

Before starting the quiz, the teacher makes sure students understand the use of the word "green" in its environmentally friendly sense.

Students get a copy of the quiz on worksheet A. Students go through the questions in groups. The teacher encourages discussion as they go through it and helps with vocabulary. At the end, the asks the class how many points they got and to what extent they consider themselves to be "green" or environmentally aware.

**Worksheet A – How green are you? (** [**www.teachingenglish.org.uk**](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk) **)**

Do the following quiz to find out how "green" you are. Check the answers with your teacher afterwards. One point for every correct answer.

1) You are busy in your house tidying up going from room to room spending 5 to 10 minutes in each. Which is the best way to save energy?

a) Switch the lights on and off every time you move from room to room

b) Keep the lights on as you move about the house

2) You are hungry and want to bake a potato. Which method is ‘greener’?

a) Put it in an electric oven for an hour

b) Quickly zap it in the microwave

3) You are thirsty so you go to a café to buy a drink. What do you choose?

a) A bottle of mineral water

b) A cup of coffee in a polystyrene cup

4) You need a new shirt / blouse and there are two that you like in the shop. You look at the label and see that one is made of 100% pure natural cotton and the other is 50% polyester. You want to be as environmentally friendly as you can. Which one do you choose?

a) The 100% cotton shirt

b) The 50% polyester shirt

5) Do you leave the tap on when you brush your teeth?

a) Yes

b) No

6) As well as putting their health and the health of those around them in danger, smokers also put the environment in danger.

a) True

b) False

7) Which is the ‘greenest’ way to wash your clothes?

a) Machine wash in cold water

b) Hand wash in hot water

8) Which form of transport is better for the environment?

a) Driving by car

b) Flying by plane

9) When you go to the supermarket how do you take your shopping home?

a) In plastic carrier bags from the supermarket

b) In your own bag or basket

10) If you have the choice, how do you prefer to buy a cold drink in a café?

a) In a can

b) In a glass bottle

**Results of the right answers:**

**1–3** You have a lot of changes to make if you want to be greener.

**4–7** Not bad! You know about how you can helpthe planet. You are quite green.

**7–10** Well done! You have a very green head on your shoulders!

**Answers and extra information:**

1) a) is the greener option. Just having the lights off for 3 seconds saves the energy it takes to switch them on again.

2) b) a microwave consumes a third of the energy of an electric oven.

3) b) depending on where you are, most bottled mineral water has to be transported a long way to reach the consumer. All transportation emits CO2. Polystyrene no longer contains CFCs that damaged the ozone layer.

4) b) Intensively grown cotton is one of the world’s most polluting crops. It needs lots of chemicals to grow and maybe even 10 pesticide treatments every season. It also needs large amounts of water.

5) If you leave the tap on when you brush your teeth you waste between 25 and 45 litres of water every time, enough for a 100 litre bath every other day.

6) a) Tobacco needs really rich soil for it to grow and developing countries often replace food crops with tobacco crops as it is more profitable. Most tobacco is dried by burning wood. Every 300 cigarettes use the equivalent of one tree to cure them.

7) a) When washing clothes it’s the heating of the water that uses up most of the energy. It is best to wash in cool or cold water and always fill up the machine.

8) a) Although cars are massive polluters. planes give out 0.5 kilograms of CO2 for every 1.6kilometres. To give an idea, the CO2 omitted on one trip from the UK to India would take 2 trees 99 years to absorb! Extra quote for students to discuss, "One person flying in an airplane for one hour is responsible for the same greenhouse gas emissions as a typical Bangladeshi in a whole year", – Beatrice Schell, European federation for Transport and Environment, November 2001.

9) b) It is much better not to take plastic carrier bags from the supermarket. If you do use them, try to re-use them.

10) b) It is more likely that glass bottles are returned and re-used by the manufacturers. If they are recycled, glass uses less energy than metal.