Pozdravljeni osmošolci!

Upam, da ste pridno reševali naloge in obogatili besedišče na temo okoljskih problemov.

Pred vami je še eno besedilo. Govori o alternativnih virih za proizvodnjo elektrike. Preberite in odgovorite na dana vprašanja.

**MAKING CLEAN ENERGY**

Our planet gives us many natural resources like air to breathe and water to drink. It gives us plants and animals to eat, and coal and oil to make electricity. We need to use all these resources carefully.

**Renewable resources:** some natural resources, like water, sun wind, soil, animals and plants, can replace themselves naturally. They are called renewable resources. They will not run out if we don’t use them too quickly. If we use them carefully, we will have lots of these resources to use for a long time.

**Non-renewable resources:** we use fossil fuel like coal, gas and oil in power stations to make electricity. We use electricity to power lights. Refrigerators, televisions and computers all need electricity, too. Many people use electricity to cook and to heat their houses: We also use electricity to power some vehicles, and we use oil to make gasoline to power cars and other vehicles. The problem is that these fossil fuels cannot be replaced, so when we have used them all, they will run out. They are called non-renewable resources, and we are using them too quickly.

**Making clean electricity:** scientists are investigating ways of making clean electricity that is not made with fossil fuels. This is important if we want to reduce global warming and pollution.

**Nuclear energy:** Nuclear power stations make electricity without using fossil fuel. They don’t put carbon dioxide into the air, but they produce dangerous radioactive waste. This waste is put underground or under the ocean, where it must stay for thousands of years before it’s safe. If there is an accident at a nuclear power station, dangerous radioactive waste can get into the air and travel a long way. Scientists are working hard to make nuclear power station safer.

**Solar energy**: another way to make electricity is to use the heat from the sun. Solar power stations only work well in places where it’s very sunny all year long. In many countries, people use solar energy from solar panels to heat water in homes, offices and swimming pools, and to power watches, calculators and road signs.

**Wind energy:** Wind turbines use the energy from the wind to make electricity. We can build wind turbines in isolated places and also in the oceans. They can be useful in colder countries where there is not enough sunshine to use solar energy to make electricity: Germany, for example, makes 6% of its electricity in wind farms. All around the world there are more and more wind farms.

**Geothermal energy:** Geothermal energy comes from the heat that is trapped underground. Hot water and steam from underground can be used to heat buildings, and to make electricity. In Iceland there is lots of water underground. Geothermal power stations make about 25% of Iceland electricity.

**Energy from water:** we can make electricity by using energy from moving water in rivers, lakes, or oceans. This is called hydroelectricity. Scientists are now investigating how to produce energy from waves, from tides in order to make cheap and clean electricity.

**Complete the diagram**

Heat, waves, farms, steam, rivers, sunshine, turbines, tides, panels, colder, sunny, lakes, hot.

**Geothermal energy Wind energy:**

Underground……………………. Wind …………….

………………………….. water wind ……………..

………………………………………… …………… country

**Energy from water Solar energy**

………………………………. ………………………………………….

………………………………. Solar ………………………………...

Ocean …………………… ……………………. Countries

Ocean …………………..

**Answer the questions**

1. What resources can replace themselves naturally?
2. What is the problem with fossil fuels?
3. What do you use electricity for?
4. Write 5 things that use electricity and 5 things that don’t use electricity.
5. Where can we make solar energy easily?
6. What moving water can we use to make energy?

Oglej si še ta kratek video o za okolje škodljivi plastiki in o nekaterih možnih rešitvah:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/reality-plastics/>

V naslednji uri bomo začeli z učenjem novega glagolskega časa. Pomagali si boste z učbenikom. Za poslušanje posnetkov boste uporabljali brezplačen e-učbenik (registrirajte se):

<https://uporabnik.rokus-klett.si/registracija>

1. **Učb, str. 72, nal. 4B:** Dopolni pogovor z danimi povedmi, nato poslušaj pogovor in preveri svoje rešitve. (To smo že delali skupaj pri pouku.)
2. V besedilu poišči vse glagole in si oglej njihovo obliko. Ugotoviš, da gre za nov čas – **Present perfect.**
3. **Učb, str. 73, nal. 5A:** **Present perfect** opisuje sedanje posledice dejanj, ki so se zgodila v preteklosti. S pomočjo oblik v besedilu dopolni tabelo z manjkajočimi podatki.
4. **Učb, str. 73, nal. 5B:** V šolski zvezek nariši preglednico vseh glagolov, ki jih najdeš v besedilu – nedoločnikov in preteklih deležnikov (3.oblika glagola).
5. **Učb, str. 127:** Preglej seznam nepravilnih glagolov. Pri izgovorjavi in učenju še 3.glagolske oblike, ti bo pomagala pesmica. Tu je povezava na posnetek:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MA3NFtLc22k> - irregular verbs

Naslednja ura:

1. **Učb, str. 73, nal. 6A:** Iz danih besed napiši povedi v času **Present perfect**.
2. **Učb, str. 73, nal. 6B:** Iz okvirja z danimi preteklimi deležniki izberejo ustrezne za dane povedi.
3. **Učb, str. 73, nal. 7:** Najprej nekaj minut nameni razmisleku o spremembah, ki so se v svetu zgodile v zadnjih 20 letih. Zatem v zvezek napiši 10 povedi o spremembah (v obeh oblikah: +, –).

Naslednja ura:

1. **Učb, str. 74, nal. 1A:** Poslušaj posnetek in ponavljaj izgovarjavo.
2. **Učb, str. 74, nal. 2A:** Zapri učbenik, poslušaj posnetek in odgovori na vprašanje: *Has Charlie finished all his homework?*
3. **Učb, str. 74, nal. 2B:** Ponovno poslušaj pogovor, ob tem pa sledi besedilu v učbeniku. Nato označi povedi kot pravilne ali napačne.
4. Tu je **Present perfect**, ki smo ga slišali na posnetku uporabljen za opis dejanj oz. dela, opravljenega do tega trenutka.

*Have you made your bed? Have you put the dishes away? Have you loaded the diswasher?* ...

Napiši v zvezek pet povedi v času **Present perfect** – o tem, kaj si do tega trenutka že naredil. Izmisli si, ali pa zapiši resnične povedi!

Lahko začneš delati naloge v **delovnem zvezku** od strani 62 naprej in se učiti nepravilne glagole (učbenik str.127). Ponavljaj vse tri oblike npr.: know knew known

Če imate kakršnekoli težave, mi pišite ali pa če bi želeli, da vam pregledam rešene učne liste, mi jih pošljite: irena.scek@os-sturje.si . Če bi radi še kaj delali na področju jezika, greste lahko na <https://www.englishexercises.org/>. Naložila sem nekaj nalog.

Uspešen in lep teden želim. Ostanite zdravi.