CLASSE DE 1ère
ANGLAIS

CÔTE D'IVOIRE – ÉCOLE NUMÉRIQUE



UNIT 2 : NATURAL RESOURCES

Lesson type: Reading

Source: **Renewable and non-renewable resources (P.E.)**

http/www.eschooltoday.com/natural-resources/what-is-a-natural-resource.html. adapted

LEAD – IN

Discuss the question below in groups.

People say "Cote d'Ivoire is a rich country". What makes it rich?

LEARNING CONTEXT

In order to write an article about the different resources on our planet, the students of 1ere of Lycée Moderne Abobo 1 are reading a text about natural resources.

LESSON CONTENT

Language function	Grammar point / structure	Vocabulary
Using the passive	Subject + is / are/ + Past Participle +……. Timber **is used** to produce wood.	Survive, consumed, taken away, flood, raw material, renewable, care, offsprings

A- VOCABULARY

To survive: to continue to live especially after being in a difficult situation
To consume: to use fuel, energy or time in large quantities.
To take away: To remove
Flood: inundation
Raw material: Resources in a natural state
Renewable: that can be produced as quickly as it is used
Care: protection
Offspring: the young of an animal

B- LANGUAGE FUNCTION *Using the Passive*

Factories use timber to produce wood.
Wood is used to produce timber.
Households can now use solar energy to lighten their homes.
Solar energy can be used to lighten homes.

EXERCISE 1: ***Complete the sentences with these words*: offspring, renewable, consumes, survived, take away, raw materials,** and **care.**

1. None of the animals that lived in that sacred forest……poaching. They have all been killed.
2. This car has become too old. It ……too much fuel and pollutes the air.
3. In an ecosystem, when you ……one element, the other elements are in danger of disappearing.
4. The Democratic Republic of Congo is a country which is rich in …… like gold, diamond, cobalt, etc.
5. Animals are an example of …… natural resources, but taking good …….. of them and their ……..is important.
6. After the rain, most of the rare species of plants that were here were destroyed by the…….

EXERCISE 2: ***Rewrite the following sentences starting by the underlined words.***

Example: 1- Water from rivers is used to make electricity.

1- We use water from rivers to make electricity.
2- They kill whales to produce lipsticks.
3- He hunts elephants for their tusks.
4- We can find petrol in fossils.
5- They pollute air with exhaust fumes.
6- Factories pour chemicals into rivers.
7- Developing countries export raw materials.

ACTIVITY 1 *Read the text below very quickly and say if this statement is true* (T) *or false* (F).

This text is about different forms of natural resources. ……

TEXT

Renewable and non-renewable resources

Ever since the earth was inhabited, humans and other life forms have depended on things that exist freely in nature to survive. These things include water (seas and fresh water), land, soils, rocks, forests (vegetation), animals (including fish), fossil fuels and minerals. They are called Natural Resources and are the basis of life on earth.

Natural resources are all connected in a way. Therefore, if one is taken away, it will affect the supply or quality of all others. For example, if water is eliminated from an area, the vegetation, soils, animals and even the air in that area will be affected negatively.

Natural resources can be consumed directly or indirectly. For instance, humans depend directly on forests for food, biomass, health, recreation and increased living comfort. Indirectly forests act as climate control, flood control, storm protection and nutrient cycling. Sometimes, natural resources can be used as raw materials to produce something.

Transformation is a 'key word' in the relation between humans and natural resources. For instance, we can use a tree from the forest to produce timber. The timber is then used to produce wood for furniture or pulp for paper and paper products. In this scenario, the tree is the raw material.

Every item in your home was made from a raw material that came from a natural resource. The

tea mug, electricity at home, bread, clothes, you name them: each of them came from a natural resource. Natural resources come in many forms. It may be a solid, liquid or gas. It may also be organic or inorganic. It may also be metallic or non-metallic. It may be renewable or non-renewable.

Renewable resources are those that are constantly available (like water) or can be reasonably replaced or recovered, like vegetative lands. Animals are also renewable because with a bit of care, they can reproduce offsprings to replace adult animals.

Non-renewable resources are those that cannot easily be replaced once they are destroyed. Examples include fossil fuels.

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ACTIVITY 2 **VOCABULARY**

Read the text and match each of the words or groups of words in column A with its meaning in column B. One meaning in column B is not concerned. Write your answers like in the example.

Example: 1- i-that we can use without paying.

	Column A	**Column B**
1-	freely (L2)	a-oceans
2-	survive (L2)	b-used
3-	taken away (L5)	c-replaceable
4-	consumed (L8)	d-attention
5-	flood (L10)	e-live
6-	raw material (L14-15)	f-descendants
7-	renewable (L21)	g-eliminated
8-	care (L23)	h-that we can use without paying.
9-	offsprings (L23)	i- crude
		j-inundation

ACTIVITY 3 *Answer these questions about the text. Start your answers by the words you are given at the beginning of each sentence. The first sentence has been done for you as an example*:

1.What do people call things like forests, animals and land?

They are called natural resources.

2. What happens when we eliminate water from an area?

When water ……..

3. How can people consume natural resources?

Natural resources……

4. Can we transform natural resources to produce something else? What do we use natural resources as in that case?

Yes, they ……..

In that case, they ……

5. What do industries use to produce wood for furniture or paper?

What…….

6. What is the difference between renewable resources and non – renewable resources?

Renewable resources……..

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

On the occasion of the World Environment Day, you are asked to submit an article for your English club magazine about natural resources. In the article ,

- Say what natural resources are;
- List the different types of resources we have on our planet;
- Explain why we should preserve our natural resources.
  (15 lines maximum)

HOMEWORK

Many hectares of forest in Ivory Coast have been destroyed. The situation is so serious that on the Environment Day, you have decided to write an article to be published in an international English Magazine about the preservation of forests in Ivory Coast to raise public awareness. In your article,

- Mention the reasons why these forests are destroyed
- Give some consequences of that forest destruction
- Suggest some solutions to help preserve the remaining forests.

(20 lines)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/grammar/future-tenses/renewables-v-non-renewables/98175