



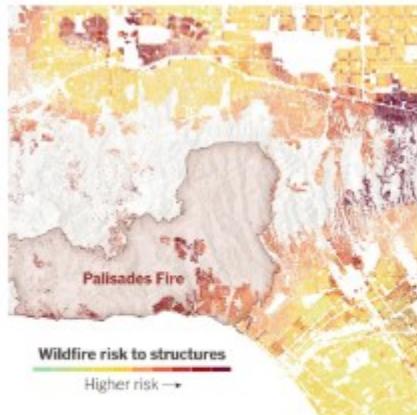
What are some of the  
environmental issues facing  
our planet today?

Be ready to share some of your discussion.

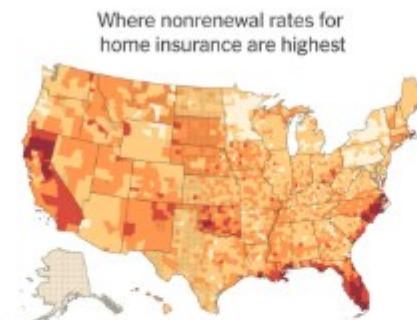
NBC News 24 January 2025



**Much-needed rain forecast for Southern California this weekend**



More Americans Than Ever Are Living in Wildfire Areas. L.A. Is No Exception.



Insurers Are Deserting Homeowners as Climate Shocks Worsen

Explainer

## How Trump's day one orders reveal a White House for big oil

From LNG to drilling in Alaska, here's everything you need to know about Trump's energy and climate executive orders



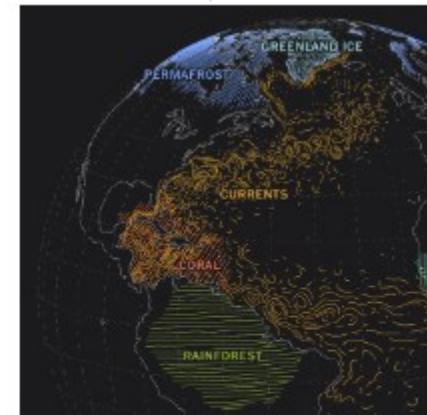
**Paris climate agreement** Trump signs order to withdraw US from Paris climate agreement for second time

**Oil and gas** Trump vows to 'unleash' oil and gas drilling as he rolls back climate rules

**Electric vehicles** Trump revokes Biden order that had set 50% electric vehicles target for 2030



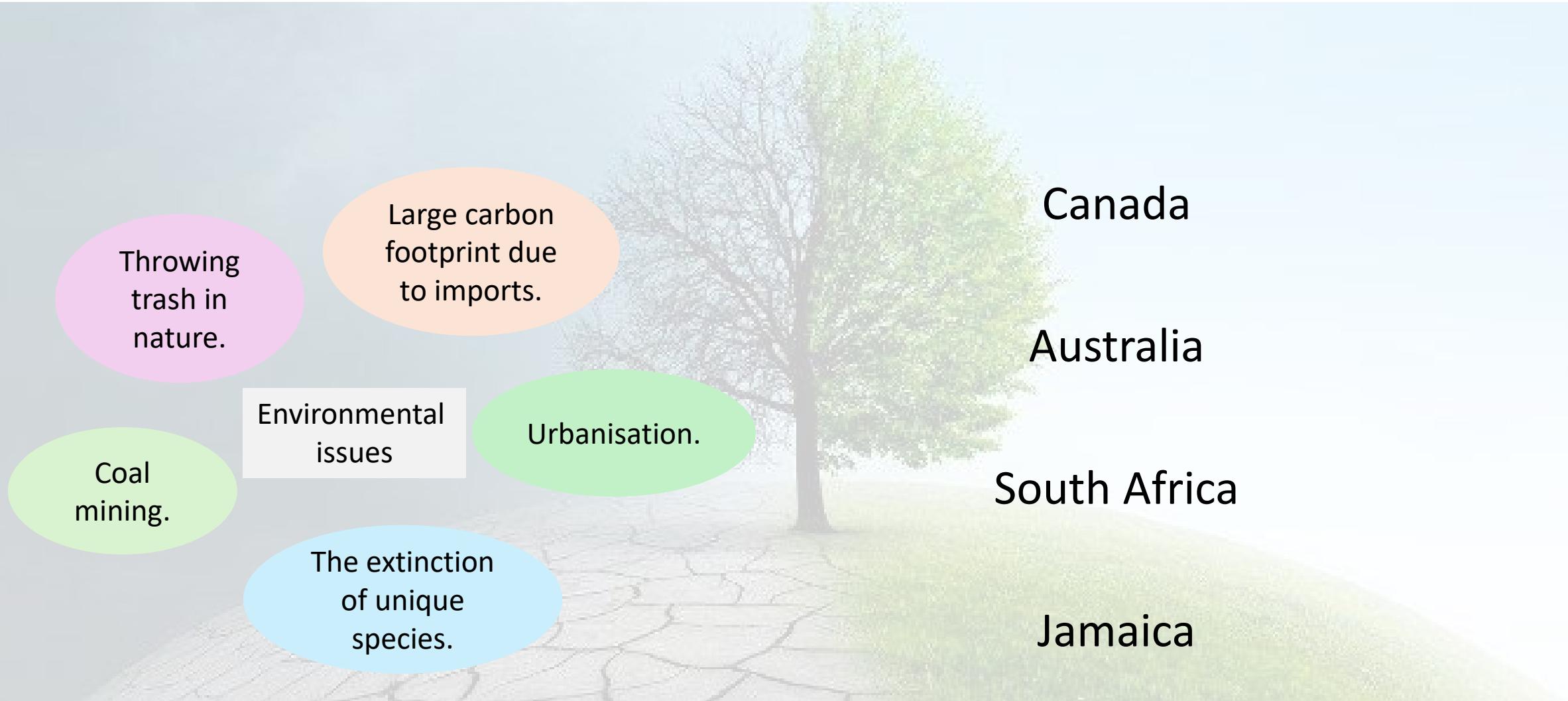
A Climate Change Guide for Kids



How Close Are the Planet's Climate Tipping Points?

New York Times 24 January 2025

# Where do you think each problem occurs?



*Note! Two issues are connected to the same country.*

# Text vocabulary

Throwing trash in nature.

Large carbon footprint due to imports.

Coal mining.

The extinction of unique species.

Urbanisation.

1. *garbage*
2. *wrappers*
3. *carbon footprint*
4. *impact*
5. *priority*
6. *species*
7. *extinct*
8. *evolve*
9. *shantytown*

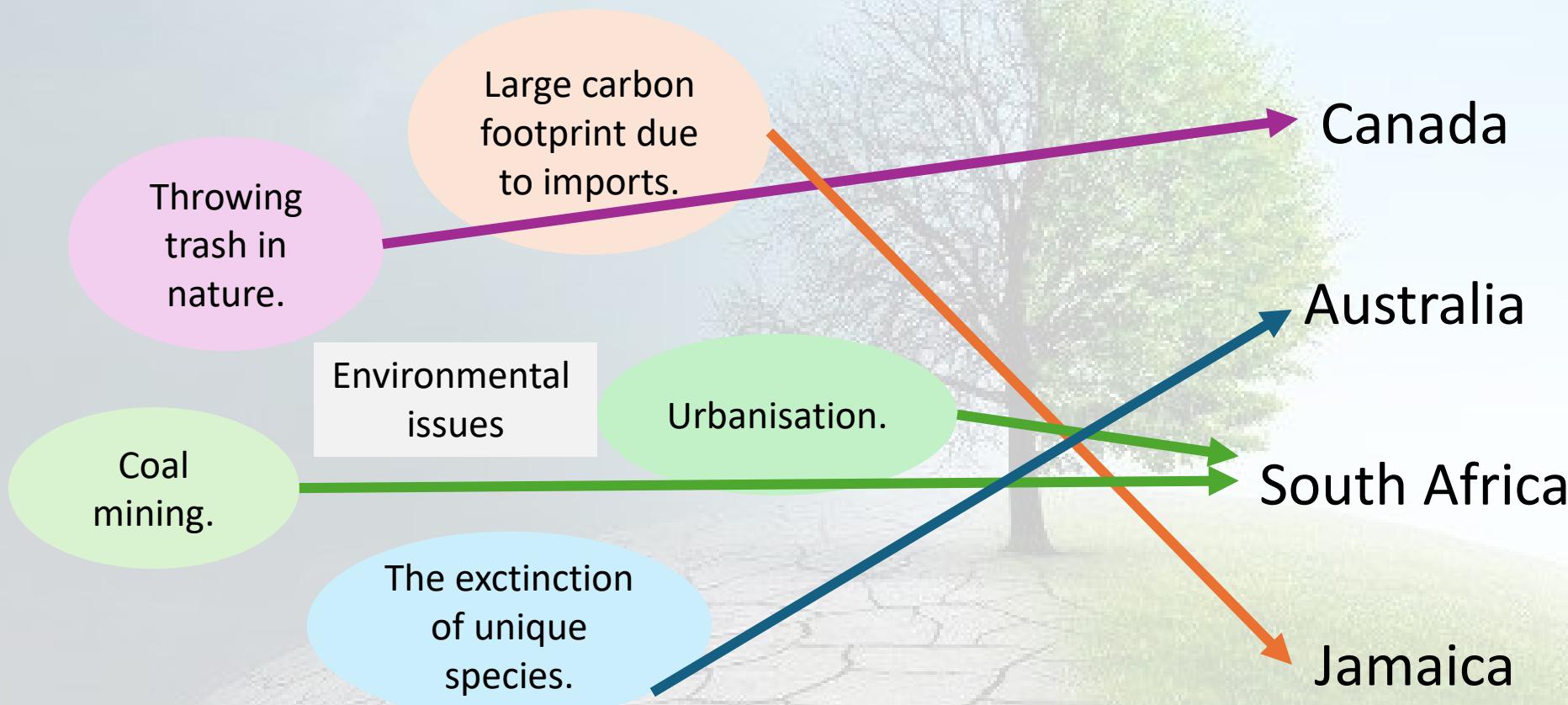
Task:

Discuss the meaning of the following words.

Which environmental issue(s) would you connect each word to?

1. *skräp*
2. *paper, omslag(spapper)*
3. *koldioxidavtryck*
4. *Inverkan, påverkan*
5. *prioritet*
6. *art*
7. *utdöd*
8. *utvecklas*
9. *kåkstad*

# Where does each problem occur?



*Note! Two issues are connected to the same country.*

# Text work



## Page 108 exercise 1

- Are the statements true or false?
- Discuss and make notes!



## Page 108 exercise 2

- Discuss the six items from the text and determine their relevance in the context of the text.
- Pick one of the issues and find out a bit more about it. Write down some notes you can later share with your classmates.

## Page 106 exercise 1 & 2

- Complete the crossword puzzle.
- Explain words to your neighbour.

# Vocabulary work

## Page 107 exercise 3

- Start by taking turns explaining the words in English to your pair.
- Fill in the gaps.
- Write a sentence of your own using the left over word.

## Page 107 exercise 4

- Write five sentences of your own using words from the wordlist on p. 105.
- *Tip: Pick words that are new, tricky or less familiar to you.*

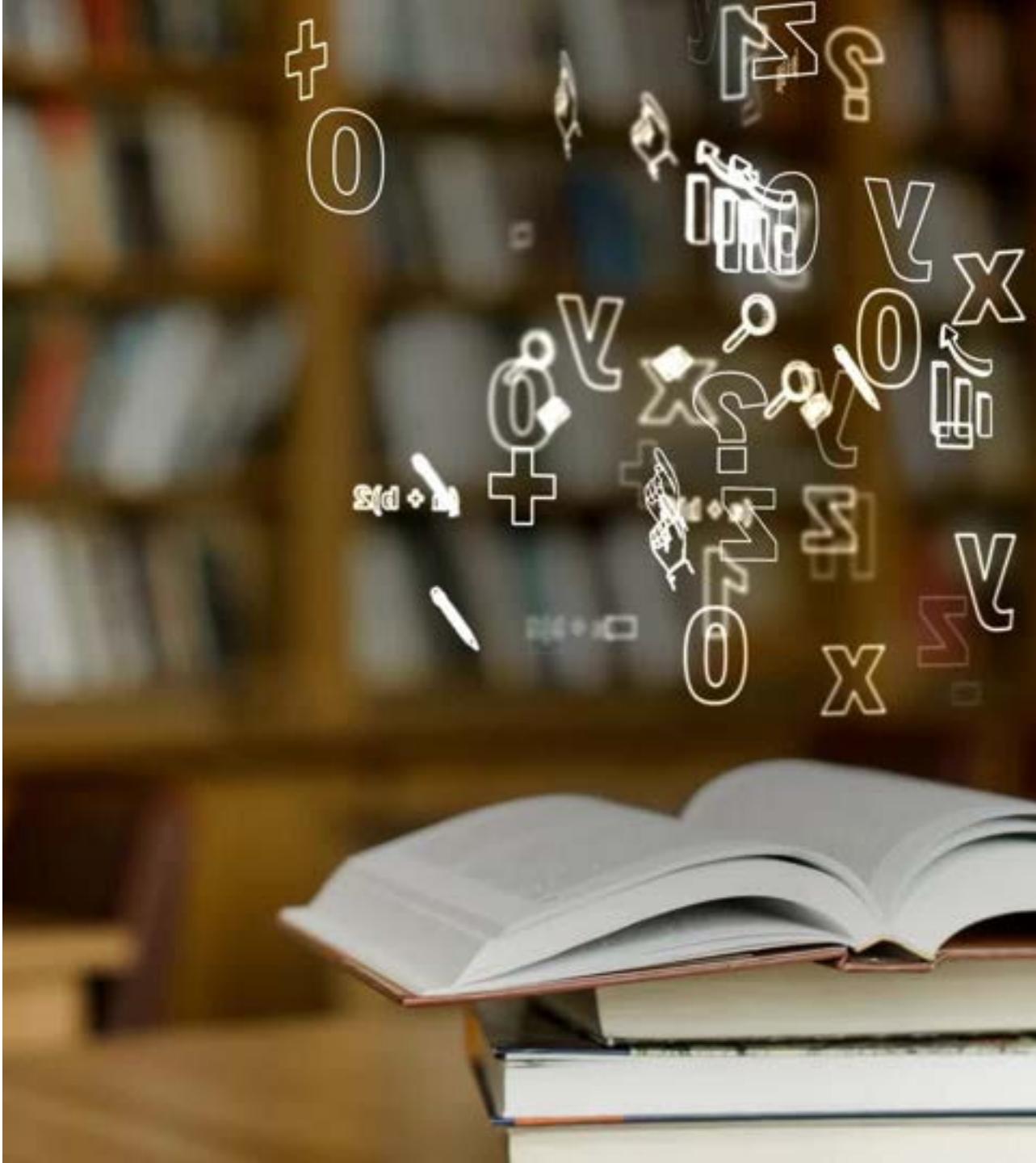
**DIG DEEPER:** go online on your iPad, find a current news article about the environment and read it.

Take a screenshot and put it on the Padlet board.

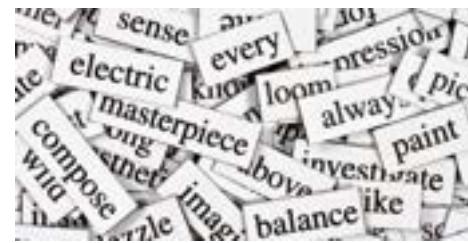
# Homework check

## In pairs/small groups

- Pick one of your sentences from ex. 4 p. 107:
  - ✓ Share the sentence, BUT leave the word from the wordlist out.
  - ✓ Can your pair/group guess the word that's missing from your sentence?
- Share another sentence each to your pair/group.
  - ✓ How similar/different are they?



# What's the word?



Write in your notebook!

1. another word for *litter* or *trash*
2. another word for *marvellous*
3. to harm or vandalise
4. to develop, especially about a species
5. people moving into cities
6. affect, influence

# Translate the word!



Write in your notebook!

7. i synnerhet, särskilt
8. nämna
9. kåkstad
10. omslag, papper

p. 108 ex. 3

With a  
pair:

- Take turns creating sentences of your own using the phrases in exercise 3 p. 108.
- Write down your best two sentences!
- Be ready to share your sentences.

# Good deeds for the environment

If I had a million euros...

I would...

buy an electric car.

I could...

invest in research.

I might...

make our house more  
environmentally friendly.

I wouldn't...

start a campaign for the  
environment.

organize an international  
gathering for young people.

make a documentary.

## What if...?

I **would start** a campaign for the environment, if I **had** a million euros.

**skulle starta**

**hade**

I **would have started** a campaign for the environment, if I **had had** a million euros.

**skulle ha startat**

**hade haft**

# Hur bildas konditionalis?

KONDITALIS 1

would = skulle

could = skulle kunna (kunde)

might = skulle kanske

+ infinitiv  
(grundf.)

KONDITALIS 2

would have = skulle ha

could have = skulle ha kunnat

might have = skulle kanske ha

+ 3:e  
tema-  
formen/  
-ed  
formen

# Konditionalis 1

----

# Konditionalis 2

They **would** invest in research.

*De skulle investera i forskning.*

Could you help me recycle?

*Kunde du hjälpa mig att sortera?*

It **might** be wise to buy an electric car.

*Det skulle kanske vara klokt att köpa en elbil.*

They **would** have invested in research.

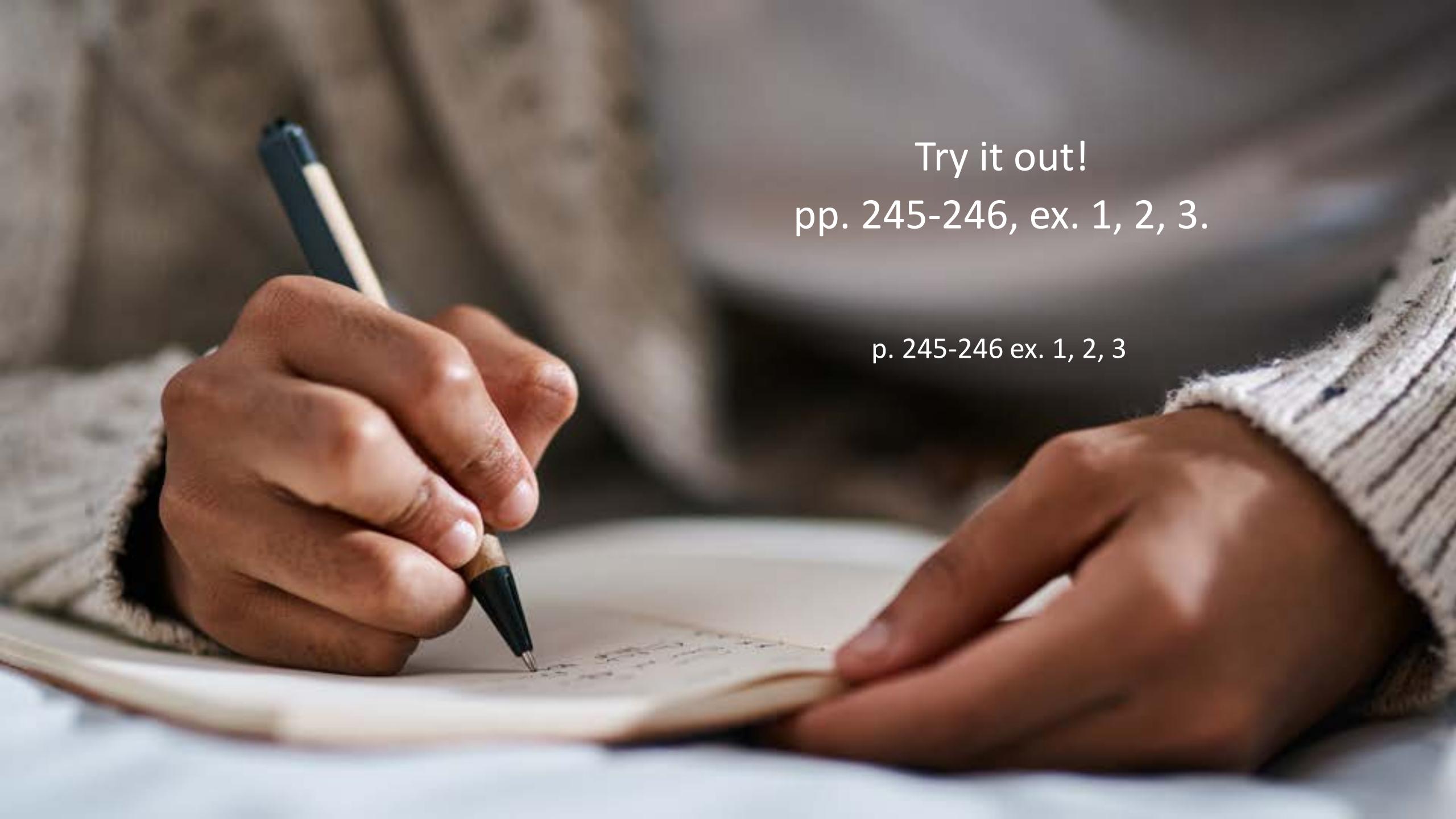
*De skulle ha investerat i forskning.*

Could you have helped me recycle?

*Kunde du ha hjälpt mig att sortera?*

It **might** have been wise to buy an electric car.

*Det skulle kanske ha varit klokt att köpa en elbil.*

A close-up photograph of a person's hands writing in a notebook with a pencil. The hands are positioned as if writing, with one hand holding the pencil and the other resting on the page. The notebook is open, showing two pages of handwriting. The background is blurred, focusing on the hands and the writing process.

Try it out!

pp. 245-246, ex. 1, 2, 3.

p. 245-246 ex. 1, 2, 3

# Video task: Busting eco labels



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nys5TaGGkRk>



“...we are transforming the way the world farms. Through sustainability programs and certification, we are protecting forests, healing the Earth, and partnering with local communities.”



**GREENPEACE**

“Imagine a world where forests flourish and oceans are full of life. Where energy is as clean as a mountain stream. Where everyone has security, dignity and joy. We can't build this future alone, but we can build it together.”



Our mission is to conserve nature and reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth



Four demands

1. Tell the truth.

2. Act now.

3. Strengthen democracy.

4. Just transition.

## NGOs Non-governmental organisations

- independent, typically nonprofit organisations.
- operate outside government control (though they may get a significant funding from government or corporate sources).
- NGOs often focus on humanitarian, environmental or social issues and sometimes lobbying.

# Protecting the environment

Discuss:

A. How can we personally help to protect our planet? What would you advise?

What are some everyday deeds we can do to help the environment?

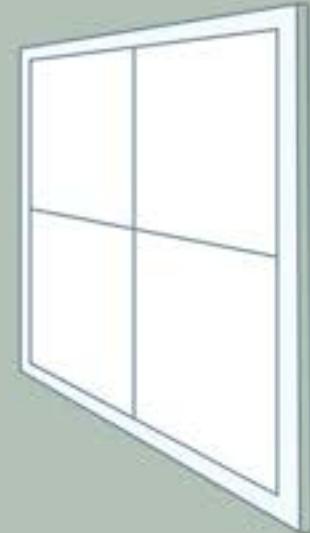
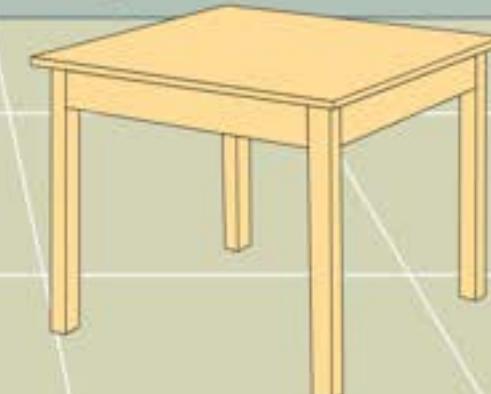
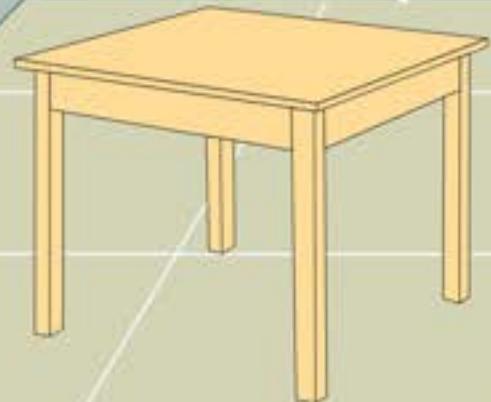
B. What in your opinion are the most serious environmental problems nowadays? Motivate.

C. Where, in your opinion is it safer to live in terms of health – in the town or in the countryside? Motivate.

2,5 min

2,5 min

2,5 min





# Greenwashing

**greenwashing**  
[grēn-wash-ing] /verb

1. Is a term used to describe the marketing tactics used by big-name, fast-fashion companies to advertise their new supposed sustainable lines of clothing.
2. The process of conveying a false impression or providing misleading information about how a company's products are more environmentally sound.

# Listening comprehension vocabulary



Task:

Discuss the meaning of the following words.

Can you translate them? Can you put them into sentences of your own?

1. preservation	1. bevarande, skyddande
2. flood	2. översvämmning
3. drought	3. torka
4. hazard	4. fara, hot
5. sustainability	5. hållbarhet
6. garbage disposal	6. sophantering
7. bin	7. papperskorg
8. origin	8. ursprung
9. demand (e.g. for a product)	9. efterfrågan
10. inconvenient	10. obekvämt
11. sweatshop	11. arbetsplats med svältlöner
12. violate	12. bryta mot

1. A key step to supporting ecological sustainability is to be aware and interested in environmental issues.
2. In Finland, recycling is well-organized, and people are encouraged to separate different types of waste.
3. Finland can easily rely on organic and local food production throughout the year.
4. The demand for cheaper products has improved the quality of goods worldwide.
5. Sweatshops often violate environmental regulations and underpay workers.
6. The text suggests that people should stop buying all products from corporations.

# Vocabulary work

- Study the wordlist on p. 122
- p. 123 ex. 2

## Environmental vocabulary

- Read the words in the green box on p. 126, mark the ones you know (= can translate and/or explain in English, pronounce, and use in a sentence of your own).
- p. 126-127 ex. 1 & 2
- Pick out words that are new or tricky, write 10 sentences of your own using the words (either from p. 126-127 or p. 122).

sustainable development  
solar power = solar energy  
renewable energy  
recycle  
radiation  
preservation  
pollution  
ozone layer  
nuclear waste

natural resources  
greenhouse effect  
global warming  
extinct  
exhaust fumes  
environment  
energy source  
endangered species  
emissions

ecosystem  
ecology  
drought  
climate  
carbon dioxide  
biodiversity  
biodegradable

p. 126

2. Which words are new or tricky? Help each other: discuss definitions, translate.

### Using words from the box:

3. Formulate proper definitions for three of the words.

*Be prepared to share these with the class later!*

4. Formulate three sentences for another three words. Make sure your sentences show the meaning of the word from the box.

Then write your sentences with a gap instead of the word from the box.

*These gap-fill sentences will be given to another group to solve!*

#### Example: **shelter**

*The Adams family live in an area with various severe weather phenomena, therefore they must have a \_\_\_\_\_ in their basement where they can find refuge if a hurricane or tornado hits.*

# What if...?

- I **would start** a campaign for the environment, if I **had** a million euros.
- I **would have started** a campaign for the environment, if I **had had** a million euros.

# What if...?

- I **would start** a campaign for the environment, if I **had** a million euros.
- I **would have started** a campaign for the environment, if I **had had** a million euros.
- I **will start** a campaign for the environment, if I **get** a million euros.



This label demonstrates that a product is a good environmental choice. The \*\*\*\* label, as it is known in Nordic countries, is available for 65 product groups.

The label checks that products fulfill certain criteria using methods such as samples from independent laboratories, certificates and control visits.

This label appears on food packaging and in restaurants and indicates that the product or dish in question is a better nutritional choice. The label is a nutrition claim registered in the EU and is the only symbol in Finland that communicates a product's nutritional quality.

An ethical trade system that offers farmers and workers in developing countries a better deal, and the opportunity to improve their lives and invest in their future.

Products bearing this label must have been manufactured in Finland with a domestic content of at least 50 percent of the self-cost value (€) (including, among other things, costs for raw materials, personnel, and marketing). There is no requirement for the raw materials to be of Finnish origin.

This label may only be awarded to Finnish organic products produced in accordance with the production rules of the Finnish Organic Association. For agricultural products, up to 100 percent of the raw materials must be of domestic origin; for processed products, at least 75 percent.

A food product bearing this label is manufactured and packaged in Finland, using Finnish raw materials. Meat, fish, eggs, and milk—both as such and as ingredients in other foods—are always 100% Finnish. At least 75% of the raw materials in the final product are always of Finnish origin.

Denotes controlled organic production. The official label of the Finnish inspection authorities; owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

A voluntary scheme designed to encourage businesses to market products and services that are kinder to the environment and for European consumers - including public and private purchasers - to easily identify them.

The SAN awards this eco-label to farms (not companies or products). Farmers may apply for certification for all land in production and companies may request that all of their source farms be certified.

Certifies farms for coffee, bananas, cocoa, orange, pineapple, flower and fern farms according to environmental and social standards.

In organic farming, artificial fertilizers and chemical pesticides are not used. Animal feed is mainly produced on the farm itself. It is also important that animals have access to outdoor areas and are able to express their natural behaviors. To label food products as organic, they must contain at least 95 percent organic ingredients, and all stages of production must have been inspected by organic certification bodies.