





### OVERVIEW:

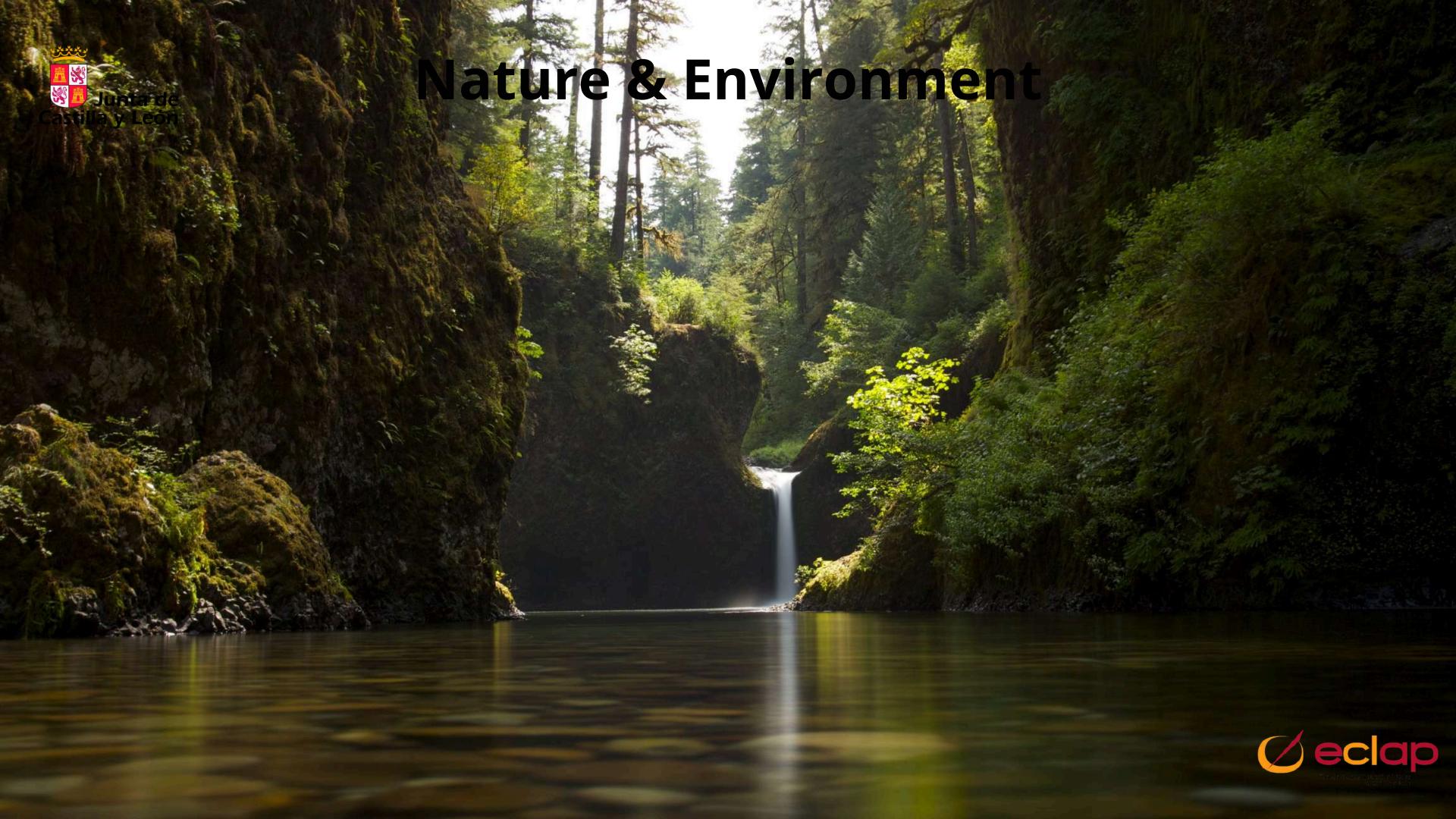
- 1. Relevante Expressions, Verbs & Vocabulary (REVV!)
- 2. Important Grammar: Modal Verbs for Deduction
- 3. Precise Pronunciation: silent letters
- 4. F.A.C.E. = False Friends & Avoiding Common Errors!
- 5. Most common questions Can you answer them?





















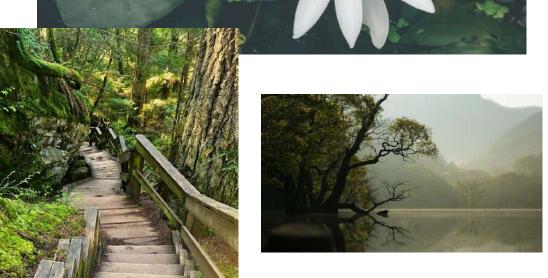


















"Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better."

— Albert Einstein

Mire profundamente la naturaleza y entonces comprenderá todo mejor.



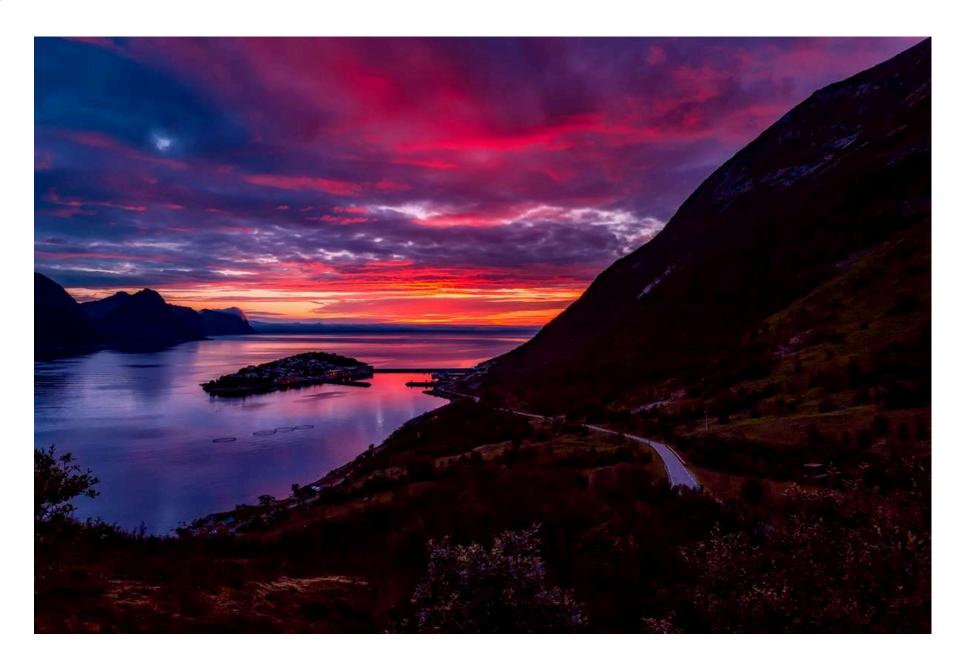




"Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads."

Henry DavidThoreau

El cielo está tanto bajo nuestros pies como sobre nuestras cabezas.



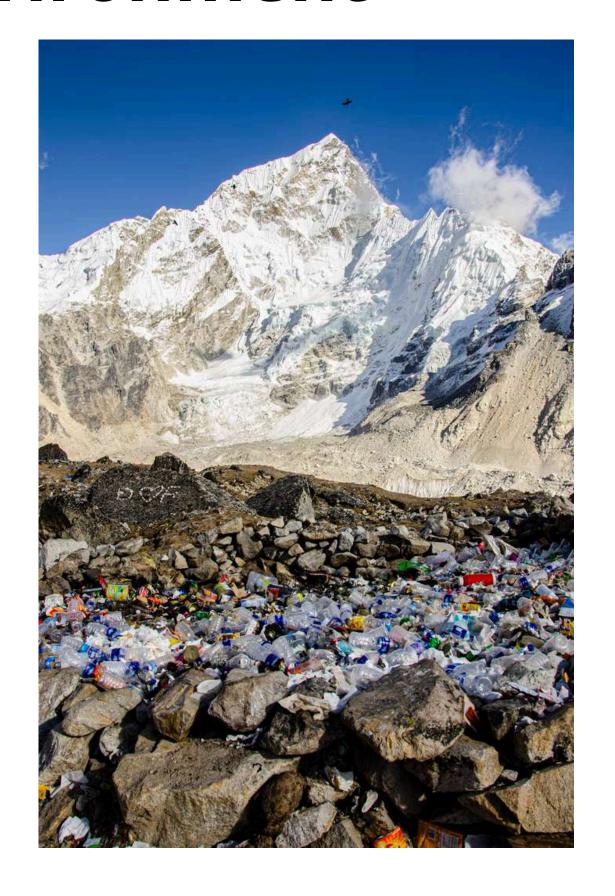




"We don't inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children."

Native American proverb

No heredamos la tierra de nuestros antepasados, la tomamos prestada de nuestros hijos.























## "Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better."

— Albert Einstein

Mire profundamente la naturaleza y entonces comprenderá todo mejor.





### Nature & Environment Nature

The outdoors Al aire libre

Country

País

Country/Countryside

Campo

In the mountains

En las montañas

Flora and fauna

Flora y fauna

Wildlife /wild animals

Vida silvestre/animales salvajes

**Domesticated animals** Animales domesticados





# Nature & Environment Nature - Flora

Jungle Selva

Rainforest Selva

Forest Bosque

Woodland /Woods Bosque /Bosques

Alpine forests Bosques alpinos

**Tundra** Tundra

**Meadow** Prado

Field Campo

**Prairie** Pradera

Savanna Sabana

**Desert** Desierto

Beach Playa

Reef Arrecife

**Coral** Coral































## Nature & Environment Activities done in nature

VERBS: We...

go walking salir a caminar

go hiking hacer senderismo

go trekking hacer trekking

go mountain biking ir en bicicleta de montaña

go climbing ir a escalar

go camping ir de camping

go skiing (downhill, Nordic) ir a esquiar (alpino, nórdico)

go kayaking/canoeing hacer kayak/canoa

go boating navegar

go sailing ir a navegar

go diving ir a bucear

go snorkeling hacer snorkel





## Nature & Environment Geological places

**Continents (7)** Continentes (6)

Volcano Volcán

Mountains (in the mountains) Montañas (en las montañas)

Mountain range cordillera

**Glacier** Glaciar

Hills Sierras, colinas, montañas pequeñas

Peak Cima

Valley Valle

**Canyon** Cañón

**Steppe** Estepa

Plain Plano

Cave Cueva

**Cliff** Acantilado

Coast Costa

Island Isla





# Nature & Environment NATURE - Bodies of water

**Stream** Arroyo

Creek Arroyo

River Río

Hot springs / Geyser Aguas termales / Géiser

Waterfall Cascada

Wetlands Humedales

**Swamp** Pantano

**Lake** Lago

**Lagoon** Laguna

Bay Bahía

**Sea** Mar

Ocean Océano

**Aquifer** Acuifero





# Nature & Environment ENVIRONMENT- Basic terms

**Environment** Ambiente

**Ecosystem** Ecosistema

**Biodiversity** Biodiversidad

**Habitat** Hábitat

Natural resources Recursos naturales

**Atmosphere** Atmósfera

Ozone layer Capa de ozono





## Nature & Environment ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Climate change Cambio climático

Global warming Calentamiento global

Pollution (vs contamination) Contaminación (frente a contaminación)

Fossil fuel dependency Dependencia de combustibles fósiles

**Urbanization** Urbanización

Carbon emissions Emisiones de carbón

Greenhouse gases Gases de invernadero

Smog Niebla tóxica

Rising temperatures Temperaturas en aumento





### Nature & Environment ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

**Drought** Sequía

**Deforestation** Deforestación

Soil erosion La erosión del suelo

Endangered species Especie en peligro

Melting glaciers & ice cap Derretimiento de glaciares y capas de hielo

Rising sea level Aumento del nivel del mar

**Extreme storms** Tormentas extremas

Widespread flooding Inundaciones generalizadas

Water pollution La contaminación del agua

Plastic waste Desperdicios plásticos





### Nature & Environment Natural disasters

Earthquake Terremoto

Tsunami tsunami

Hurricane / Typhoon Huracán / Tifón

Tornado Tornado

**Severe storms** Tormentas severas

Flood Inundación

Forest fire incendio forestal

**Drought** Sequía





## Nature & Environment Waste

Waste Pérdida, residuos

Trash (US) Basura

Rubbish (UK) Basura

**Garbage** Basura

Landfill (buried waste) Vertedero (residuos enterrados)

VERBS: To...

throw out tirar a la basura

throw away tirar a la basura

litter tirar basura al suelo

get rid of deshacerse de

"be out of sight out of mind" "ojos que no ven, corazón que no siente"



### ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

**Environmental protection** 

Conservationist

Conservation

**Energy efficiency** 

Wildlife protection

Solar energy

Wind power

Sustainability

**Waste management** 

Recycling

Renewable energy

**Eco-friendly** 

Composting

**Public transportation** 

Organic farming

Hydroelectric power

Protección del medio ambiente

conservacionista

Conservación

Eficiencia energética

Protección de la vida silvestre

Energía solar

Energía eólica

Sostenibilidad

Gestión de residuos

Reciclaje

Energía renovable

Respetuoso del medio ambiente

compostaje

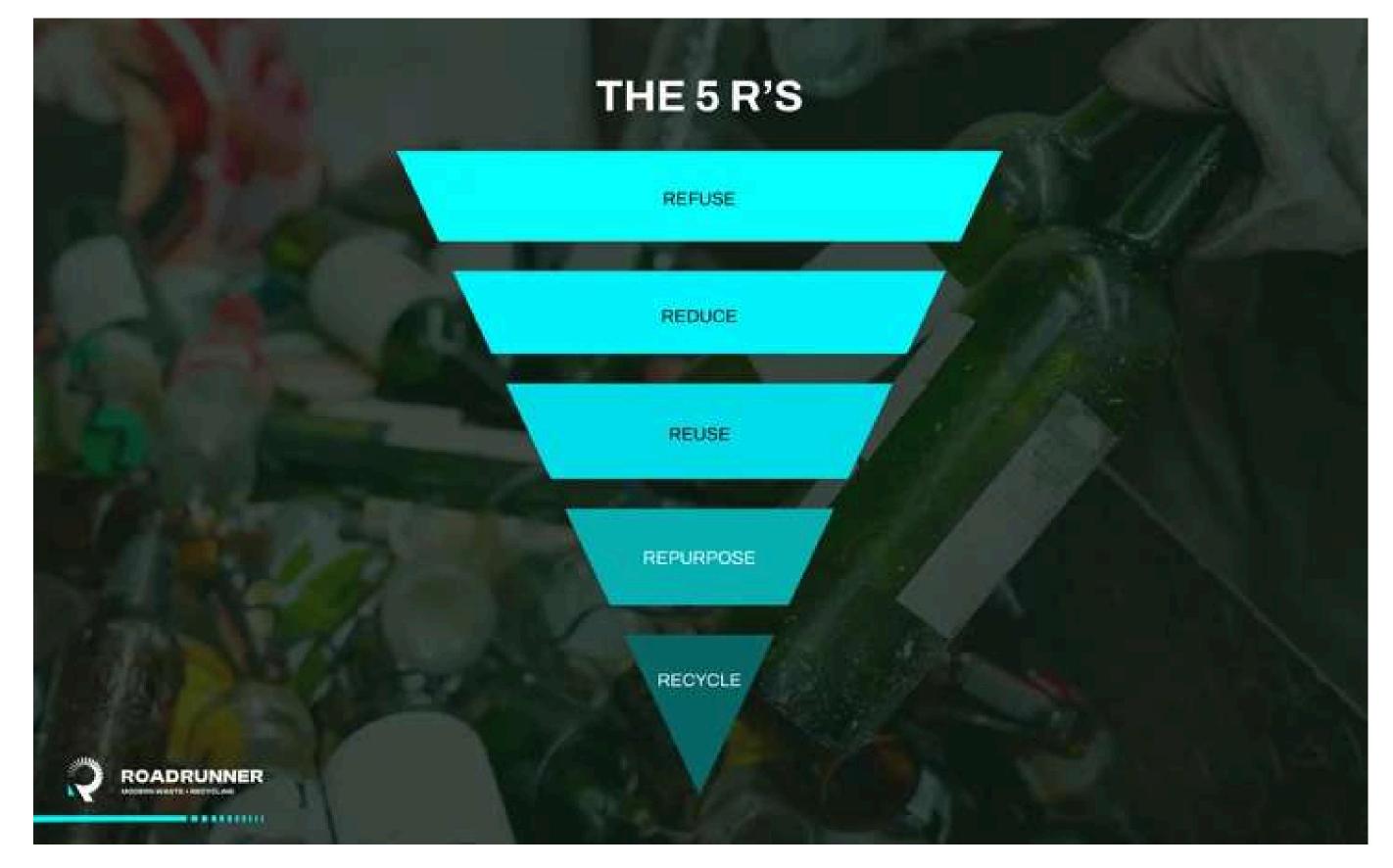
Transporte público

Agricultura ecológica

Energía hidroeléctrica











## Nature & Environment The 5 R's

Refuse - Refuse to buy wasteful or non-recyclable products. Making smarter purchasing decisions and setting standards and expectations early in the process

Reduce - Reduce the use of harmful, wasteful, and non-recyclable products. Commonly used items businesses can focus on reducing include single-use plastics, plastic packaging, organic waste, and Styrofoam cups.

Reuse - Single-use plastics have created a "throw-away" culture by normalizing consumer behavior of using materials once and then throwing them away.

Repurpose - For every item that can't be refused, reduced, or reused, try repurposing it. You may be surprised to learn how many common products serve more than one purpose. Sometimes it requires using some creativity, but the possibilities are endless.

**Recycle** - Last but definitely not least: recycle. Once you've gone through all of the other R's, recycling is the most environmentally friendly waste disposal method.





## Nature & Environment The 5 R's

**Reutilizar**: negarse a comprar productos derrochadores o no reciclables. Tomar decisiones de compra más inteligentes y establecer estándares y expectativas en las primeras etapas del proceso.

**Reducir** - Reducir el uso de productos nocivos, derrochadores y no reciclables. Los artículos de uso común en los que las empresas pueden centrarse en reducir incluyen plásticos de un solo uso, envases de plástico, desechos orgánicos y vasos de poliestireno.

**Reutilizar**: Los plásticos de un solo uso han creado una cultura de "desechar" al normalizar el comportamiento del consumidor de usar materiales una vez y luego desecharlos.

**Reutilizar**: para cada artículo que no se pueda rechazar, reducir o reutilizar, intente reutilizarlo. Le sorprenderá saber cuántos productos comunes sirven para más de un propósito. A veces requiere usar algo de creatividad, pero las posibilidades son infinitas.

**Reciclar** - Por último, pero no menos importante: reciclar. Una vez que haya pasado por todas las demás R, el reciclaje es el método de eliminación de residuos más respetuoso con el medio ambiente.



### Nature & Environment Influencers

**Environmental agencies** 

Global companies Empresas globales

Big industry lobbyist

**Economic policy** 

**Political power** 

**Controversial** Controversial

**Demonstrations** Manifestaciones

**Awareness** Conciencia

Agencias ambientales

Lobista de la gran industria

Política económica

Poder político

**Protests** Protestas







"To leave the world better than you found it, sometimes you have to pick up other people's trash."

—Bill Nye

Para dejar el mundo mejor de como lo encontraste, a veces tienes que recoger la basura de otras personas.





"Look after the land and the land will look after you, destroy the land and it will destroy you."

—Aboriginal Proverb

Cuida la tierra y la tierra te cuidará a ti, destruye la tierra y ella te destruirá a ti.







## POLL TIME!







# Nature & Environment Poll time

- 1. What are the top 3 most environmentally-friendly, or 'Greenest', countries of the world?
- a. Sweden, Denmark, the U.K.
- b. Finland, Denmark, Ireland
- c. Iceland, Norway, Switzerland





- 1. What are the top 3 most environmentally-friendly, or 'Greenest', countries of the world?
- a. Sweden, Denmark, the U.K.\*
- b. Finland, Denmark, Ireland
- c. Iceland, Norway, Switzerland













#### Sweden



EPI: 5th

GFI: 9th

JRC: 28th | IQAir:4th

Sweden ranks highly across the studies, coming in 5th place on the EPI, 9th for the GFI, and 4th for the lowest annual average PM2.5. Two of Sweden's highlights are that it has a perfect score on the EPI for protecting marine ecosystems and it ranks 2nd on the GFI's CO2 emissions growth in transport sector indicator.

#### Denmark



GFI: 2nd

JRC: 31st | IQAir: 16th

Denmark has impressive rankings in both the EPI and GFI, 1st and 2nd place respectively. In particular, Denmark excels on the EPI's wastewater treatment indicator, meaning that 100% of its population is connected to a sewer system and 100% of its household wastewater is treated.

### **United Kingdom**



EPI: 2nd GFI: 4th JRC: 34th IQAir: 13th

The UK is one of the top countries on both the EPI and GFI, coming in 2nd and 4th place respectively. It performs particularly well on climate policy, ranking 3rd in the GFI and 2nd in the EPI for this category.







4. Finland

EPI: 3rd GFI: 6th

JRC: 45th IQAir: 1st

5. Switzerland
EPI: 9th GFI: 14th

JRC: 27th IQAir: 20h

6. France
EPI: 12th GFI: 7th

JRC:29th IQAir: 23rd

7. Costa Rica
EPI: 68th GFI: 20th
JRC: 12th IQAIR: 8th

8. Iceland

EPI: 10th GFI: 1st

JRC: 56th IQAir: 3rd

9. Norway

EPI: 20th GFI; 5th

JRC:49th IQAir: 7th

EPI: 24th GFI: 12th

JRC:41st IQAir 9th

10. Ireland

Other countries:

13th - France

14th - Germany

17th - Australia

20th - Norway

23rd - Italy

25th - Japan

26th - New Zealand

27th - Spain

**43rd - United States** 

### Our Approach

We selected the best and most recent available data from the Environmental Performance Index (EPI), the Green Future Index (GFI), the European Union's Joint Research Centre, and IQAir to create an overview of the greenest countries. Sixty-nine countries were included across all of these studies and so were ranked according to their average performance.

#### **Environmental Performance Index (EPI)**

The EPI was developed by **Yale University** to rank which countries are best addressing environmental challenges. It uses **40 performance indicators** relating to climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality.

#### **EU's Joint Research Centre (JRC)**

A 2020 report from **the EU's JRC** looks at the fossil CO2 emissions for over 200 countries and territories. Their report includes **CO2 emissions per capita** to account for population size.

#### **Green Future Index (GFI)**

The GFI, created by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ranks nations and territories based on their progress and commitment towards a sustainable future. It examines 22 indicators across the following five pillars: climate policy, carbon emissions, energy transition, green society, and clean innovation.

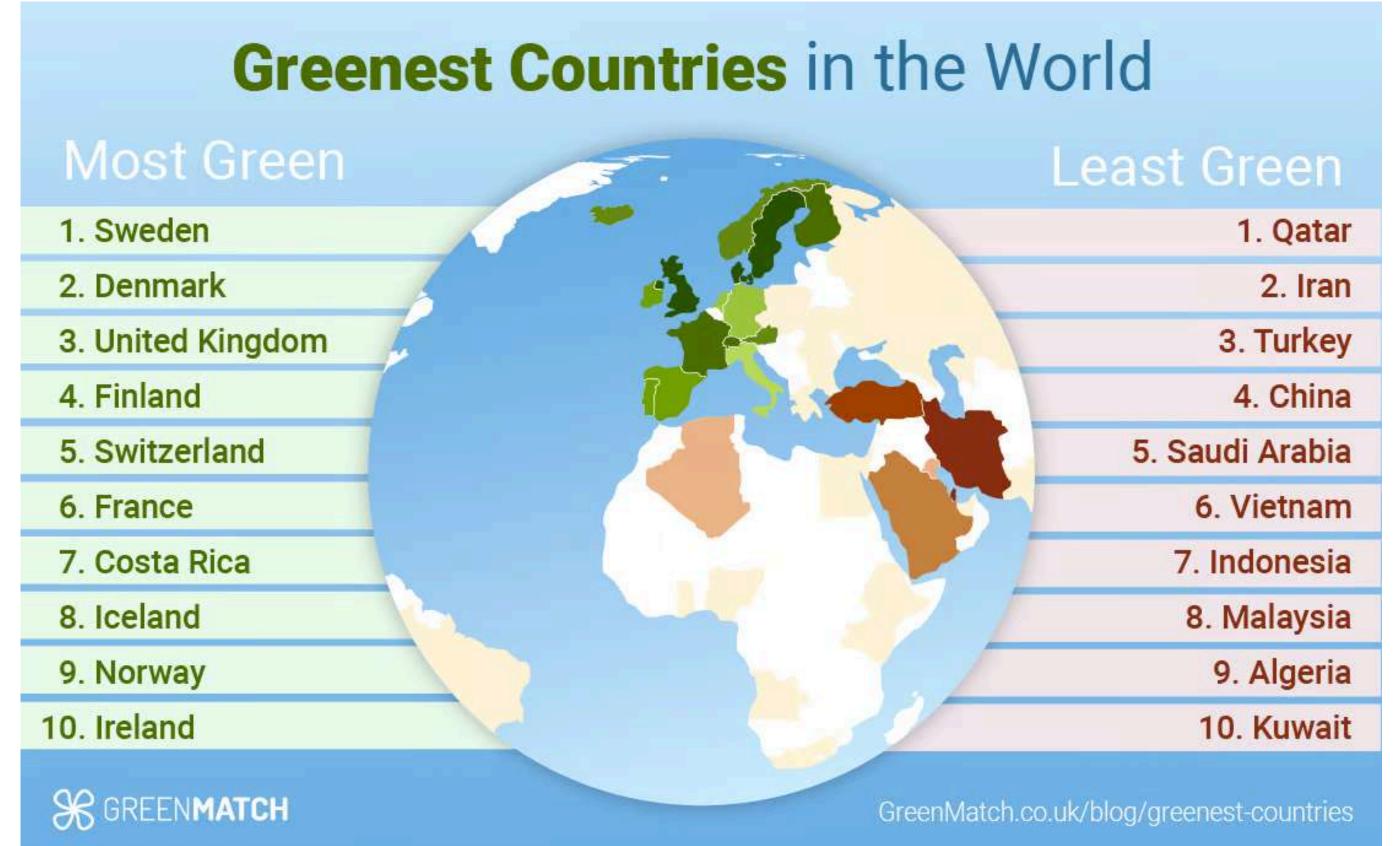
#### **IQAir**

**IQAir** provides the world's largest free **real-time air quality information platform** to fight against air pollution. They provide data on the **annual average PM2.5 concentration** (μg/m³) for 117 countries and territories.



source: www.greenmatch.co.uk









2. How many trees are cut down each day in the world?

- a. Around 9,000
- b. Approximately 18,000
- c. Close to 24,000
- d. Roughly 27,000





2. How many trees are cut down each day in the world?\*

- a. Around 9,000
- b. Approximately 18,000
- c. Close to 24,000 = This translates to about 9.8 million trees annually
- d. Roughly 27,000

\*cut down to make toilet paper.

Source: <a href="https://kpwb.org/environmental-fun-facts-2/">https://kpwb.org/environmental-fun-facts-2/</a>





3. What percentage of marine animals are at risk of accidents deaths due to plastic?

a. 24%

b. 37%

c. 57%

d. 78%

e. 81%





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- 4. By what year could climate change be irreversible?
- a. 2030
- b. 2035
- c. 2040
- d. 2045





4. By what year could climate change be irreversible?

a. 2030\*

b. 2035

c. 2040

d. 2045

\*Source: www.ecotricity.co.uk





# Six scary facts about climate change

### 1. Climate change could be irreversible by 2030:

According to a report conducted by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), urgent action is needed to avoid the catastrophic effects of global warming. Without change, the world's coral reefs could be completely eradicated, and we could see an increase in widespread flooding, extreme heat, drought and poverty.

### 2. Greenhouse gas levels are at an all-time high:

There are more greenhouse gases in the atmosphere than ever before, and that's causing the earth's temperature to rise. The burning of fossil fuels, emissions from transport, and the environmental impact of intensive farming have all contributed to high levels of CO2 in our atmosphere. And scientists say this is the fastest and largest increase in CO2 the world has ever seen.

#### 3. More than 1 million species face extinction:

While the expected rate of species extinction is usually around 5 species a year, we're currently losing up to 10,000 times the normal rate – this means that dozens of species go extinct every single day.

This loss of biodiversity reduces water quality and food security, and also results in a loss of natural pest control as predators like frogs and spiders become extinct.



# Six scary facts about climate change

### 4. Climate change is creating a refugee crisis:

Millions of people are fleeing their homes to avoid the impacts of droughts and extreme storms. The International Organisation on Migration estimates that up to 200 million people could be displaced by climate change by 2050. Around 50% of all carbon emissions are emitted by the richest 10% of the world's population. Yet global warming is making climate change refugees of the world's poorest.

### 5. Our oceans are dying:

The UN has warned that marine life faces irreparable <u>damage from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste</u> that ends up in the oceans every year. <u>Half of the world's coral reefs have died in the last 30 years, and two thirds of the Great Barrier Reef have been damaged by coral bleaching – this happens when the sea temperature is too high. Whales, dolphins, porpoises and sea lions all suffer from global fishing. In fact, hundreds of thousands of marine mammals are accidentally caught or critically injured by fishing gear every year.</u>

#### 6. We use more of the earth's resources than it can renew:

The world's superpowers, including the UK and US, use more than double the amount of resources they're able to produce. If we carry on using the earth's resources at our current rate of consumption, we'd need 1.7 planets to support the demand on the earth's ecosystems.



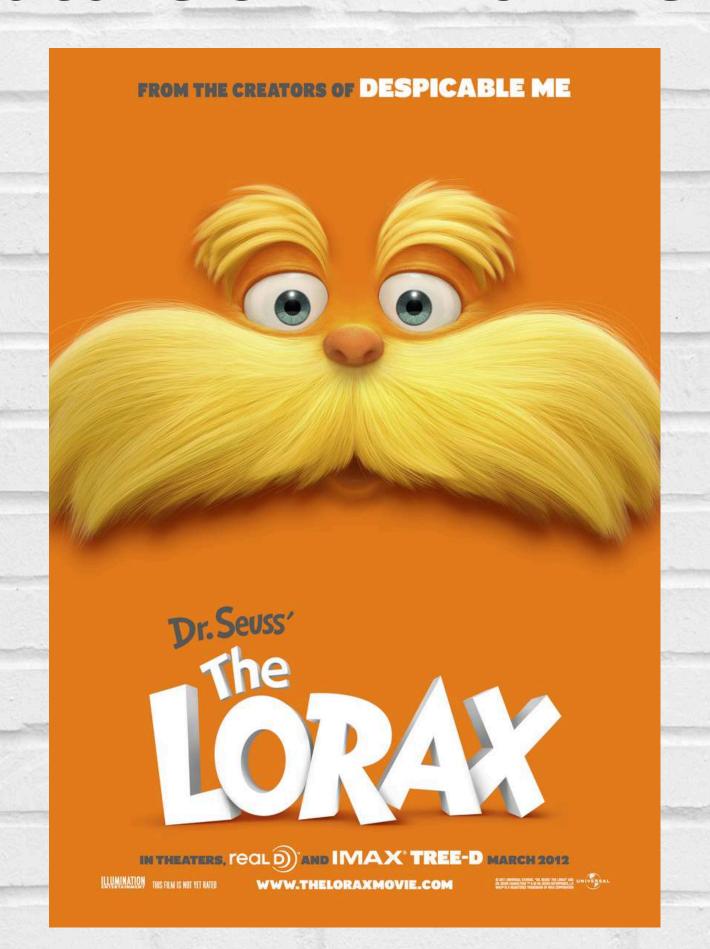
5. In your opinion, how much do you actively/daily make decisions to follow the '5 R's' (refuse, reduce, reuse, repurpose, recycle)?

- a. 5-15% of the time
- b. 15-30% of the time
- c. 30-45% of the time
- d. 45-60% of the time
- e. 60%+ of the time













"I believe in God, only I spell it Nature."

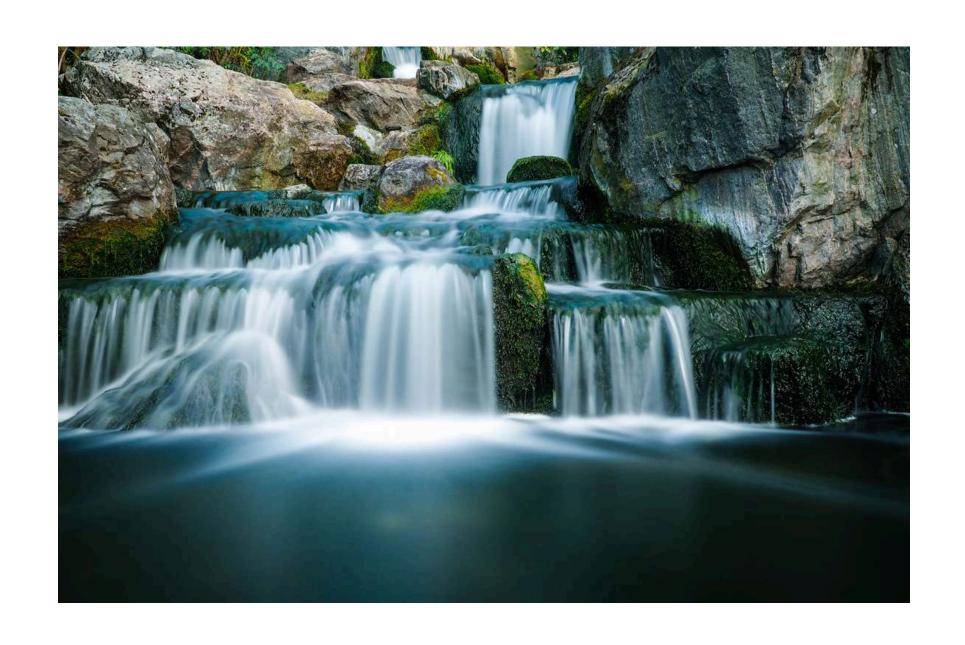
Frank LloydWright

Creo en Dios, sólo que lo deletreo Naturaleza.









"I go to nature to be soothed and healed, and to have my senses put in order."

— John Burroughs

Acudo a la naturaleza para que me tranquilicen y me curen y para que mis sentidos se pongan en orden.





"For most of history, man has had to fight nature to survive; in this century he is beginning to realize that, in order to survive, he must protect it."

— Jacques-Yves Cousteau

Durante la mayor parte de la historia, el hombre ha tenido que luchar contra la naturaleza para sobrevivir; en este siglo está empezando a darse cuenta de que, para sobrevivir, debe protegerlo.







"To forget how to dig the earth and to tend the soil is to forget ourselves."

— Mahatma Gandhi

Olvidar cómo cavar la tierra y cuidarla es olvidarnos de nosotros mismos.









"The sun, with all those planets revolving around it and dependent on it, can still ripen a bunch of grapes as if it had nothing else in the universe to do."

— Galileo Galilei

El sol, con todos esos planetas que giran a su alrededor y dependen de él, todavía puede hacer madurar un racimo de uvas como si no tuviera nada más que hacer en el universo.







"Everything in nature invites us constantly to be what we are."

— Gretel Ehrlich

Todo en la naturaleza nos invita constantemente a ser lo que somos.





"Many eyes go through the meadow, but few see the flowers in it."

— Ralph Waldo Emerson

Muchos ojos recorren el prado, pero pocos ven las flores que hay en él.









"Spring is nature's way of saying,
'Let's party!"

— Robin Williams

La primavera es la forma que tiene la naturaleza de decir: '¡Vamos de fiesta!







"The goal of life is to make your heartbeat match the beat of the universe, to match your nature with Nature."

— Joseph Campbell

El objetivo de la vida es hacer que los latidos de tu corazón coincidan con los latidos del universo, hacer coincidir tu naturaleza con la Naturaleza.





Grammar Focus:

Modal Verbs of Deduction





## Modal Verbs of Deduction







# Modal Auxiliary Verb Overview

I work this Saturday. I can work this Saturday. I may work this Saturday. I might work this Saturday. I will work this Saturday. I would work this Saturday. I could work this Saturday. I shall work this Saturday. I should work this Saturday. I must work this Saturday.

Trabajo este sábado. Puedo trabjar este sábado. Puede que trabaje este sábado. Puede que trabaje este sábado. Trabajaré este sábado. Trabajaría este sábado. Podría trabajar este sábado. Trabajaré este sábado. Debería trabajar este sábado. Debo trabajar este sábado.



# Modal Auxiliary Verb Overview

### **RULES REVIEW:**

1) NO 'to' before or after

2) no 's'

3) no conjugation

4) not together

I must to buy some bread after work.

I should practice speaking more.

She **must** do it.

I must do it. He must do it. You must do it. We must do it. They must do it.

In this position she **must** be able to know how the new laws affect the policy.











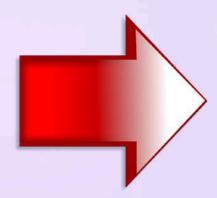
(Formal verbs)

(Normal verbs)

(Modal verbs)

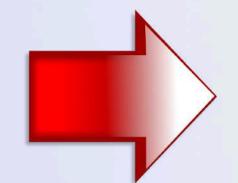
be most probable that

be very likely that



have to

have got to



must

It is most probable that is the Amazon delivery guy.

It is very likely that is the Amazon delivery guy.

That has (got) to be the Amazon delivery guy.

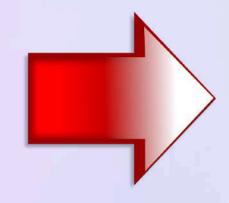
That must be the Amazon delivery guy.





(Normal verb)

be possible that



(Modal verbs)

could

may

might

It is possible that it is the Amazon delivery guy.

That could be the Amazon delivery guy.





(Formal verbs)

(Normal verbs)

(Modal verbs)

be most IMprobable that

be very UNlikely that



must not

It is improbable that is the Amazon delivery guy.

It is unlikely that is the Amazon delivery guy.

That has regot) to be the Arr 2010 livery guy.

That must not be the Amazon delivery guy.

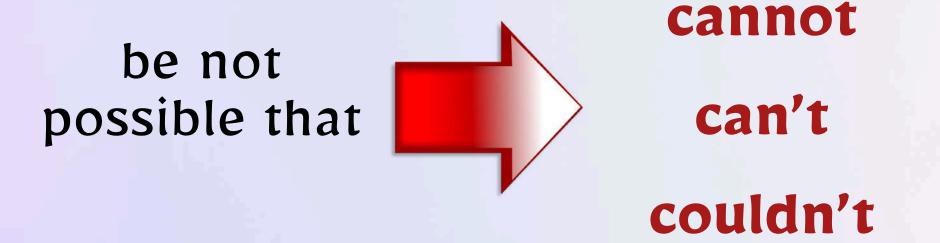




(Formal verbs)

(Normal verbs)

(Modal verbs)



It is not possible that is the Amazon delivery guy.

That can't be the Amazon delivery guy.





## probablity scale

**POSITIVE** 

will / is That is/will be the Amazon delivery guy. 100%

99% That must be the Amazon delivery guy. must

could/may That could/may be the Amazon delivery guy. 50%

might That might be the Amazon delivery guy. 30%

5% That must not be the Amazon delivery guy. must not

> can't That can't be the Amazon delivery guy.

won't / isn't That isn't/won't be the Amazon delivery guy.

**NEGATIVE** 

1%

0%



We use MUST when we have <u>strong evidence</u> and we are certain that something IS true.

You must be tired after such a long trip.

The river is unusually clear; it must not be polluted.

The recycling bin is overflowing; people must be recycling a lot.

The fish must enjoy this lake since there are no pollutants.





We use COULD/MAY/MIGHT when we have <u>some</u> evidence and we think something is possible but we're not certain.

The people could be lying, as they have done in the past.

The plants may be dying because of the contaminated soil.

The decline in bee populations could be related to pesticide use.

Mat is not here. He may be on vacation.

Ici has experience with technolgy. She might have the answer.





We use CAN'T when we have <u>strong evidence</u> and we are certain that something is NOT true.

Those shoes look very small. They can't feel comfortable.

She can't be in Barcelona yet. It takes at least two hours to get there by AVE.

The river can't be clean if there is so much trash floating in it.





#### CAUSE & EFFECT EXPRESSIONS

#### STRONG - AFFIRMATIVE

#### **Because:**

The plants are dying because they don't get enough water.

#### Because of:

The river is polluted because of the factories.

#### As a result:

It rained a lot last night. As a result, the streets are flooded.

#### Due to:

The park is closed due to the storm.

#### Leads to (results in):

Cutting down trees leads to deforestation."





#### CAUSE & EFFECT EXPRESSIONS

#### STRONG - AFFIRMATIVE

That's why: (NOT it's for that)

The air is clean here. That's why many people like living in this city.

So: (NOT then)

It's very hot today, so we should stay inside.

#### Therefore:

The climate is changing; therefore, we need to reduce our carbon footprint

Since: (NOT science)

Since the pollution levels are high, people are wearing masks.





The total amount is too high.

I didn't order these things.

I returned my books already.







You have been working very hard.

You didn't sleep last night.

You spent all night out in San Juan festivities.







You seem distracted.

You have a lot of work to do.

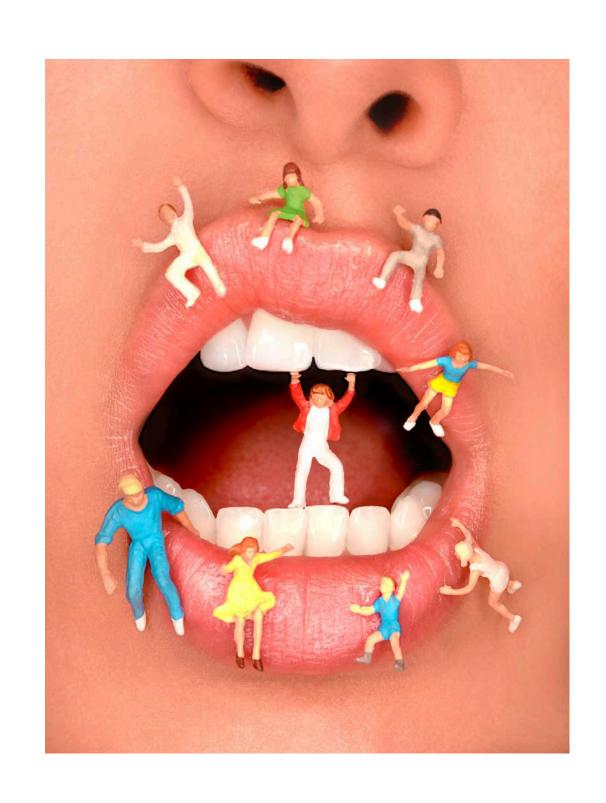
You are not paying attention to me.







It's time to...



work on...





# Precise Pronunciation: Castilla y León











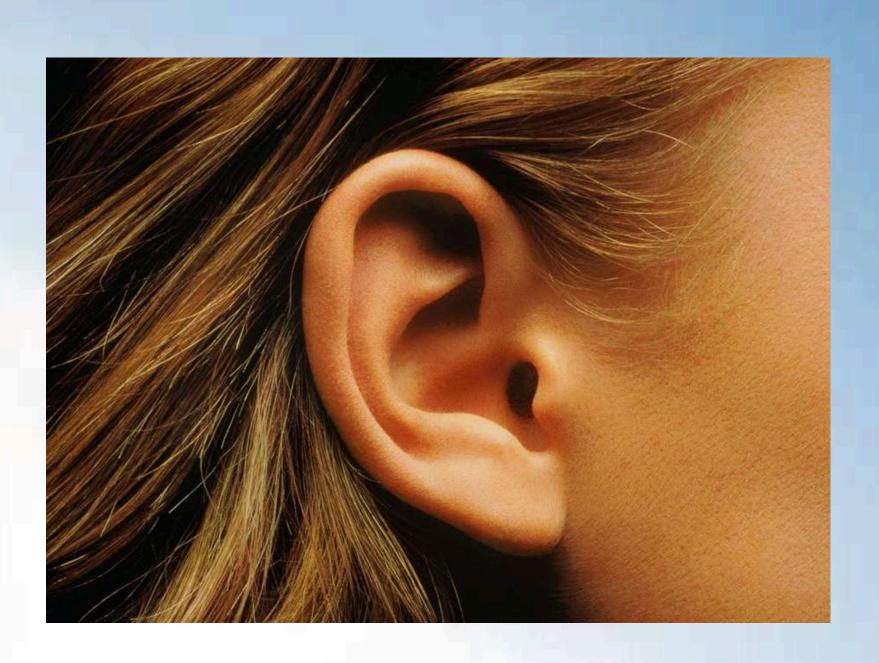






# Precise Pronunciation: Castilla y León









## PRONOUNCING

# SILENT SOUNDS:



Shhhhh! Silent Letters!

silent 'a'

bread

head

basically

logically

magically

tragically

silent 'e'

different

every

evenina

interesting

several

vegetable

silent 'i'

business

cruise

fruit

juice

recruit

suit

silent 'o'

catholic

chocolate

comfortable biscuits

leopard

people

violence

silent 'u'

circuit

building

quard

quarantee

quest



# PRONOUNCING

# SILENT SOUNDS:



Shhhhh! Silent Letters!

silent 'b'

bomb

climb

debt

doubt

lamb

plumber

silent 'c'

indict

muscle

scene

science

scenario

yacht

silent 'd'

adjust

bridge

edge

handsome

sandwich

Wednesday

silent 'q'.

sign

assign

design

foreign

gnome

champagne

silent 'h'

chaos

character

chorus

honor

hour

vehicle





## SILENT SOUNDS:

Shhhhh! Silent Letters!



silent 'k'

silent 1

silent 'n'

silent 'p'

knee

half

autumn

cupboard

knife

talk

column

condemn

pseudo

knock

walk

psychiatrist

knot

could, would, should

pneumonia

know

salmon hymn

psychology

Knowledge

\*folk, calm, palm

solemn

damn

receipt





### SILENT SOUNDS:

Shhhhh! Silent Letters!



silent 's'

silent 't'

silent 't'

silent 'w'

island

castle

ballet

answer

isle

whistle

buffet

write

whole

aisle

clothes

valet wrong

debris

listen

debut

law / lawyer

Arkansas

oftenx

mortgage





### SILENT SOUNDS:

"uu"

through

Shhhhh! Silent Letters!!



#### silent 'ah'

bought brought fought ought

thought

caught daughter taught

dough

although

though

thorough

"**6**"

"aa"

enough

cough

rough

tough

laughx





# Precise Pronunciation: Castilla y León

#### Reading Challenge:

The man drank sweet fruit juice in his hotel suite in a suit.

I fought through the line, bought a ticket and caught the bus just in time.

There are a lot of foreign workers that design signs in that company.

Will we be comfortable eating more vegetables and using renewable energies?

Whether it's my mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, I have a lot of love for all my in-laws!

The island that you can see from the right side of the aisle is actually the Isle of Man, not Iceland.





# Precise Pronunciation: Castilla y León Precise Pronunciation:

#### Reading Challenge:

El hombre bebía jugo de fruta dulce en su suite de hotel vestido con traje.

Pasé por la cola, compré un billete y cogí el autobús justo a tiempo.

Hay muchos trabajadores extranjeros que diseñan carteles en esa empresa.

¿Nos sentiremos cómodos comiendo más verduras y utilizando energías renovables?

Ya sea mi suegra, mi suegro o mi cuñado, ¡amo mucho a todos mis suegros!

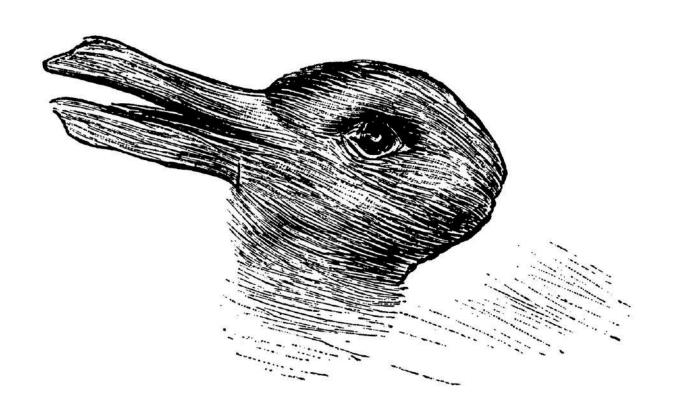
La isla que puedes ver desde el lado derecho del pasillo es en realidad la Isla de Man, no Islandia.







## False Friends







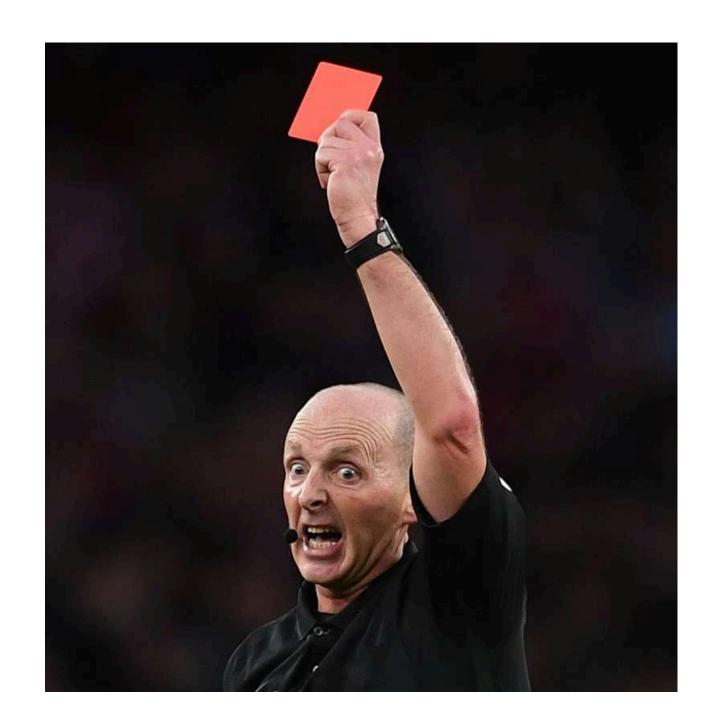




## False Friends



CONFUSION!!







# Spanish word: ilusión

# False equivalent: illusion

= sugeridos por la imaginación o causados por engaño de los sentidos SOLO

Error: It gives me a lot of illusion to see her tomorrow.

False
Friends
(1)

Correct word:

look forward to /
excited / hopeful

Definition:

to anticipate with hope and good feeling

I'm looking forward to seeing her tomorrow.

I'm excited to see her tomorrow.



# Spanish word: no tiene nada que ver

False equivalent:

not have anything to see /nothing to do

= no tener nada para ver/hacer

Error: I have visited both countries and there is nothing to do.

False
Friends
(2)

# Correct word: no comparison

#### **Definition:**

one is significantly better in comparison

I have visited both countries and there is no comparison.

The lack of fish in the river has nothing to do with overfishing; it's caused by water pollution.





# Spanish word: compromiso comprometido

False equivalent: compromise / compromised

= cedido / a riesgo de peligro

Error: He is very compromised with fighting for the environment.

Error: The couple became compromised this past weekend.

# False Friends (3)

Correct word:

commitment // engaged

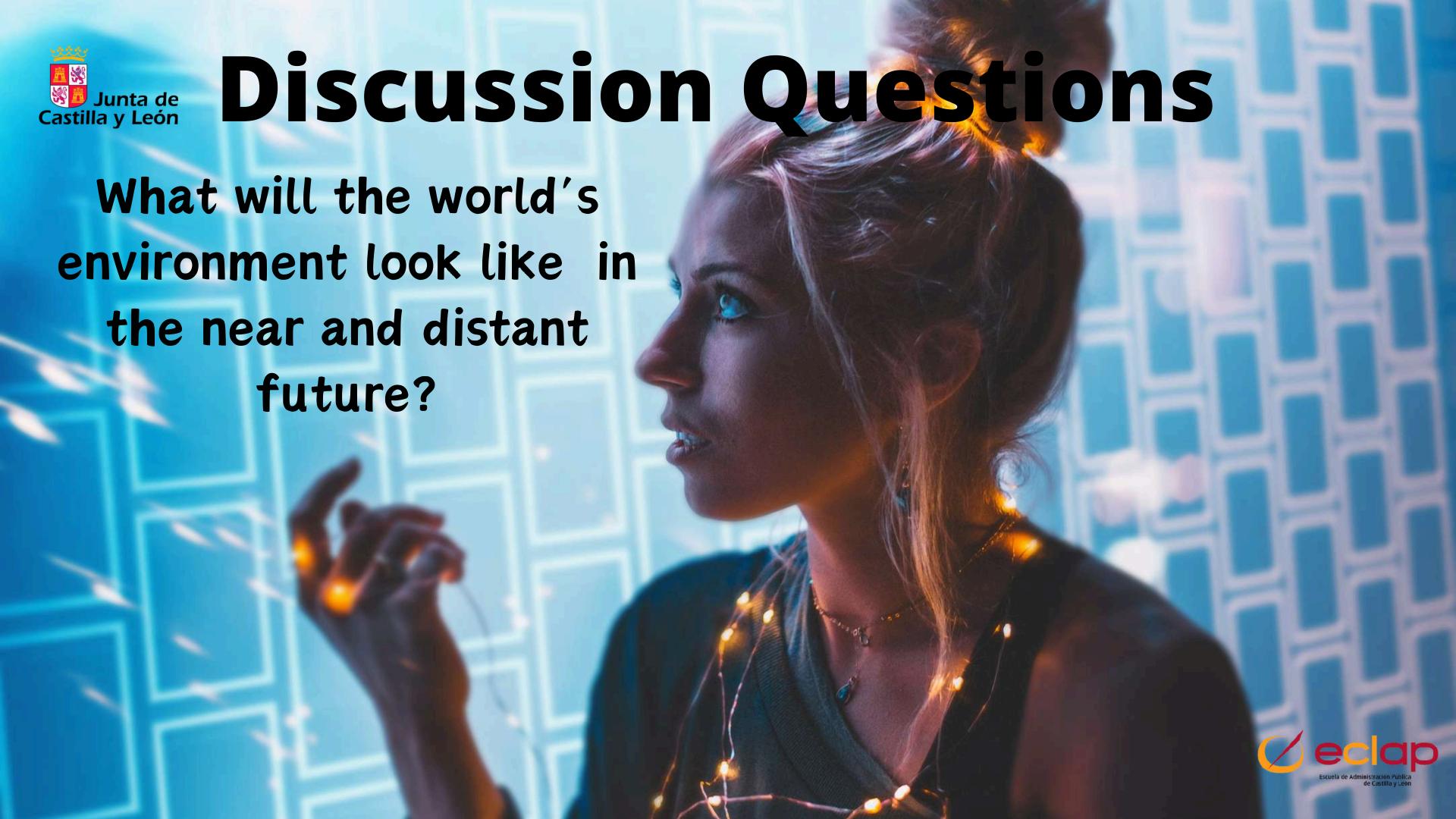
**Definition:** 

declare or decide your loyalty // plan to get married

He is very committed to fighting for the environment.

The couple became engaged this past weekend.







# Discussion Questions

What can we do to help the environment in our daily life?

How does recycling help the environment? Do you recycle at home?

What are the main causes of pollution in your city or country?

Why is it important to protect endangered species? Can you name any close to you?

Have you ever visited a national park or a nature reserve? What was it like?

What are some ways we can save energy at home and at work?

How does public transportation help the environment? Are electric cars the answer?

What can schools do to teach students about environmental protection and conservation?

Why is it important to use renewable energy sources like solar and wind power?

What is climate change, and how do you think it affects your country?





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## Discussion Questions Castilla y León

Can you answer these questions? ...





# What are the main causes of pollution in your city or country?







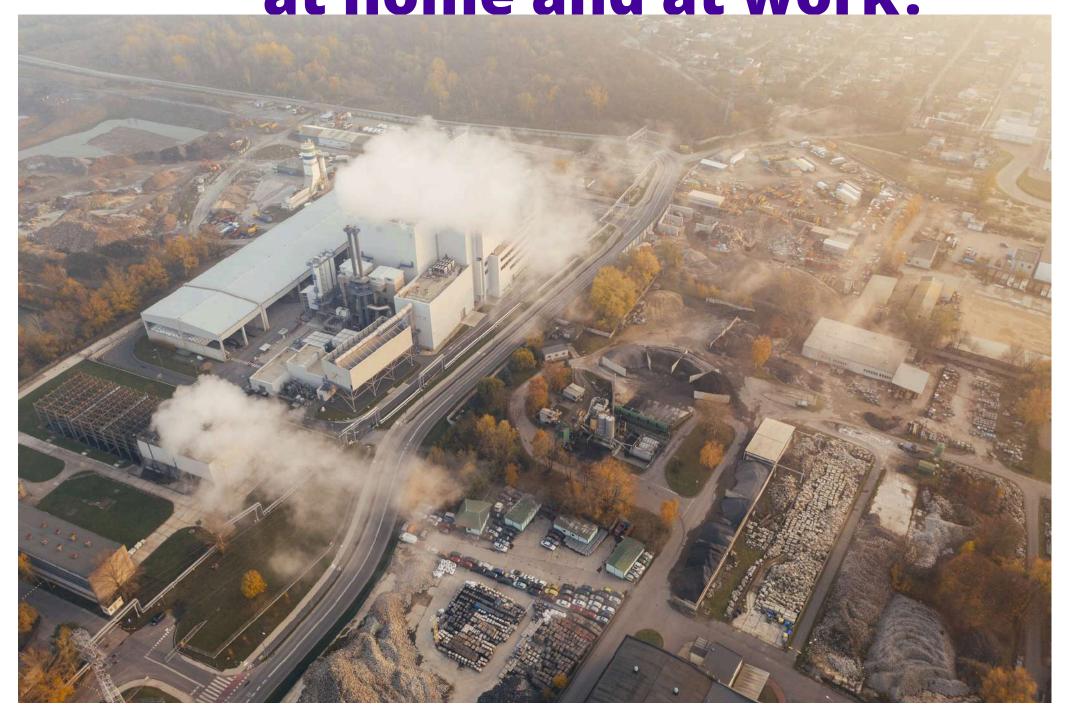
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