

Università degli Studi di Cagliari
LAUREA MAGISTRALE SCIENZE DEGLI ALIMENTI E
DELLA NUTRIZIONE (LM 61)
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Geoffrey Gray

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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Check “Didattica” → “Materiale didattico”

Libro di testo **INDISPENSABILE**: *New Get Inside Language* by Michael Vince (Macmillan Education). M. Vince, G. Cerulli, M. Muzzarelli e D. Morini, Macmillan Education, 2017, ISBN: 978-1-380-00688-2.

WE WILL USE THIS BOOK IN ALL/MOST LESSONS SO PLEASE BRING IT TO EVERY LESSON.

Regole di base da tenere a mente durante la video conferenza

AUDIO

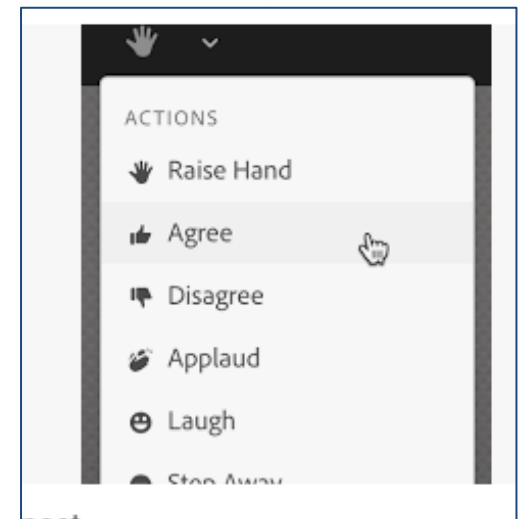
- Silenziare il microfono! Questo permetterà di eliminare i rumori di fondo

DOMANDE:

- Alzate la mano virtuale (vedi figura)
- Attendete che il docente vi dia la parola
- Alzate il volume del microfono per parlare
- Quando sarà il vostro turno, il docente autorizzerà la parola. In questo caso, la mano virtuale si abbasserà automaticamente.

- Se avete alzato la mano, ma non volete più parlare, abbassate la mano in modo tale da dare la priorità agli altri colleghi/colleghe

- Se il docente pone una domanda a una persona specifica, la persona deve attivare il microfono e disattivarlo dopo l'intervento.



CHAT

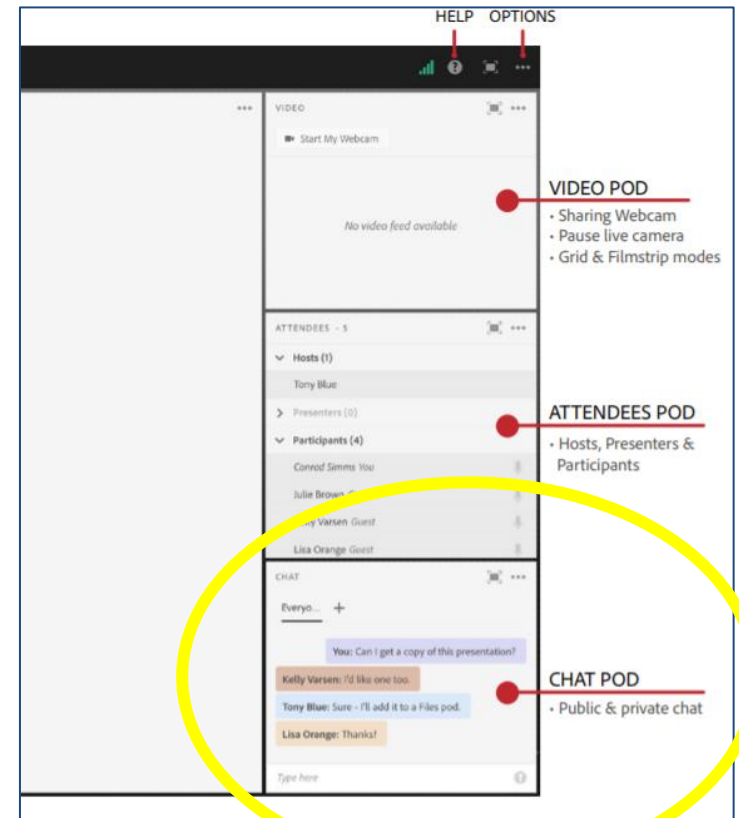
- In caso di domande, la funzione chat è sempre disponibile
- I will sometimes use the chat to give you the spelling of a word.

VIDEO CAMERA

- Si consiglia di **mantenere la videocamera spenta** per evitare rallentamenti della connessione

REGISTRAZIONI

- Le lezioni saranno registrate e caricate il prima possibile.



WHAT WE WILL DO TODAY:

- Grammar: uncountable (much, etc.) and countable (many, etc.)
- Facts and figures for talking about climate change
- Lexis: the environment.

QUANTITIES/AMOUNTS and NUMBERS (pp. 294-311)

UNCOUNTABLE (MASS)	COUNTABLE (UNITS)
<p>Much, a lot of, lots of Little (negative sense) A little (more positive) Some All Most</p>	<p>Many, a lot of, lots of Few (negative sense) A few (more positive) Some All Most</p>

Nouns, number and quantity (book: Unit 8, from page 286 onwards)

Countable / uncountable quantities (book 286 -314)

UNCOUNTABLE nouns:

No plural ~~sugars~~

no 'a' / 'an' ~~a sugar~~

But you can use 'the', 'some', 'any' and 'much'

Pass me **the** sugar. (specific reference)

I'll buy **some** sugar (indefinite reference)

We don't have **any** sugar in the house.

We don't have **much** sugar in the house.

COUNTABLE (= units)

You can use the plural, the definite article (the) and the indefinite article (a /an), and many.

singular: an apple

plural: apples

The apples in this shop are expensive.

Some apples are expensive

Would you like **an** apple?

How **many** apples are there?

*See useful chart page 311 /// Each, every,
both page 306*

The uncountable (mass) versus countable (units) distinction in the English language does not correspond exactly with this distinction in Italian:

English: «information» (uncountable): «We haven't received **much** information.... .»

Italian: «informazioni» (countable): «Non abbiamo ricevuto **molte** informazioni... .»

Some words that are countable in Italian are non-countable in English:

consiglio: Do you want some _____ ?

mobili: I like the _____ in this room.

capelli: She has black _____ .

compiti a casa: When you return home from school you must do your _____ .

faccende domestiche Unfortunately, I've got to do the _____ this evening.

informazioni: Can I ask you some _____ ?

rifiuti: Don't drop _____ on the ground.

bagagli: You shouldn't leave your _____ unattended at the airport.

soldi: Oh no? I've lost all my _____ !

notizie: There isn't much _____ on TV tonight.

Some words that are countable in Italian are non-countable in English:

consiglio: Do you want some **advice**?

mobili: I like the **furniture** in this room.

capelli: She has black **hair**.

compiti a casa: When you return home from school you must do your **homework**.

faccende domestiche Unfortunately, I've got to do the **housework** this evening.

informazioni: Can I ask you some **information**?

rifiuti: Don't drop **litter** on the ground.

bagagli: You shouldn't leave your **luggage** unattended at the airport.

soldi: Oh no? I've lost all my **money** !

notizie: There isn't much **news** on TV tonight.

Choose the correct option (book 288)

- Let me give you **an** / **some** advice.
- Would you like **some** / **a** sugar?
- There **is** / **are** litter all over the picnic area.
- We lost our way walking in **wood** / **a wood**.
- I've got **a** /**some** luggage in my car.
- The news on TV **start** / **starts** in five minutes.
- This information **is** /**are** very important.
- She entered **politic** / **politics** at the age of 25.
- We need to find some **accommodation** / **an accommodation**.
- The Ph.D. student was doing **research** /**researches**.

- Let me give you ~~an~~ **some** advice.
- Would you like **some** ~~a~~ sugar?
- There **is** ~~are~~ litter all over the picnic area.
- We lost our way walking in ~~wood~~ **a** wood.
- I've got ~~a~~ **some** luggage in my car.
- The news on TV ~~start~~ **starts** in five minutes.
- This information **is** ~~are~~ very important.
- She entered ~~politic~~ **politics** at the age of 25.
- We need to find **some** accommodation ~~an~~ accommodation.
- The Ph.D. student was doing **research** ~~researches~~.

(book 564-65)

You do an experiment in the laboratory. How do you present the results? Translate:

UPWARD TRENDS:



- raddoppiato
- aumentato vertiginosamente
- balzato
- aumentato / cresciuto
- salito

DOWNWARD TRENDS:



- diminuito
- sceso
- caduto
- dimezzato

(book 564-65)

You do an experiment in the laboratory. How do you present the results? Translate:

UPWARD TRENDS



- raddoppiato **doubled**
- aumentato vertiginosamente **rocketed**
- balzato **jumped** (The amount jumped from 15 to 96)
- aumentato / cresciuto **rose / increased / grew**
- salito **went up**

DOWNWARD TRENDS



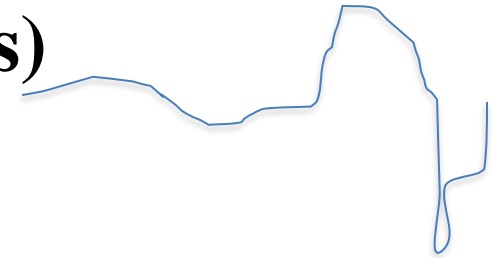
- diminuito **declined / decreased**
- sceso **fell / went down**
- caduto **dropped**
- dimezzato **halved / reduced by a half**

STABLE TRENDS

- mantenere lo stesso livello
- rimanere stabile /costante
- essere invariato

DESCRIBING CHANGES (adverbs)

- vertiginosamente
- bruscamente
- rapidamente
- considerevolmente
- gradualmente
- moderatamente / lievemente
- lentamente



STABLE TRENDS

- mantenere lo stesso livello **maintain the same level**
- rimanere stabile /costante **stay stable /constant**
- essere invariato / **is unchanged**

DESCRIBING CHANGES (adverbs)

- vertiginosamente **The price of apples ROCKETED**
- bruscamente **sharply /steeply**
- rapidamente **rapidly /quickly**
- considerevolmente **substantially**
- gradualmente **gradually**
- moderatamente / lievemente **moderately /slightly**
- lentamente **slowly**

DESCRIBING CHANGES.....

Let's talk about climate change...

The greenhouse effect and global warming (climate change)

1. BALANCE

- The Earth's surface temperature depends **on** the balance between incoming and outgoing energy.
- Incoming energy includes the heat and light received from the sun (= radiant energy / electromagnetic waves). Outgoing energy includes the light and heat that the Earth reflects or radiates back to space.
- This energy balance is essential for life on Earth. All living things require a certain temperature range... .
- Without this balance the Earth' surface becomes warmer or cooler. This can change global climate and have negative impacts: fires, drought, floods, more extreme weather (tropical cyclones), ice-melt, sea-level rise, etc.

The greenhouse effect and global warming (climate change)

2. THE **NATURAL GREENHOUSE EFFECT**

- Greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere help to maintain this balance. They absorb some of the outgoing energy radiated from the Earth and send it back (remit it) to Earth. This stops the Earth from losing too much of the heat that it receives from the sun.
- This is like a greenhouse: solar energy can enter and warm the greenhouse but not all of it can escape.
- Without this natural greenhouse effect the average surface temperature of the Earth would be about minus -18°C . This is the average temperature of the moon. It's distance from the sun is about the same as the distance between the Earth and the sun. But the moon doesn't have any atmospheric greenhouse gases to stop it losing heat.

The greenhouse effect and global warming (climate change)

3. THE HUMAN GREENHOUSE EFFECT

- The primary greenhouse gases include the trace gases carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide.
- Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution (around 1750) human activities, especially the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) and the cutting down of rain forests (which absorb carbon dioxide through photosynthesis), have increased the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, which has the highest absorption rate of heat from the Earth's surface, have increased from about 280 parts per million (ppm) in 1750 to about 415 (ppm) in 2019. (This is an increase of more than 40%.) There is a scientific consensus (= agreement among most climate scientists) that this has increased the Earth's average temperature.

The greenhouse effect and global warming (climate change)

4. GLOBAL WARMING

Each of the last three decades has been successively warmer at the Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850 (when recorded measurements began). The period from 1983 to 2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1,400 years in the Northern Hemisphere, where such measurements are possible.

(Fifth IPCC Assessment Report, p.2, 2014)

(book 564-65)

You do an experiment in the laboratory. How do you present the results? Translate:

UPWARD TRENDS



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DOWNWARD TRENDS



- diminuito **declined / decreased**
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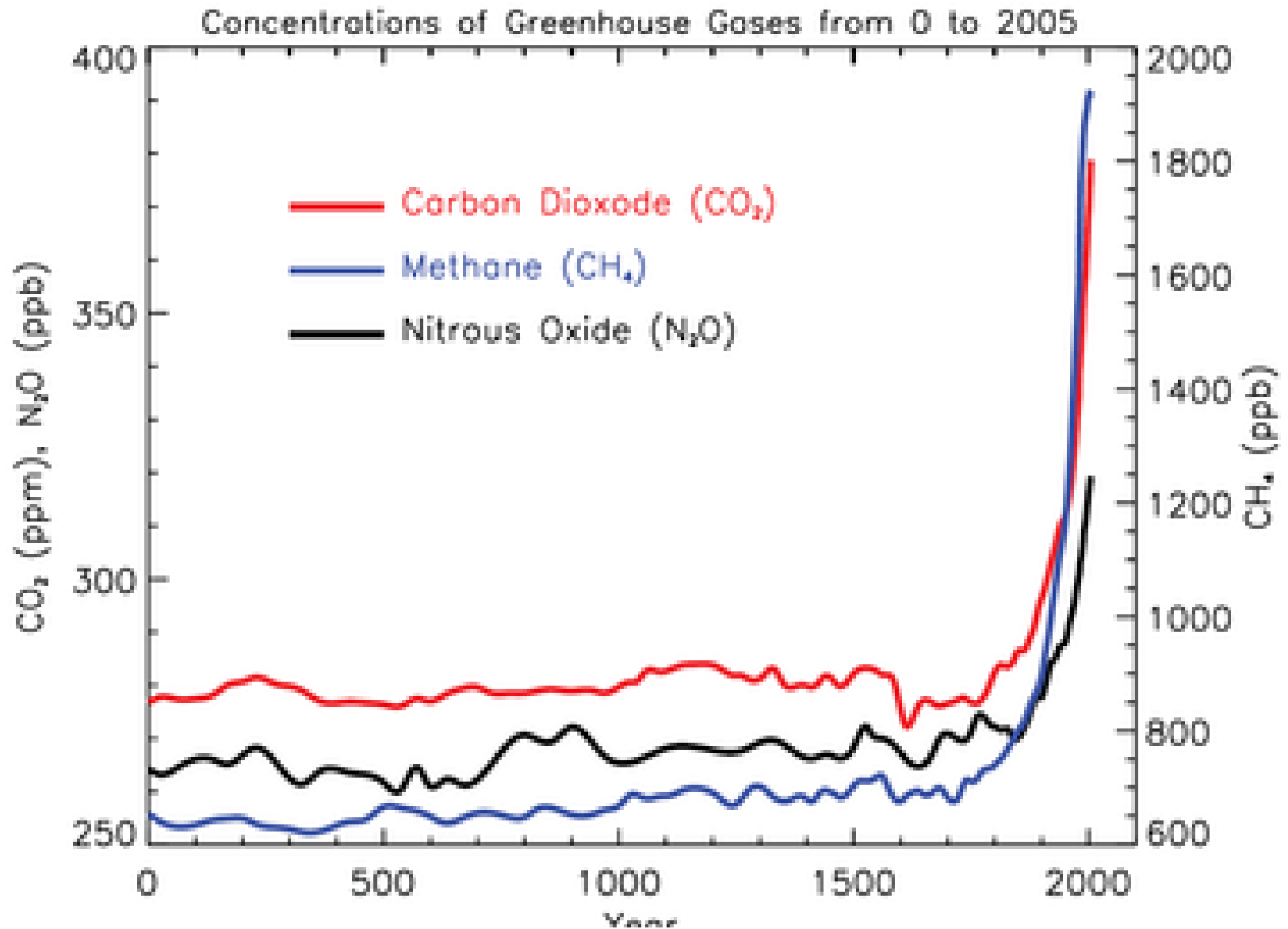
STABLE TRENDS

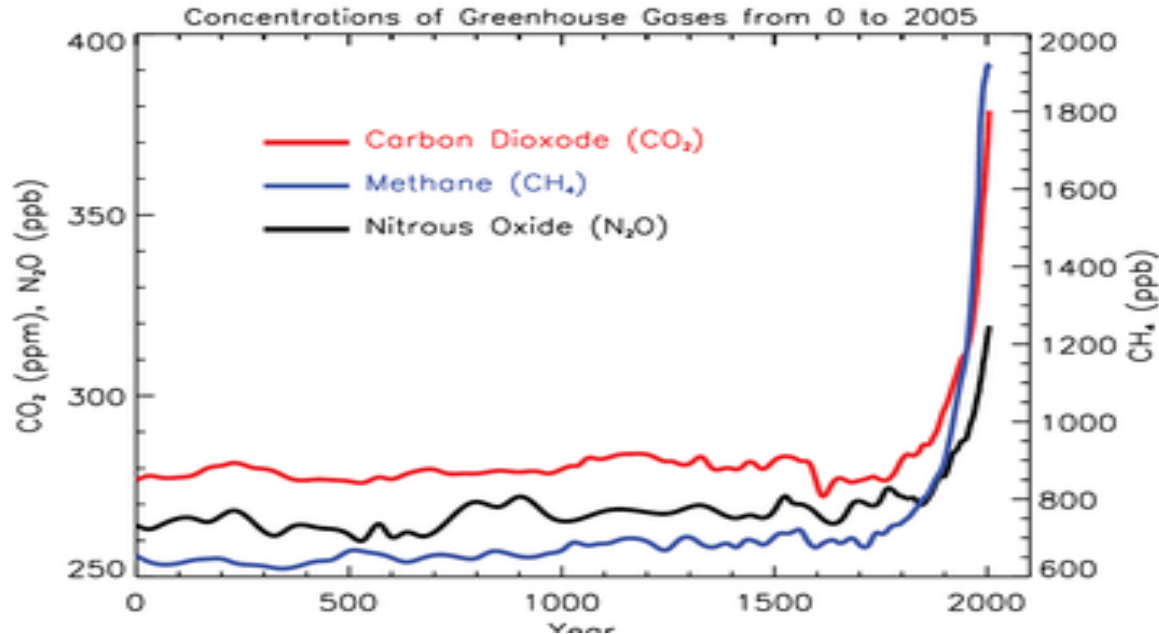
- mantenere lo stesso livello **maintain the same level**
- rimanere stabile /costante **stay stable /constant**
- essere invariato / **is unchanged**

DESCRIBING CHANGES (adverbs)

- vertiginosamente **The price of apples ROCKETED**
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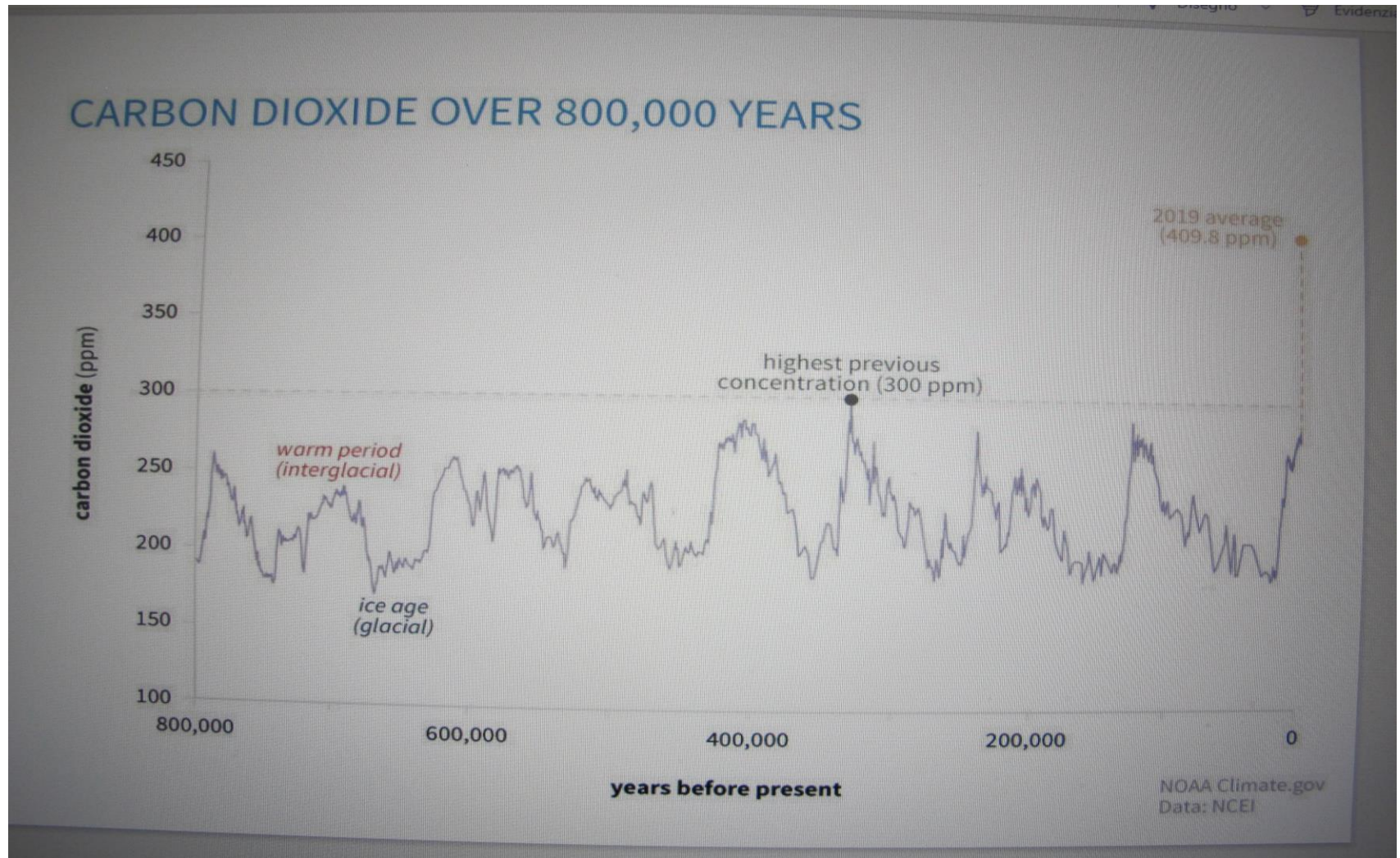
What can we say?



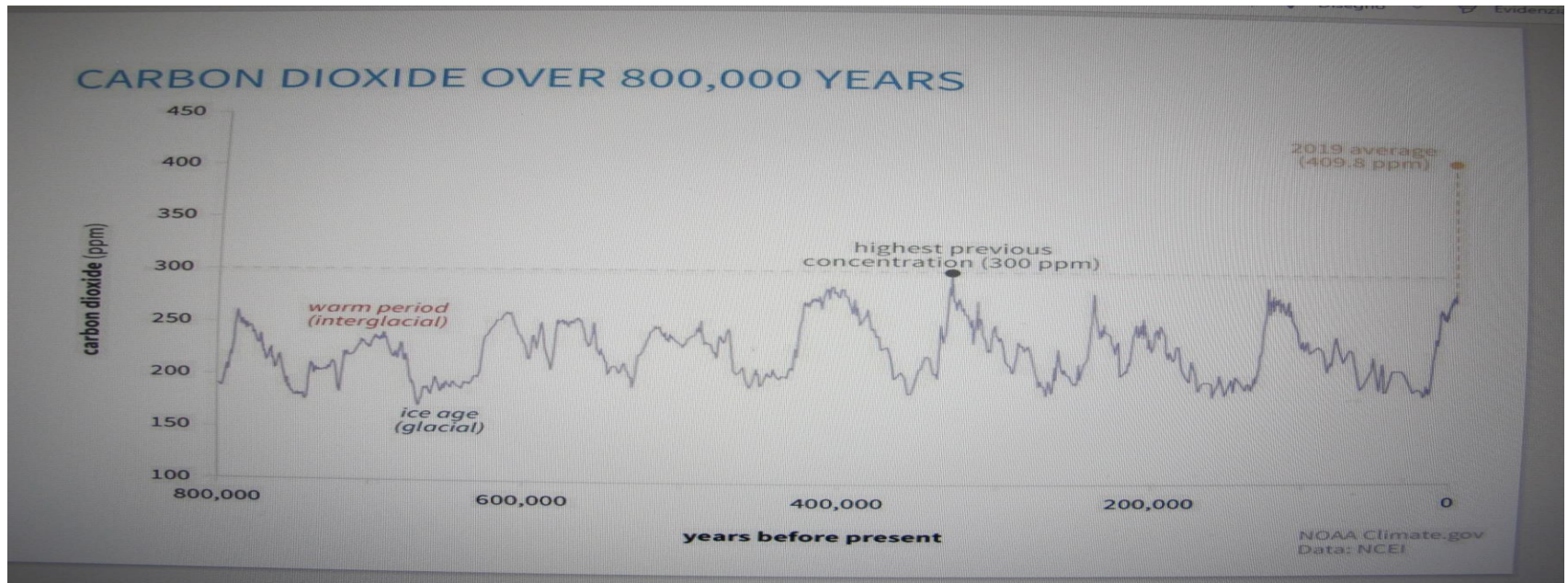


- Average /mean atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have **increased sharply** in the last thousand years.
- Concentrations of greenhouse gases **rocketed** between 1900 and 2000.
- Concentrations of greenhouse gases **stayed stable / remained constant** between 1000 and 1500.

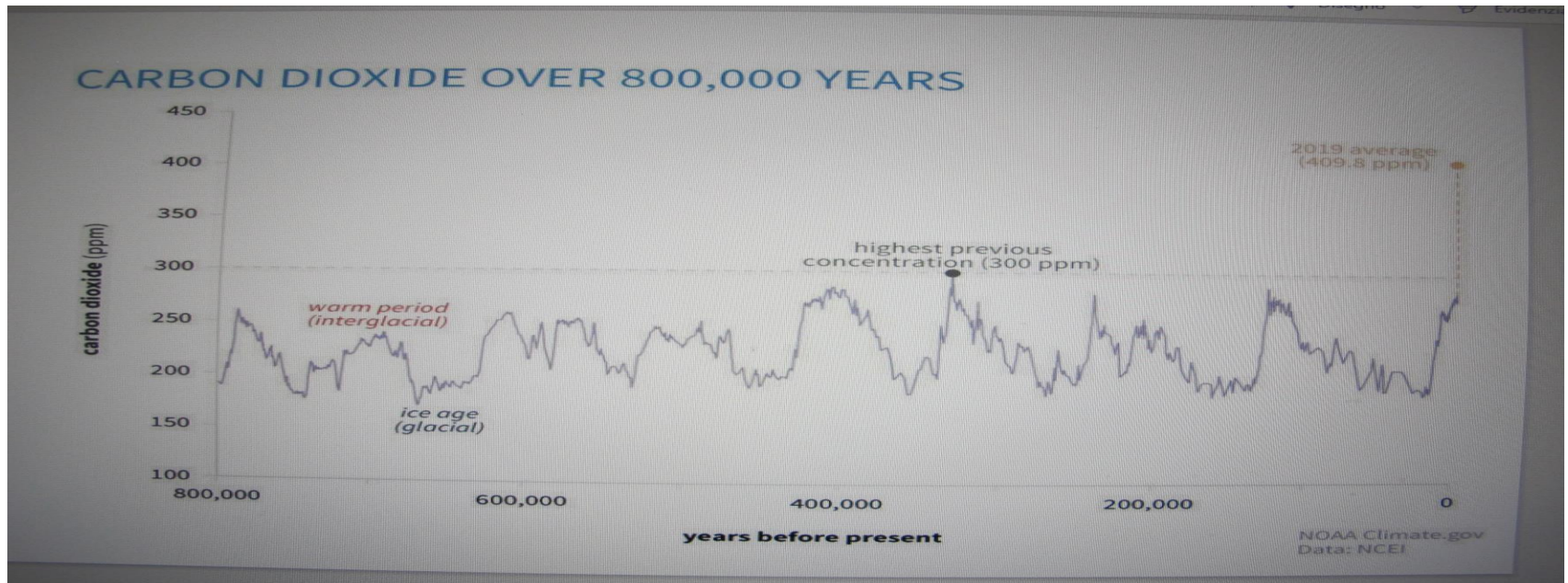
CO₂ atmospheric concentrations: what were the maximum, minimum and average levels before the Industrial Revolution?



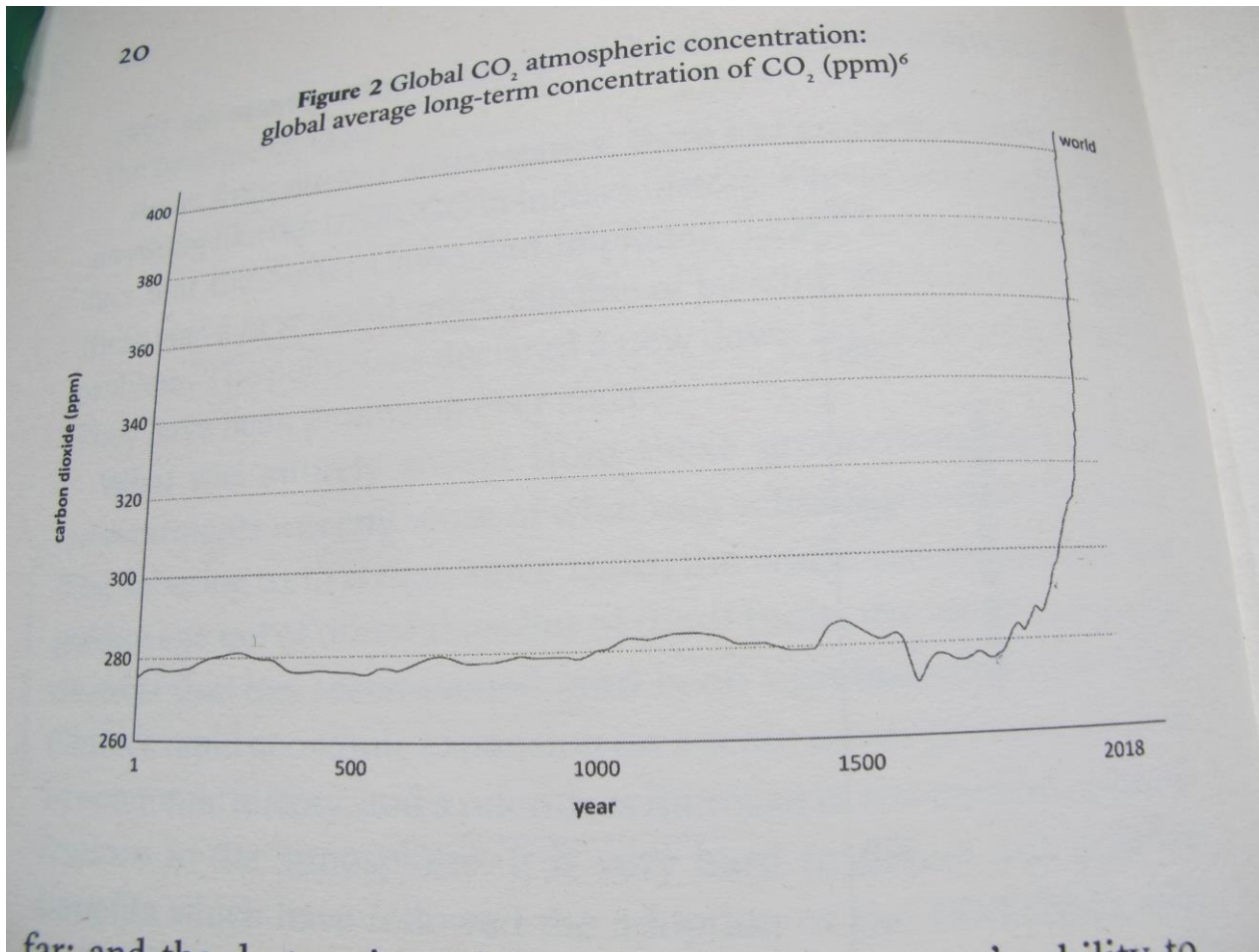
During the last 800,000 years CO₂ concentrations went _____ and _____ but they were always _____ 300 ppm _____ the Industrial Revolution. Then they increased _____ .



During the last 800,000 years CO₂ concentrations went up and down but they never went above 300 ppm until the Industrial Revolution. Then they increased rapidly / quickly / steeply .

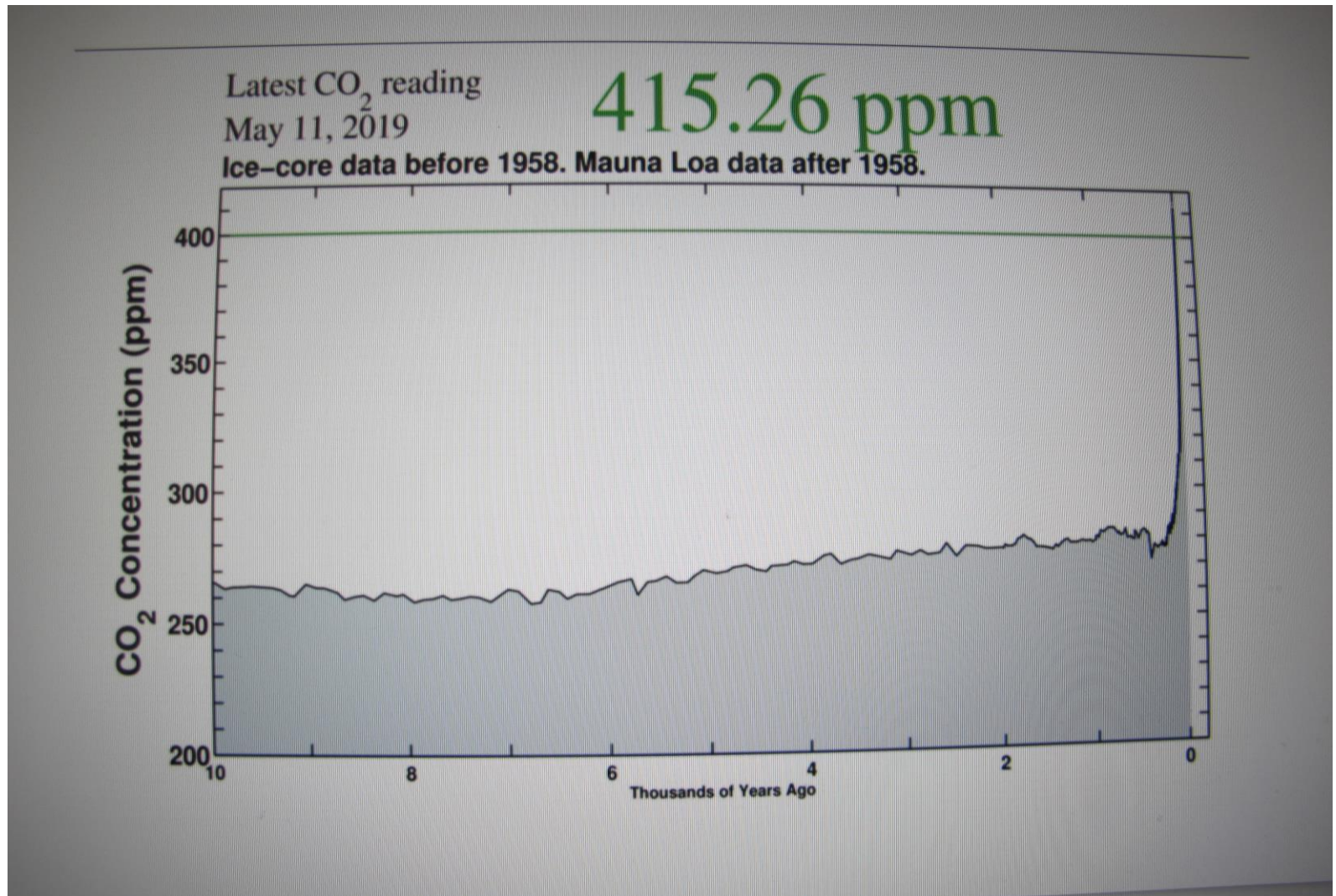


CO₂ atmospheric concentrations: how long did it take to go from about 280 ppm to more than 400 ppm?

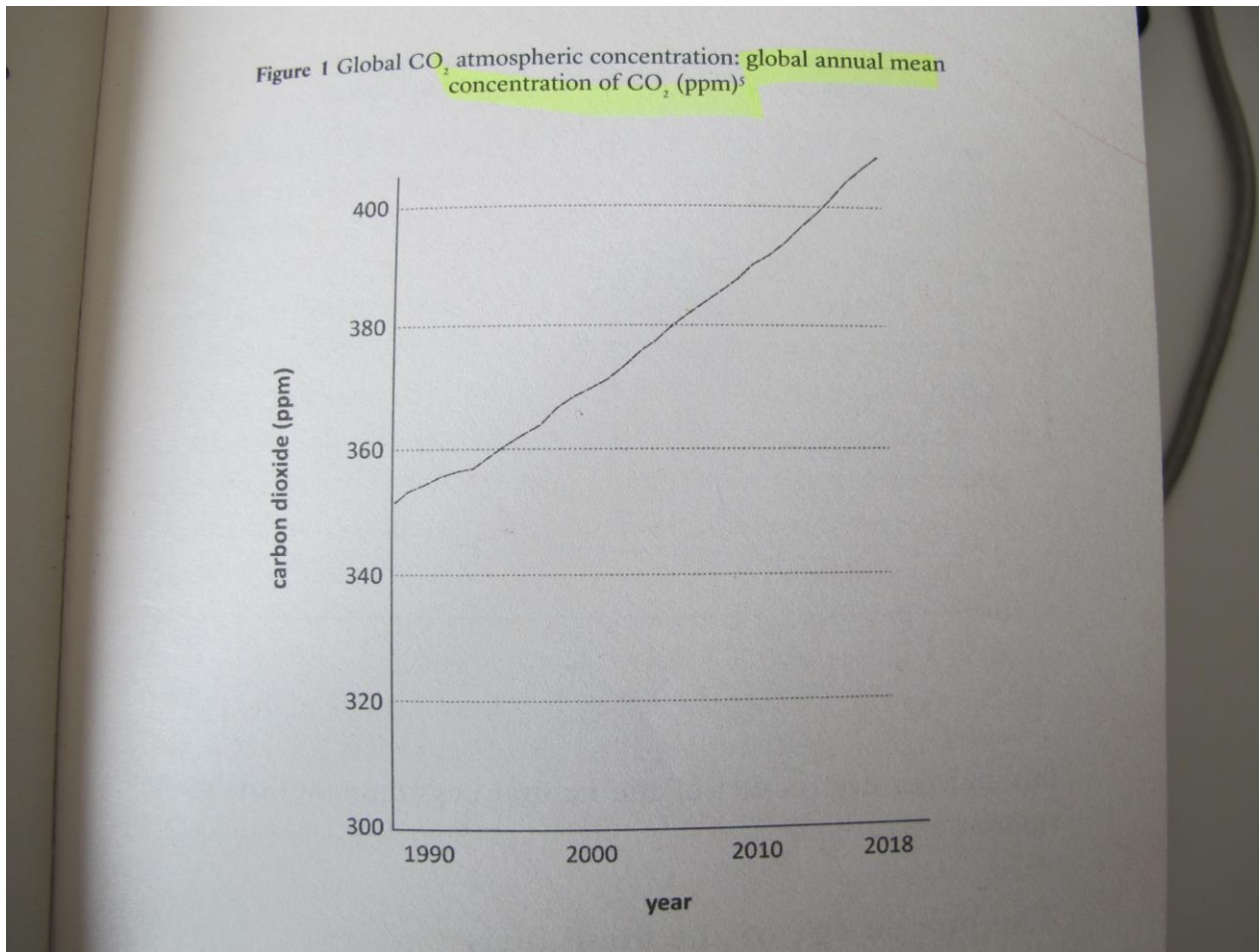


In the last two hundred years CO₂ concentrations
have.....

Use 'jumped' / 'from' / 'to'

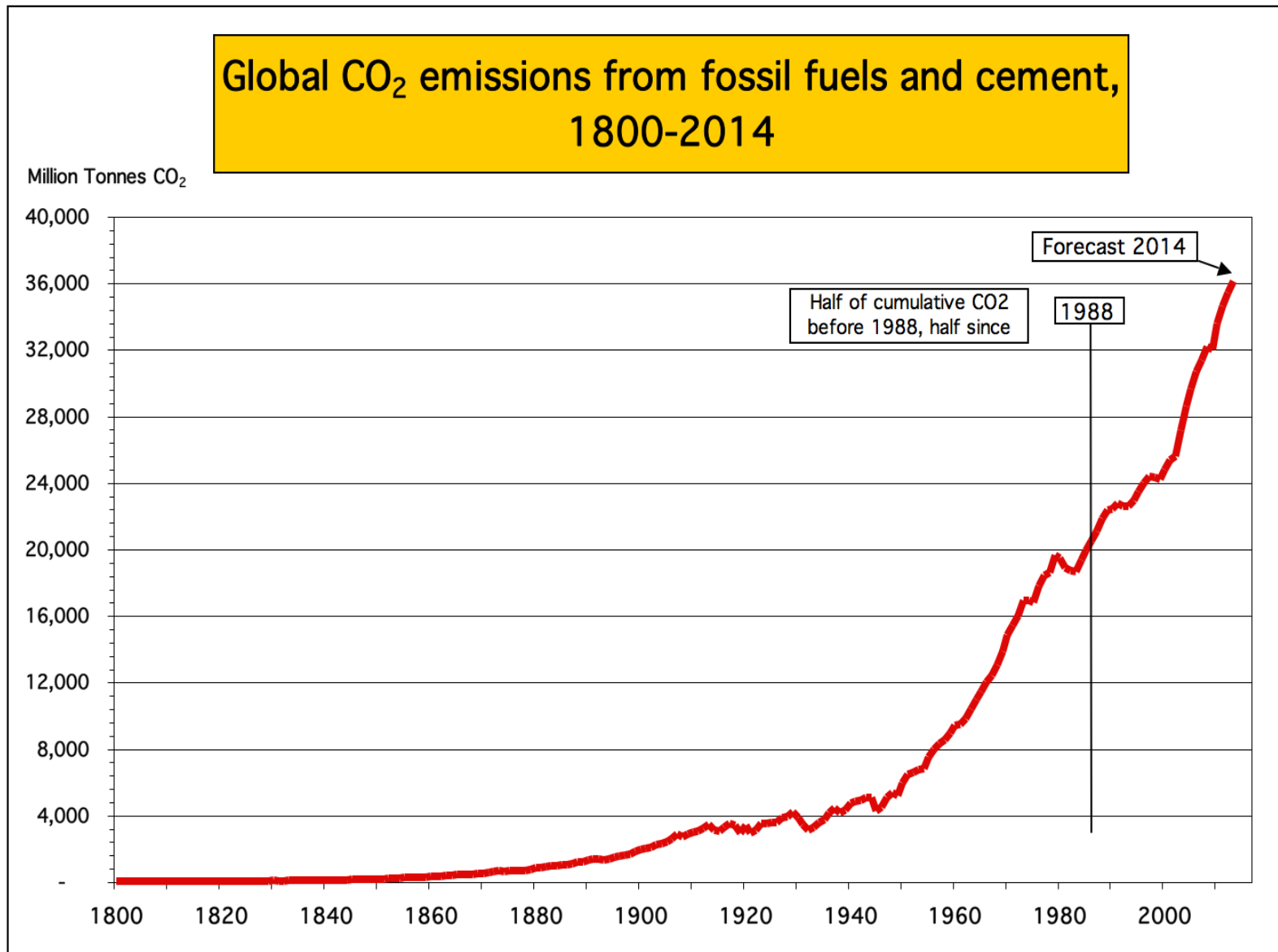


Explain this graph. Has the overall trend changed since 1990 (during the last thirty years?)



Now let's talk about **CO₂ emissions** (not atmospheric concentrations) from the combustion / burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas). Cars, cement and steel production, oil refineries, coal-fired power stations, etc.

What do you notice about the quantity of CO₂ emissions before and after 1988 / the last 23 years? This graph shows that.....



The six biggest emitters of CO₂. Does the country with the highest **total emissions** have the highest **per capita emissions**? Which country has the lowest / highest per capita emissions?

30

Table 1 CO₂ emissions by country, 2015.²¹ Data is for CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion in tonnes in 2015.

Country	Total emissions	Per capita emissions
China	904.07 million	6.59
US	499.75 million	15.53
India	206.60 million	1.58
Russia	146.90 million	10.19
Japan	114.16 million	8.99
Germany	72.98 million	8.93
UK	38.98 million	5.99

What can be done to move away / reduce fossil fuels?

- **Change individual behaviour:**

Drive a car less? Use more public transport? Use more energy efficient electronic appliances such as LED light bulbs? Use internet and emails less? (The amount of spam that was sent over the Internet in 2008 required as much energy as 1.5 million American households, or 3.1 million cars (*The Economist*))

- **Change to renewable energy infrastructure:**

More wind and solar energy (especially in Sardinia!)?

More hydropower (use of water to turn turbines)?

Nuclear power?

- **Is climate change a political issue?** Are politicians and governments doing enough? What would Greta Thunberg say?

The Environment (book 594-95)

Write English words that mean:

1. A belief that animals should be treated well by people. Sometimes it is argued they should not be used for scientific experiments.
2. The variety of different types of plant and animal life in a particular region.
3. All the plants and animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another.
4. A gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when substances containing carbon are burnt.

The Environment (book 594-95)

1. A belief that animals should be treated well by people. Sometimes it is argued they should not be used for scientific experiments. **animal rights**
2. The variety of different types of plant and animal life in a particular region. **biodiversity**
3. All the plants and animals in a particular area, considered as a system with parts that depend on one another. **ecosystem**
4. A gas without colour or smell, produced when you breathe out or when substances containing carbon are burnt. **CO₂, carbon dioxide (andride carbonica)**

The Environment (book 594-95)

5. A poisonous gas without colour or smell, produced by the engines of vehicles.

6. The fact that the Earth is getting hotter because of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere is called the _____ or _____ .

7. Your carbon _____ is the sum of all emissions of greenhouse gases like CO₂ (carbon dioxide), which were caused by your activities in a given time frame.

8. Benzina senza piombo.

The Environment (book 594-95)

5. A poisonous gas without colour or smell, produced by the engines of vehicles. **carbon monoxide (monossido di carbonio)**

6. The fact that the Earth is getting hotter because of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere is called the **greenhouse effect** or **global warming**. Also: global heating, climate change / crisis

7. Your carbon **footprint** is the sum of all emissions of greenhouse gases like CO₂ (carbon dioxide), which were caused by your activities in a given time frame.

8. Benzina senza piombo. **Unleaded petrol.**

The Environment (book 594-95)

7. Inquinare

8. Pioggia acida

9. Uragano

10. Plants grown for food, usually on a farm.

11. A long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die.

12. A serious lack of food that continues for a long time and causes many people in a country to become ill or die.

13. Last year, the _____ caused _____ failure and led to widespread _____ .

The Environment (book 594-95)

7. Inquinare / Inquinamento **Pollute / Pollution**
8. Pioggia acida **Acid rain**
9. Uragano **Hurricane**
10. Plants grown for food, usually on a farm. **Crops**
11. A long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die. **Drought**
12. A serious lack of food that continues for a long time and causes many people in a country to become ill or die. **Famine**
13. Last year, the **drought** caused **crop** failure and led to widespread **famine**.

The Environment (book 594-55)

14. A type of animal or plant that may soon become extinct (specie in via di estinzione)

15. A large amount of water that covers an area that was dry before. (The southwest of England has been badly hit by _____s.)

16. Come pensi che l'uomo vivrà fra vent'anni?

17. Sono dell'opinione che fra cinquant'anni tutta l'energia sarà ad alimentare solare.

18. Se la plastica viene gettata nelle discariche, ci vogliono 450 anni perché si dissolva.

The Environment (book 594-95)

14. A type of animal or plant that may soon become extinct (specie in via di estinzione)

endangered species

15. A large amount of water that covers an area that was dry before. **flood** (The southwest of England has been badly hit by **floods**.)

16. Come pensi che l'uomo vivrà fra vent'anni? **How do you think people will be living in twenty years' time?**

17. Sono dell'opinione che fra cinquant'anni tutta l'energia sarà ad alimentare solare. **I'm of the opinion that in fifty years all energy will be solar powered.**

The Environment (book 594-95)

18. Se la plastica viene gettata nelle discariche, ci vogliono 450 anni perché si dissolva.

If plastic is thrown away in landfills, it takes 450 years to decompose.

HOMEWORK

GRAMMAR:

Countable and uncountable: pages 286-291,
294-303

LEXIS:

- **Presenting facts and figures:** pages 564-565
- **The environment:** pages 594-595
- **Giving opinions about the environment:**
pages 596-597

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