

### **SPEAKING- MONOLOGUE- student A**

A solar panel that can generate electricity from falling raindrops has been invented, enabling power to flow even when skies cloud over or the sun has set. Solar power installation is soaring globally thanks to costs plunging 90% in the past decade, making it the cheapest electricity in many parts of the world. But the power output can plummet under grey skies and researchers are working to squeeze even more electricity from panels. So, when raindrops fall on to the layers and then roll off, the friction generates a static electricity charge.

1. Explain to your partner in your own words what you've just read
2. Describe the challenges we face nowadays regarding renewable energies.
3. Make predictions and speculate about what the situation may be like in the future.

### **SPEAKING: MONOLOGUE- student B**

Everyday single-use plastic items such as disposable coffee cups, takeaway boxes and polystyrene packaging could be hit with charges akin to the 5p levy on plastic bags, the government has warned. The chancellor, Phillip Hammond, said: "We must take bold action to become a world leader in tackling the scourge of single-use plastic littering our streets, countryside and coastline." The government has not made any new decisions on what products to impose charges on, but Hammond used his spring statement to launch a call for evidence asking industry, green groups and the public how best to reduce the amount of plastic rubbish.

1. Explain to your partner in your own words what you've just read
2. Describe the challenges we face regarding the use of non biodegradable materials.
3. Make predictions and speculate about what the situation may be like in the future.

### **SPEAKING: INTERACTION**

Climate change may actually benefit some plants by lengthening growing seasons and increasing carbon dioxide. Yet other effects of a warmer world, such as more pests, droughts, and flooding, will be less benign. How will the world adapt? The winners, researchers say, will be farmers who modernize their methods and diversify their fields.

The world will feel different in 2100, when average temperatures will have risen by several degrees. If we can't find ways to turn down the heat, we'll find ways to adapt to it. Vegetation-rich green roofs can mitigate this urban heat-island effect, lowering the temperature by more than 5°F on the hottest days

Climate change isn't just bad for the planet's health—it's bad for people's too. Effects will vary by age, gender, geography, and socioeconomic status—and so will remedies. A recent international study in the Lancet says that many more people will be exposed to extreme weather events over the next century than previously thought—"a potentially catastrophic risk to human health" that could undo 50 years of global health gains.

- Talk to each other about how this three statements represent different challenges we face regarding global warming
- Then decide together which is the most important one.