ECO NEWS

Human beings cannot live without Mother Earth, but the planet can live without humans.

EVO MORALES

OBJECTIVE	Transform daily polluted activities into eco-friendly habits
PRODUCT	Create a local Eco-frienly News



Vocabulary

Sustainability: The practice of using natural resources responsibly so they can support both present and future generations.

Biodiversity: The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.

Ecosystem: A community of living organisms and their physical environment interacting as a system.

Pollution: The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.

Conservation: The protection and preservation of the natural environment and wildlife.

Renewable Energy: The use of natural resources that can be replenished naturally with the passage of time, such as solar or wind energy.

Climate Change: A long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional, and global climates.

Deforestation: The clearing or thinning of forests by humans.

Carbon Footprint: The impact of human activities measured in terms of the amount of greenhouse gases produced.

Recycling: The process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

ACTIVITY 1

NEARPOD

https://app.nearpod.com/?pin=49XSU

ACTIVITY 2

ORAL QUIZ

- Choose one word and define it in your own words.

ACTIVITY 3

PREVIOUS QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by LIFE?
2. Do you believe the human beings are the most important specie in planet Earth? Why?
3. How do you imagine the planet in 20 years?
4. How many trees do you think human beings have cut down?

ACTIVITY 4

Resume

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ACTIVITY 5 TO THINK

1. **Main Message:**
- What is the main message of "A Life on Our Planet"? What does David Attenborough want us to understand about the Earth?
2. **David Attenborough's Story:**
- How does David Attenborough's own life and work make the documentary more interesting and important?
3. **Biodiversity:**
- What examples does the documentary give about animals and plants disappearing? Why is this a big problem?
4. **Climate Change:**
- How does the documentary explain that human actions are causing climate change? What proof does it show?
5. **Nature's Benefits:**
- What are some benefits we get from nature, like clean air and water? How does the documentary show their importance?
6. **Positive Changes:**
- What solutions does the documentary offer to fix environmental problems? Do you think these ideas could work?
7. **Future Impact:**
- How does Attenborough show that our actions today will affect future generations? What feelings does he try to create?
8. **Technology and Society:**
- How can technology and changes in society help solve environmental problems? What examples does the documentary give?
9. **Nature's Connections:**
- What does the documentary say about how all parts of nature are connected? How do these connections affect us?
10. **Taking Action:**
- What actions does Attenborough suggest we take to protect the planet? How could you apply these actions in your own community?

POSSIBLE ANSWERS	TO THINK

Summary and Reflection:

- The central message of "A Life on Our Planet" is that human activities have led to significant environmental degradation, causing climate change, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem collapse. David Attenborough argues that immediate and decisive action is needed to restore balance and protect the Earth for future generations.

Personal Journey:

- David Attenborough shares his experiences and observations as a naturalist over several decades. His personal journey, from witnessing pristine environments to seeing their decline, adds a powerful, emotional layer to the documentary. His firsthand accounts and historical footage make the issues more tangible and urgent.

Biodiversity Loss:

- The documentary provides examples such as the decline of coral reefs, deforestation in the Amazon, and the reduction of wildlife populations. This loss of biodiversity is significant because it destabilizes ecosystems, reduces resilience against environmental changes, and eliminates species that could be crucial for future scientific and medical discoveries.

Climate Change:

- "A Life on Our Planet" explains that human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial agriculture increase greenhouse gas emissions, leading to global warming. The documentary presents scientific data, such as rising temperatures, melting ice caps, and more frequent extreme weather events, to support this connection.

Ecosystem Services:

- Ecosystem services are the benefits that humans derive from natural ecosystems, such as clean air and water, pollination of crops, and climate regulation. The documentary highlights their importance by showing how intact ecosystems support human life, whereas their destruction leads to negative consequences like food insecurity and health problems.

Hopeful Solutions:

- The documentary suggests solutions such as transitioning to renewable energy, protecting and restoring natural habitats, reducing meat consumption, and implementing sustainable farming practices. These solutions are presented as realistic and achievable, given current technological advancements and policy changes in some parts of the world.

Impact on Future Generations:

- Attenborough emphasizes that the environmental practices of today will determine the quality of life for future generations. He invokes emotions by showing the potential bleak future if no action is taken, contrasted with a hopeful vision if humanity adopts sustainable practices. This urgency is meant to inspire immediate change.

Technological and Societal Change:

- Technology plays a crucial role in addressing environmental crises, such as developing renewable energy sources and creating more efficient agricultural methods. Societal changes, like shifting consumption patterns and enacting environmental policies, are also crucial. Examples of successful interventions include reforestation projects and the rapid adoption of solar and wind energy.

Interconnectedness of Nature:

- The documentary illustrates that nature is a complex, interconnected system where the well-being of one part depends on the health of the whole. For instance, the destruction of forests impacts climate regulation, water cycles, and biodiversity. This interconnectedness means that harming one part of the environment can have far-reaching effects.

Call to Action:

- Attenborough urges individuals to reduce their carbon footprint, support conservation efforts, and adopt sustainable lifestyles. He calls on governments to enforce environmental protection laws, invest in renewable energy, and promote sustainable agriculture. Implementing these actions in communities could involve local conservation projects, public awareness campaigns, and advocating for policy changes.

Main Message:

- The main message is that human actions are harming the Earth, causing problems like climate change and loss of animals and plants. David Attenborough wants us to act now to save the planet.

David Attenborough's Story:

- David Attenborough talks about his life and work as a naturalist. His stories make the documentary more interesting and show why we need to care about nature.

Biodiversity:

- The documentary gives examples like coral reefs dying and forests being cut down. This is a big problem because it harms the balance of nature and makes life harder for all living things, including humans.

Climate Change:

- The documentary explains that burning fossil fuels, cutting down trees, and farming are causing climate change. It shows proof like rising temperatures and melting ice.

Nature's Benefits:

- We get clean air, water, food, and more from nature. The documentary shows that without these benefits, our lives would be much harder.

Positive Changes:

- The documentary suggests using renewable energy, protecting forests, eating less meat, and farming sustainably. These ideas could work if we all try to follow them.

Future Impact:

- Attenborough shows that what we do today will affect future generations. He wants us to feel responsible and act now to make sure they have a good future.

Technology and Society:

- Technology like solar power and wind energy, and changes in how we live and consume, can help solve environmental problems. The documentary shows examples like replanting forests and using clean energy.

Nature's Connections:

- The documentary says that all parts of nature are connected. For example, destroying forests affects climate and water cycles. This shows that harming one part of nature can harm everything else, including us.

Taking Action:

- Attenborough suggests we use less energy, support conservation, and live sustainably. In our own communities, we can do things like recycle, plant trees, and support local environmental groups.

ACTIVITY 6	MAKING COMPARISONS

VIDEO:



STRUCTURES

COMPARATIVES

Noun (s) + verb + adjetive (rule) + than + noun

Wetlands + are + wilder + than + cities

RULES

<u>One-Syllable Adjectives</u>

1. **Add "-er"** to the end of the adjective.
   - **Examples:**
     - Tall → Taller
     - Fast → Faster
2. **If the adjective ends in "-e,"** add "-r."
   - **Examples:**
     - Large → Larger
     - Nice → Nicer
3. **If the adjective has a single vowel followed by a single consonant,** double the consonant and add "-er."
   - **Examples:**
     - Big → Bigger
     - Hot → Hotter

Two-Syllable Adjectives

1. **If the adjective ends in "-y,"** change the "-y" to "-i" and add "-er."
    - **Examples:**
        - Happy → Happier
        - Busy → Busier
2. **For other two-syllable adjectives,** use "more" or "less" before the adjective.
    - **Examples:**
        - Careful → More careful / Less careful
        - Modern → More modern / Less modern

Adjectives with Three or More Syllables

1. **Use "more" or "less" before the adjective.**
    - **Examples:**
        - Beautiful → More beautiful / Less beautiful
        - Interesting → More interesting / Less interesting

Irregular Adjectives

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms. Here are a few common ones:

- Good → Better
- Bad → Worse
- Far → Farther
- Little → Less
- Much → More

SUPERLATIVES

Noun (s) + verb + the + superlative adjetive (-est / most) + noun

Wetlands + are + the + most verdant + places

RULES

One-Syllable Adjectives

1. **Add "-est"** to the end of the adjective.
    - **Examples:**
        - Tall → Tallest
        - Fast → Fastest
2. **If the adjective ends in "-e,"** add "-st."
    - **Examples:**
        - Large → Largest
        - Nice → Nicest
3. **If the adjective has a single vowel followed by a single consonant,** double the consonant and add "-est."

- **Examples:**
  - Big → Biggest
  - Hot → Hottest

Two-Syllable Adjectives

1. **If the adjective ends in "-y,"** change the "-y" to "-i" and add "-est."
   - **Examples:**
     - Happy → Happiest
     - Busy → Busiest
2. **For other two-syllable adjectives,** use "most" or "least" before the adjective.
   - **Examples:**
     - Careful → Most careful / Least careful
     - Modern → Most modern / Least modern

Adjectives with Three or More Syllables

1. **Use "most" or "least" before the adjective.**
   - **Examples:**
     - Beautiful → Most beautiful / Least beautiful
     - Interesting → Most interesting / Least interesting

Irregular Adjectives

Some adjectives have irregular superlative forms. Here are a few common ones:

- Good → Best
- Bad → Worst
- Far → Farthest
- Little → Least
- Many → Most

EXCERSISE

- Choose four sentences from the documentary and translate them. Based on them write two compartive and two superlative sentences using the below adjetives. Be ready for reading your creation.



Beautiful - Hermoso/a

Serene - Sereno/a

Majestic - Majestuoso/a

Lush - Exuberante

Verdant - Verde

Tranquil - Tranquilo/a

Picturesque - Pintoresco/a

Pristine - Prístino/a

Rugged - Escarpado/a

Untamed - Salvaje

Breathtaking - Impresionante

Wild - Silvestre, salvaje

Scenic - Escénico/a

Enchanting - Encantador/a

Idyllic - Idílico/a

Diverse - Diverso/a

Flourishing - Floreciente

Abundant - Abundante

Awe-inspiring - Imponente
