

People and nature

- Vocabulary input:**
- climate:** temperature- teplota, humidity- vlhkosť, atmospheric pressure- atmosférický tlak, wind- vietor, rainfall- zrážky
- weather:** bright and clear day- jasný deň, warm- teplý, hot (heat)- horúci (teplo), the sun shines- slnko svieti, sunny intervals- slnečné intervaly, the sun rises/sets- slnko vychádza/zapadá, rain (drizzle- dážď (mrholenie), light showers- mierne dažde, it rains cats and dogs- prší ako z krhly, it pours- leje, light/heavy rain- slabý/silný dážď, it rains heavily- výdatne prší), rainbow- dúha, thunderstorms- búrky, lightning- blesk, dew- rosa, breeze- vánok, cold wind blows- fúka studený vietor, Indian summer- Babie leto, foggy- hmlistý, misty- hmlistý, muddy- zablatené, damp- vlhké, cold- studené, cool- chladné, chilly- chladný, frosty (to freeze)- mrazivé (zmraziť), icy- ľadový, snowy- zasnežený, nasty- odporný, gloomy- pochmúrny, unpleasant- nepríjemný, piles of snow- hromady snehu, thaw- rozmrazovanie, slush- čľapkanica, it sleets- sneží, it hails- krupobitie, temperature rises/drops- teplota stúpa/klesá
- seasons:** spring- jar (nature awakens- príroda sa prebúdzá, trees blossom- stormy kvitnú, flowers bloom- kvety kvitnú), summer- leto (ripe fruit and vegetables are collected and bottled- zrelé ovocie a zelenina sa zberajú a plnia do fľaš, harvest- úrody, crop- plodiny), autumn- jeseň (tree leaves turn yellow- listy stromov žltnú, trees shed leaves- stormy zhadzujú listy, flocks of birds move south- krdle vtákov sa presúvajú na juh), winter- zima (lakes and rivers freeze- jazerá a rieky zamrzajú, icicles hang from the roofs- zo striech padajú cencúle, snow melts and turns into slush- sneh sa topí a mení sa na kašu, slippery roads- šmyklivé cesty)
- environmental issues:** **pollution of water**- znečistenie vody: polluted water- znečistená voda, factories- továrne, chemical waste- chemický odpad, industrial and city waste- priemyselný a komunálny odpad
pollution of soil- znečistenie pôdy: farmers- poľnohospodári, pesticides- pesticídy, fertilisers- hnojivá
pollution of air- znečistenie vzduchu: carbon dioxide- oxid uhličitý, lead- olovo, radioactive particles- rádioaktívne častice, exhaust fumes- výfukové plyny, greenhouse effect- skleníkový efekt
acid rain- kyslé dažde: sulphuric acid in the clouds- kyselina sírová v oblakoch, infertile soil- neúrodná pôda, destruction of

tropical rain forest- ničenie tropických dažďových pralesov
destruction of the ozon layer- ničenie ozónovej vrstvy: **aerosol sprays**- aerosólové spreje (**CFCs chlorofluorocarbons**- chloroflorované uhlovodíky)
global warming- globálne otepľovanie: **increase temperature**- zvýšenie teploty, **melting of mountain glaciers**- topenie horských ľadovcov, **the rising of the sea level**- zvyšovanie morskej hladiny, **floods**- záplavy, **precipitation**- zrážky, **evaporation**- vyparovanie, **intense rainstorms**- intenzívne dažďové búrky, **dry soil**- suchá pôda
disappearance of animal and plant species- miznutie živočíšnych a rastlinných druhov: **The Red List of Threatened Species**- Červený zoznam ohrozených druhov, **extinction risk**- riziko vyhynutia, **in danger**- v nebezpečenstve
natural disasters- prírodné katastrofy: **earthquakes**- zemetrasenia, **fire**- požiar, **droughts**- suchá, **volcanic eruptions**- sopečné erupcie, **tornadoes**- tornáda, **hurricanes**- hurikány, **floods**- záplavy, **tsunami waves**- vlny tsunami, **avalanches**- lavíny
devastation- devastácia, **damage**- poškodenie, **destroy**- zničiť, **degradation**- degradácia, **collapse**- zrútenie, **victims**- obeť, **survivors**- tí, ktorí prežili, **rescuers**- záchranári, **volunteers**- dobrovoľníci, **humanitarian aid**- humanitárna pomoc, **pollution**- znečistenie, **starvation**- hladovanie, **famine**- hladomor, **illiteracy**- negramotnosť, **lack of food and energy sources**- nedostatok potravín a zdrojov energie

solutions: **energy sources**- zdroje energie: (**fossil fuels**- fosílna palivá, **nuclear energy**- jadrová energia, **geothermal energy**- geotermálna energia, **solar energy**- slnečná energia, **hydroelectric energy**- vodná energia, **tidal power**- energia prílivu a odlivu, **wind power**- veterná energia)
reduction waste model- model znižovania množstva odpadu: **reduce – reuse – recycle**- znížiť - opätovne použiť – recyklovať, **sewage treatment plants**- čističky odpadových vôd
education/organizations/government- vzdelávanie /organizácie/vláda: **warnings**- upozornenia, **publicity**- reklama, **mass campaigns**- hromadné kampane, **clean air acts**- zákony o čistote ovzdušia, **water pollution acts and endangered species acts**- zákony o znečistení vody a zákony o ohrozených druhoch, **Greenpeace**- Greenpeace, **World Wildlife Fund**- Svetový fond na ochranu prírody, **Friends of the Earth**- Priatelia Zeme
forbidden/banned/not allowed to- zakázané /zakázané/ nepovolené: **use DDT**- používať Dichlórdifenyltrichlóretán, **phosphates in soap**- fosforečnany v mydle, **ozone-destroying chemicals in aerosol sprays**- chemikálie ničiace ozónovú vrstvu v aerosólových sprejoch, **emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases**- emisie oxidu uhličitého a iných skleníkových plynov

Topic:

1. Give brief information about the course of the year, changes in nature-

Between weather and climate is a difference- climate is the characteristic condition of the atmosphere and it lasts long time – it is a long-term weather of that area and weather is a short-term condition of the air at a particular place and time.

There are 5 types of climate – moist tropical climates, dry climates, humid middle latitude climates, continental climates, cold climates.

- 1.) Moist tropical climates: are characterized by their high temperatures during the whole year and by a large amount of rain
- 2.) Dry climates: are known for their little rain and a huge daily temperature range
- 3.) Humid middle latitude climates: have warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters
- 4.) Continental climates: are found in the interior lands, seasonal temperatures are different, total precipitation is not very high
- 5.) Cold climates: in areas with permanent ice

Slovakia has a continental climate with 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter.

1.) SPRING- Spring begins on 21st March. March, April, and May are spring months. It is a very nice season. The weather is fine, it is warm. The temperatures are about 10-15°C, nights get shorter and days get longer. There are many green flowering trees everywhere. Sometimes it rains, but as usual the sun shines brightly. For spring is characteristic that nature awakes from winter sleep, snow melts. The flowers blossom, for example snowdrops. A lot of people feel „spring tiredness“.

2.) SUMMER- June 21st is the date when summer begins. June, July and August are summer months. Schoolchildren have two months holidays and a lot of people set on journeys and take holidays. The temperature rises to 25 degrees and more, sky is clear and bright, there is a lot of sunshine, no wind blows and sometimes we suffer from heat, which means the weather is sultry, hot and dry. Summer rains often come in the form of a storm. Then there is a crash of thunder and flash of lightning and heavy downpour. Summer is the time for relaxing and traveling, so we can do a lot of activities such as swimming, doing sports, sunbathing and others...

3.) AUTUMN- The autumn is usually colder than summer with foggy mornings, it starts on the 23rd September. September, October and November are autumn months. We can still enjoy a few fine days of Indian summer. Autumn used to be the rainiest season and nature is preparing for the winter, so it is the time of gathering fruit like apples and pears. The leaves of maples, beeches, birches, oaks and ashes are changing to red, yellow, orange or brown. We can feel in the air that winter is coming.

4.) WINTER- Winter comes on 21st December and it is the coldest season of the year. December, January and February are winter months. The days are short and the nights are long. Everything is usually covered by snow and ice, animals and plants are hibernating, Children enjoy throwing snowballs, making snowmen, they sledging, skiing or skating on frozen lakes. The temperature sometimes drops to 20°C below to zero

I prefer summer to the other seasons because I like warm weather, sun, clear sky, water... I admire swimming, sunbathing and doing sports on the fresh air. I do not like winter because I hate frost and very cold weather

2. Describe flora and fauna, mention wild animals, domestic animals, pets.

Animals in zoos-

To nature belong – animals (fauna), flowers and trees (flora)

In nature live wild animals. They are freely. Some of them live on the ground = antelope, deer, reindeer, camel, dromedary, hedgehog, guinea pig, marmot, mouse, rat, fox, zebra, elephant, giraffe, hare, buffalo, bison. Or some of them live in the water = seal, whale, dolphin. Some of wild animals are dangerous. For example = lion, tiger bear, hippopotamus, leopard, jaguar, gorilla... Many people keep animals called domestic animals = horse, donkey, cow, sheep, chicken, pig, goat, rabbit, bull, duck, goose, turkey, peacock. The most common domestic animals are dogs and cats. They are out pets. A pet, or companion animal, is an animal kept primarily for a person's company or entertainment rather than as a working animal, livestock, or a laboratory animal.

Zoo is a place where we can see interesting animals, which live in another part of world or dangerous animals. Very popular are tigers, bears, crocodile and many species of snakes and other reptiles. In my opinion these animals live like in prison. They live in cages and they cannot move freely.

We know several species of plants. For example = roses, daisies, lilies, sunflowers, tulips, orchids...deciduous trees are = oak, willow, elm, birch, chestnut tree, beech and others... coniferous trees are = cedar, pine, fir, spruce, yew...fruit trees = apple, pear, plum, cherry...

3. Talk about pollution and other ecological problems (the ozone hole, acid rain, global warming, deforestation)-

The environment means surroundings in which people, animals and plants develop and exist.

Civilization has brought many people advantages but its product also pollute and damage the environment in which we live. The most serious ecological problems of today are the

pollution of air, water, and soil, the destruction of ecosystem, disappearance of many species of animal and plants, the weather changes, acid rain, the warming up of the Earth's surface, the destruction of tropical rain forests and breaking of the ozone layer.

Our life is dependent on 3 elements- the air, the water and the land.

a) Air pollution- it is the biggest problem in big cities where there are many factories and a lot of traffic- it is caused by smoke, dust, emissions, exhaust fumes- it later causes the acid rain and the greenhouse gases.

Acid rain- chemicals mix with water in clouds and make acid rain which damages buildings, kills trees and pollutes the soil.

b) Water pollution- it is caused by the households and agriculture- we use detergents, fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals. The water pollution can also be caused by big cargo ships and tankers- they can cause a catastrophe- for example the oil can get into ocean and kill fish and plants in the ocean

c) Soil/land pollution- it can be contaminated by chemicals or by individuals- we throw out our rubbish and so on.

The main problem is caused by the greenhouse gases- they influence the greenhouse effect and cause the global warming.

Global warming causes big changes on the Earth: the temperature of the atmosphere rises, the level of the oceans rises, the glaciers melt which may cause floods, the number of very hot days increase- this has an effect on the climate changes and the changes in the ecosystem = these changes can affect people's health because we will have to change food and we have health problems

Deforestation- a process of destroying forest for firewood and building materials

Holes in the ozone layer- they are caused by the damage of the ozone layer by chemicals, especially CFCs, and when holes appear in the ozone layer, harmful light from sun reaches the Earth

4. List natural disasters and analyze their effect on people's lives

Many countries have recently been hit by different nature disasters: earthquake, fire, droughts, volcanoes, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, tsunami waves.

Earthquake: Vibration produced inside the earth. This moving of earth plate can destroy all buildings and kill many people (Indonesia, Sumatra, China, Japan, India, Thailand, Sri Lanka)

Hurricanes: It's a hot air which moves with unbelievable speed and destroy everything what is in his way. The greatest storms on earth.

Floods- Mild water which occurs when in country are a lot of rains. The level of water rises and rises, then rivers get out of their way and this water can destroy houses, gardens and everything what is near the river.

Greenhouse effect- because of pollution these are more and more gases in the atmosphere and temperatures get higher (ice on poles will begin to melt, level of the sea will rise- floods

5. Define ecology, discuss about environment and its protection.

The environment means the surroundings in which people, animals and plants develop and exist.

Ecology is relationship between living beings and their environment.

If the destruction of environment continues, then life on this planet will be endangered.

People, animals, birds and plants cannot exist without air, water and soil.

People have intelligence and the means to solve ecological problems and save this planet for future generations. The most famous environmental organization is Greenpeace

Environmentalists point to the most serious ecological problems and try to give their warnings the greatest publicity.

- The use of the pesticide called DDT was banned all over the world.
- Catalytic converters and unleaded petrol in cars are compulsory in many countries.
- Most countries have agreed to stop using ozon-destroying chemicals in aerosol sprays

6. How do you protect the nature?

To protect nature, I use my car more efficiently-for example, four people can travel together in one car instead of driving four cars to school- I also use unleaded petrol and catalytic converters.

I also sometimes change travelling in a car or bus for riding a bicycle or walking.

I save electricity by turning off lights, TV, computer when I don't need them.

I save water by stopping the water taps from dripping.

I plant trees because it is a good way to reduce the greenhouse gases because they absorb the carbon dioxide and produce oxygen.

I reduce, recycle and separate: cans, bottles, plastic bags, newspaper

I am try to buy environmentally friendly products and green product- they are marked by a special mark- 3 arrows that make a circle.

I would like to use only alternative energy sources in the future. For example: geothermal energy, wind energy, water energy and solar energy.

Things you can do

- Keep small area of land clean of litter
- Recycle glass, plastic, paper, aluminium cans
- Clean up lakes and rivers in your area
- Use less energy and water
- Use public transportation
- Compose – recycle organic trash
- Plant a tree or a garden because it improves air quality
- Choose recyclable products

Simulation:

My dear friend, our journey through life is filled with small decisions that collectively shape the world around us. One such decision, seemingly trivial, yet incredibly impactful, is waste sorting. I know it might not be the most exciting topic for everyone, but bear with me because the smallest actions can make the biggest differences.

When we toss our waste into a bin without considering where it goes, we contribute to a cycle that harms our environment and depletes valuable resources. By taking a moment to sort our waste – separating recyclables from non-recyclables – we play a crucial role in conserving energy and reducing the burden on our planet.

Imagine, if each one of us committed to waste sorting, how much energy we could save collectively. It's not just about the act itself, but the ripple effect it creates. Your simple choice today can inspire others around you to do the same, creating a positive chain reaction that benefits us all.

We live in a world where energy conservation is more critical than ever. Sorting waste not only reduces the strain on landfills but also helps in the efficient recycling of materials. This, in turn, cuts down the need for the energy-intensive process of manufacturing new products from raw materials. So, by sorting your waste, you're not just making a personal contribution – you're becoming a part of a broader movement towards sustainability and environmental responsibility.

In the woods, some individuals display irresponsible behavior by littering and leaving behind garbage, disrupting the natural environment and harming wildlife. Instances of illegal logging and deforestation further contribute to the degradation of these vital ecosystems. Additionally, some people engage in destructive activities such as vandalism

and graffiti on trees and rocks, compromising the serenity of the natural surroundings. Unauthorized camping and campfires pose a threat to both the forest and safety regulations, increasing the risk of wildfires. Off-road vehicle use can result in soil erosion, damaging the delicate balance of the forest floor and negatively impacting the biodiversity of the area.