



Taalkaart: Sustainable Energy (1)

	
<p>Wanneer mag je met deze taalopdracht beginnen? Zie eigen POP/ PAP (Study guide English)</p>	<p>Vaardigheid: Lezen en gesprekken voeren</p> <p>Samenwerken of alleen? <i>Alleen (vervolg in tweetallen)</i></p>
<p>Niveau(s) volgens ERK (Europees Referentiekader) Lezen A2/B1; gesprekken voeren A2/B1</p>	
<p>Subvaardigheid beschrijving:</p> <p><u>Lezen A2/B1:</u> <i>Kan feitelijke teksten over onderwerpen uit de eigen werk- of leefomgeving lezen met een redelijke mate van begrip.</i></p> <p><u>Gesprekken voeren A2:</u> <i>Kan in beperkte mate meedoen aan eenvoudige gesprekken over alledaagse, bekende onderwerpen; kan beperkte informatie uitwisselen over eenvoudige, concrete zaken.</i></p> <p><u>Gesprekken voeren B1:</u> <i>Kan persoonlijke standpunten, commentaar en meningen geven over onderwerpen binnen de eigen belevings sfeer; kan een standpunt duidelijk overbrengen, maar heeft moeite met deelname aan de discussie.</i></p>	
<p>Hoe lang ben je er mee bezig? 2 uur</p>	<p>Waar doe je deze taalopdracht? Taal- en Rekencentrum, studieruimte en/of thuis</p>
<p>Taalopdracht</p>	
<p>Read the instructions and do the exercises.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Read the text on page 2. Write down the definitions of the underlined words on the word list. Learn the words and their definitions. Practice the Dutch translation of the words in WRTS. Read the text again and answer the following questions (in English): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is sustainable energy? What are the technologies of this kind of energy? What do they mean by saying that many types of renewable energy are replenished? Give a short description of each technology that promote sustainable energy. With the answers to the questions prepare an informal presentation about the topic. See how to prepare an informal presentation on page 4. See more information on the web-site below. Practice the presentation with a classmate. Practice the presentation with another classmate. Evaluate the presentation of your classmate with the use of the peer evaluation form. Ask a (student) teacher to check your work. 	
<p>Informatiebronnen en leermiddelen</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dictionary Tekst on sustainable energy Hand-out + website www.englishclub.net 	

Sustainable Energy

(Source: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

Sustainable energy is the sustainable provision of energy that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Technologies that promote sustainable energy include renewable energy sources, such as hydroelectricity, solar energy, wind energy, wave power, geothermal energy, and tidal power, and also technologies designed to improve energy efficiency.



Renewable energy technologies are clean sources of energy that have a much lower environmental impact than conventional energy technologies. Many types of renewable energy resources-such as wind and solar energy-are constantly replenished and will never run out. Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight, or solar energy, can be used directly for heating and lighting homes and other buildings, for generating electricity, and for hot water heating, solar cooling, and a variety of commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat also drives the winds, whose energy, is captured with wind turbines. Then, the winds and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapor turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured using hydroelectric power.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. The organic matter that makes up those plants is known as biomass. Biomass can be used to produce electricity, transportation fuels, or chemicals. The use of biomass for any of these purposes is called bioenergy.

Hydrogen also can be found in many organic compounds, as well as water. It's the most abundant element on the Earth. But it doesn't occur naturally as a gas. It's always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Once separated from another element, hydrogen can be burned as a fuel or converted into electricity.

Not all renewable energy resources come from the sun. Geothermal energy taps the Earth's internal heat for a variety of uses, including electric power production, and the heating and cooling of buildings. And the energy of the ocean's tides come from the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun upon the Earth.

In fact, ocean energy comes from a number of sources. In addition to tidal energy, there's the energy of the ocean's waves, which are driven by both the tides and the winds. The sun also warms the surface of the ocean more than the ocean depths, creating a temperature difference that can be used as an energy source. All these forms of ocean energy can be used to produce electricity.

Renewable energy will not run out. Ever. Other sources of energy are finite and will some day be depleted.

Word in context	English definition	Dutch translation (WRTS)
1. sustainable		
2. ability		
3. renewable		
4. hydroelectricity		
5. solar		
6. wave power		
7. geothermal energy		
8. tidal		
9. energy efficiency		
10. environmental		
11. conventional		
12. replenished		
13. evaporate		
14. vapor		
15. bioenergy		
16. compounds		
17. abundant		
18. gravitational		
19. depths		
20. finite		
21. depleted		

PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLIC SPEAKING IN ENGLISH

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PREPARATION

Good preparation is very important. Good preparation and planning will give you confidence. Your audience will feel your confidence and have confidence in you. This will give you control of your audience and of your presentation.

Consider these points when preparing:

Objective

'Why am I making this presentation?'

Your objective should be clear in your mind.

Audience

'Who am I making this presentation to?'

How many people? Who are they? Business people? Professional people? Political people? Experts or non-experts? A small, intimate group of 4 colleagues or a large gathering of 400 competitors?

Venue

'Where am I making this presentation?'

A small hotel meeting-room or a large conference hall? Facilities and equipment? Seating arrangements?

Time and length

'When am I making this presentation and how long will it be?'

Will it be 5 minutes or 1 hour? Just before lunch, when the audience is hungry, or just after lunch, when the audience is sleepy?

Method

'How should I make this presentation?'

Formal or informal? Lots of visual aids or only a few? With or without anecdotes and humour?

Content

'What should I say?'

Include only relevant information. Create a title for your presentation. The title will help you to focus on the subject. Prepare your visual aids, if any.

Structure

Organise your presentation in a logical structure. Most presentations are organised in three parts, followed by questions:

1 Introduction

- welcome your audience
- introduce your subject
- explain the structure of your presentation
- explain rules for questions

2 Body of presentation

- present the subject itself

3 Conclusion

- summarise your presentation
- thank your audience
- invite questions

PEER EVALUATION FORM

Peer's Name _____

Your Name _____

Complete one evaluation form for a member of your group.

- Good (3)** Consistently did this.
- OK (2)** Often did this
- Poor (1)** Did this very rarely.

(The numbers after the ratings represent point totals. To obtain final ratings, the points will be totaled and averaged.)

Your peer:	Score	Must include <u>specific</u> comments to explain your score
The speaker knows enough words about the topic.		
The speaker uses the right grammar.		
The speaker doesn't have to pause a lot to think about words or grammatical structures.		
The speaker connects words in the sentences by using <i>and/then/but/because</i>		
The speaker pronounces English words correctly; the speaker doesn't sound too Dutch.		