

# Aula 3

## CLIMATE CHANGES

### **META**

Apresentar algumas situações sobre mudanças climáticas e aquecimento global.

### **OBJETIVOS**

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:  
Ter conhecimento sobre fatores ambientais

### **PRERREQUISITOS**

O aluno deve ter conhecimento prévio de recursos naturais e de energia.

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### INTRODUCTION

Esta aula tem o intuito trazer mais uma temática sobre o Meio Ambiente. Trataremos de outro ponto muito importante que fala sobre mudanças climáticas e o aquecimento global.

A situação do planeta merece atenção e é preciso atuarmos como cuidadores do planeta e não como proprietários dele. O planeta Terra é nossa morada e necessita de nosso carinho, respeito e zelo. Ao cuidarmos do planeta, estamos cuidando não somente de nossa sobrevivência e residência, mas temos a responsabilidade de zelar pela residência das gerações vindouras.

Qual o seu conhecimento sobre aquecimento global?

Quais observações tem feito sobre as mudanças climáticas?



<http://2.bp.blogspot.com>

### TAKE NOTES

Has climate changes altering anything in your life? If yes, what has been happening?

Have you been noticing any changes in climate from the past 20 years? What has been happening?

Have the four seasons been altered? If yes, what have you been noticed?

Which suggestions would you make to the population concerning such problems?

### DISCUSS ABOUT A QUOTATION

Reading the quotation below makes you reflect about your role related to this problem.

1. What's the main trouble concerning global warming?
2. What role does human activity play in the current global warming trend?
3. What can we do right now to slow climate change and make a real difference?

**Useful phrases:**

I'd say...

I'd suggest...

The main trouble ...

The problem concerning...

Speaking about...



<http://www.quotehd.com>

Write a short paragraph expressing your opinion about the quotation and the questions above too.

## FURTHER PRACTICE

A video about Climate Changes will be posted on AVA for further online discussion, but before that how could you finish this sentence? I believe global warming and climate change...\_\_\_\_\_

## GLOBAL WARMING

We Can Stop Global Warming  
By Sen. Bernie Sanders

Scientists now tell us that the crisis of global warming is even worse than their earlier projections. Daily front-page headlines of environmental disasters give an inkling of what we can expect in the future, multiplied many times over: droughts, floods, severe weather disturbances, loss of drinking water and farmland and conflicts over declining natural resources.

Yet the situation is by no means hopeless. Major advances and technological breakthroughs are being made in the United States and throughout the world that are giving us the tools to cut carbon emissions dramatically, break our dependency on fossil fuels and move to energy efficiency and sustainable energy. In fact, the truth rarely uttered in Washington is that with strong governmental leadership the crisis of global warming is not only solvable; it can be done while improving the standard of living of the people of this country and others around the world. And it can be done with the knowledge and technology that we have today; future advances will only make the task easier.

Fonte: [http://www.alternet.org/story/69178/we\\_can\\_stop\\_global\\_warming](http://www.alternet.org/story/69178/we_can_stop_global_warming)

Reflecting about the text above:

1. According to the article, write **True or False**.
  - a. We are not able to avoid the global warming anymore.
  - b. If we really take actions, we can avoid disastrous future.
  - c. Scientists say that the environmental issues are more than they thought
  - d. We should use more fossil fuels instead of sustainable energy
  - e. The situation about global warming is still hopeful
2. Based on the text, answer the following questions.
  - a. Is global warming a fact?
  - b. What are the evidences?
  - c. Is the situation hopeless?
  - d. Can we avoid a disastrous future? How?



<https://thumbs.dreamstime.com>

## WEATHER AND CLIMATE: WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

### VOCABULARY

**Climate:** The average weather conditions in a particular location or region at a particular time of the year. Climate is usually measured over a period of 30 years or more.

**Climate change:** A significant change in the Earth's climate. The Earth is currently getting warmer because people are adding heat-trapping greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. The term "global warming" refers to warmer temperatures, while "climate change" refers to the broader set of changes that go along with warmer temperatures, including changes in weather patterns, the oceans, ice and snow, and ecosystems around the world.

**Global warming:** An increase in temperature near the surface of the Earth. Global warming has occurred in the distant past as the result of natural causes. However, the term is most often used to refer to recent and ongoing warming caused by people's activities. Global warming leads to a bigger set of changes referred to as global climate change.

**Weather:** The condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Some familiar characteristics of the weather include wind, temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, cloudiness, and precipitation. Weather can change from hour to hour, day to day, and season to season.

Fonte: <https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/kids/documents/weather-climate.pdf>

What should we do to reduce global warming? Mark the most appropriate options:

1. ( ) Plant a tree
2. ( ) Use transportation such as, cars, motorcycles.
3. ( ) Recycle glass bottles, newspapers and magazines.
4. ( ) Switch lights off when you're not in the room.
5. ( ) Leave the TV, vídeo, computer on standby mode.
6. ( ) Walk instead of driving.



Fonte: <http://www.clipartbest.com>

**Useful Phrases:**

From what I've learned...

In my opinion...

In fact I don't...

I think / I suppose...

Give your opinion about the following questions. Use your own words:

What is climate change?	
How are we causing climate change?	
What will happen if we don't reduce emissions?	
But isn't the climate always changing?	

### IS IT HOT IN HERE, OR IS IT JUST ME?

Disruptions in climate patterns in the 1990's led to environmental activism. But it may be too late. The year 1999 was the warmest on record, with severe summer heat waver in the United States, China and India. Hit and drought fed wildfires that destroyed forests in Indonesia, Brazil, Spain, Greece and Russia. While it is never possible to attribute any single natural disaster to global warming, the pattern of extreme climatic events is consistent with models of what a warmer world would be like. Scientists are more convinced than ever that the warming is the result of greenhouse gases produced by burning coal, oil and gas. The world warmed 1 degree Fahrenheit in the 20th century. It is projected to be 1.8 to 6.3 degrees warmer still by 2100, according to consensus estimates. But the temperature increase will not be uniform.

Is it hot in here, or is it just me?


Fonte: Newsweek, New York, v. 135, n. 0, p. 60, 3 jan. 2000.

1. (Unibahia) From the text, one can deduce that:
  - a. the globe may get warmer.
  - b. people can learn from nature.
  - c. summer is dreadful in wet regions.
  - d. the effects of droughts are not harmful.
  - e. people are affected by everything on the planet.
2. (Unibahia) The text informs that:
  - a. it's difficult for people to escape from forest fires.
  - b. there were violent storms in the United States, China and India last year.
  - c. scientists are sure that global warming is a consequence of greenhouse gases.
  - d. experts agree that several natural disasters will happen in the world soon.
  - e. heavy rains may become stronger and more frequent in countries such as Brazil, Spain and Greece.



## TAKE NOTES GREEN HOUSE EFFECT

1. What is Green House Effects? Think about your definition.
2. What are greenhouse gases?
3. What is changing and what are the consequences?
4. How do deforestation, burning fossil fuels and population growth contribute to the greenhouse gas problem?

TEXT:	PRACTICE
<p>It isn't just the British who talk about the weather. Climate plays a crucial role in every country, and its most noticeable features come to influence everyday expressions. The varieties of English spoken around the Caribbean illustrate this process in action. In Trinidad, for example, the hot climate has led to such idioms as <i>sun-hot</i> ('midday') and <i>big hot sun</i> ('broad daylight'). Heavy rain comes down <i>bucket-a-drop</i>. The absence of rain has given the language <i>dry weather</i>, used as an adjective when the quality of something is not as it should be: a <i>dry-weather house</i> is one which leaks when it rains; a <i>dry-weather car</i> lets in water; and <i>dry-weather friends</i> are those who are never around when things go wrong (<i>fair-weather friends</i>, people would say in some other parts of the world).</p> <p>Varieties of English are especially influenced by local native languages or by the languages of former colonists. In the Caribbean, words borrowed from French and Spanish are used for many aspects of daily life. Some, such as <i>iguana</i> and <i>armadillo</i>, have become so well known that they have entered international standard English. Others have remained within the Caribbean, such as <i>macommere</i> (from French) for a close female friend, or <i>going pasial</i> (from Spanish) for 'taking a stroll'. Grammar can be affected too. <i>It making hot</i> means 'it's hot', following the grammar of French or Spanish.</p> <p>We always have to be prepared for surprises, as we travel around the English-speaking world, especially if the only dialect we know is standard British or American English. Even the most familiar words can take on a new meaning. What could be more essentially British than <i>tea</i>? But around the Caribbean the word is often used for any hot beverage, so when people want to be more specific we find such expressions as <i>cocoa tea</i> and <i>coffee tea</i>. And if they want to emphasise something, they simply repeat it. Was it raining really hard yesterday? <i>It rain rain</i>. And today? <i>A hot hot hot day</i>.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>Glossary</b></p> <p><b>colonist</b> (noun) – one of the people who establish a colony (= a country that is controlled by another country) or who go to live in it</p> <p><b>crucial</b> (adjective) – extremely important</p> <p><b>idiom</b> (noun) – an expression whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words</p> <p><b>leak</b> – (verb) if something leaks, liquid or gas comes out of it through a hole or crack</p> </div> 
<p>Put the main ideas of the text in the correct order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Caribbean English borrows words from the languages of the people who came to live there from other countries. _____</li> <li>b The weather of a place affects the way language is used there. _____</li> <li>c Sometimes common words can have new meanings. _____</li> <li>d There are many specific expressions for the weather in the Caribbean. _____</li> </ol>	

You are going to give a short presentation in A Guide to the Weather in...( Your country or hometown). Answer the questions and prepare the presentation.

- Are there any particular weather features in your country?
- Do you have different ways of talking about certain kinds of weather in your language (different kinds of rain, snow, hot weather, wind, fog, storms etc)?
- How could you explain these in English?

Fonte: Clandfield, 2011. Global Intermediate Coursebook.

### Useful Phrases:

The weather in... is usually...in the winter/summer months.

We have... seasons

In... we have a special type of Wind/rain/snow called...

On some days it rains/ snow in a special way. It's like... and we call it.

## CONCLUSION

Aquecimento Global, mudanças climáticas, efeito estufa e outros comportamentos apresentados pela natureza tem ocorrido devido a ação do homem.



### SUMMARY

Em suma, passamos por um momento onde a conscientização para a melhora e sobrevivência do planeta merece nossa atenção. O tópico apresentado que está inserido no assunto Meio Ambiente possui relevância com a atualidade e certamente é um assunto que não se esgota.



### SELF-EVALUATION

1. Estou ciente da definição de Climate Change ?
2. Estou exercendo o meu papel para a melhora do planeta?
3. Quais mudanças climáticas tenho observado em meu país?
4. O que aprendi nessa lição?





## NEXT CLASS

Para a próxima aula estudaremos *Gender Equality*

## REFERENCE

CLANDFIELD, Lindsay; BENNE, Rebecca Robb; JEFFRIES, Amanda. **Global: Intermediate coursebook**. Macmillan Education, 2011.  
PALMA, Cortiano, RIGONI e GUEIROS. **Conecte Keys**-Volume único.  
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