

GUÍA PEDAGÓGICA N°3 - NIVEL SECUNDARIO

Escuela: EPET N°5

Docente: Colarte, Isabel (isale97.ic@gmail.com)

Curso: 6°1° Energías

Turno: Mañana

Área: Inglés Técnico III

Contenidos: Comprensión oral de un video sobre energías renovables. Práctica de vocabulario específico y tiempos verbales. Redacción sobre la temática tratada en el video.

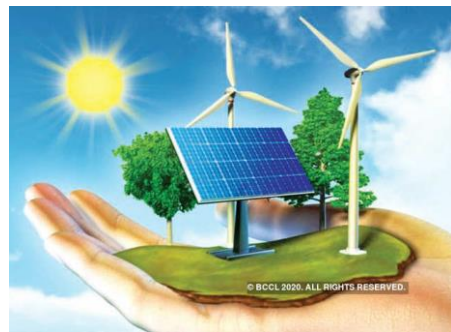


Student's Name:

NOTA: Los alumnos podrán utilizar diccionario bilingüe o traductor online para la comprensión de consignas y la realización de la guía de actividades.

1. Watch the TED-Ed talk: *'Can 100% renewable energy power the world?'* by Federico Rosei and Renzo Rosei. Do the activities below.

<https://youtu.be/RnvCbquYeIM>



2. Listen and complete with the words or numbers you hear.

Every year, the world uses _____ barrels of oil. This massive scale of _____ dependence _____ the Earth and it _____ forever. [...] At this _____ we'll _____ oil and gas in _____ or so. On the flip side, we have abundant sun, water, and _____. These are _____ sources, meaning we won't use them up over time.

3. Answer the questions about the talk:

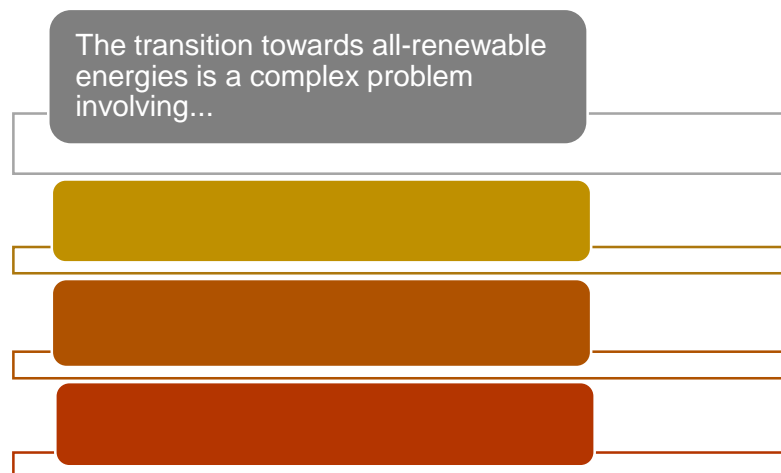
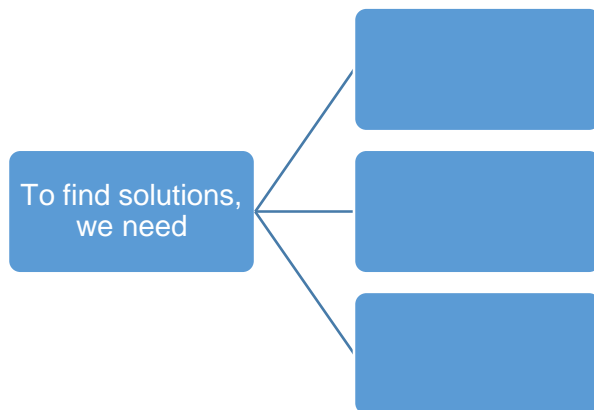
- a) What percentage of our needs does renewable energy provide?
- b) Which two forms of energy are the most common in everyday life, according to the speaker?
- c) What are the two main drawbacks when it comes to solar energy?

- d) The speaker mentions three other forms of renewable energy. Which are they?
- e) How could we lower the cost of transportation?
- f) In your opinion, what's the purpose of the quote by Thomas Edison at the beginning of the video?

4. Listen again and choose the correct option.

- Superconductors **can** / **can't** transport electricity without dissipation.
- Unfortunately, they only work at **room** / **low** temperatures.
- As regards liquid fuels, the scientific challenge there is to **store** / **buy** renewable energy in an easily transportable form.
- To be truly **functional** / **competitive**, car batteries would have to store much more energy without adding **cost** / **loss**.
- One promising solution would be to convert **solar** / **wind** into chemical energy.

5. Complete the schemes about the last part of the talk with main ideas.





REASONS TO BE OPTIMISTIC
THAT WE'LL GET THERE



6. Match these expressions to their meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a) fossil fuel | 1. To contaminate |
| b) pollute | 2. To give |
| c) won't last | 3. On the other hand |
| d) rate | 4. Important discoveries |
| e) provide | 5. To take advantage of |
| f) breakthroughs | 6. To deal with; try to solve |
| g) harness | 7. Not to have anything left |
| h) run out of | 8. Is likely to finish soon |
| i) tackle | 9. A kind of non-renewable energy |
| j) on the flip side | 10. The speed at which something happens |

7. Extract sentences with these verb tenses from the talk.

- Present Simple (affirmative, negative and interrogative)
- Present Perfect (2 examples)
- Present Continuous (2 examples)
- Future Simple (affirmative and negative)
- A modal to express obligation
- A modal to express ability / possibility
- A conditional sentence

8. Write a short paragraph (about 100 words) expressing your opinion about the topic of the video. Use specific vocabulary and verb tenses. Include photos or drawings.



Director: Raúl López

Docente responsible: Colarte, Isabel