



# Sustainability



# Instant Lessons

EXAMPLE

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## Lesson Plan: Sustainability **EXAMPLE**

**Lessons:** Introduction, reading, listening, speaking (seminar) and writing.

**Time:** 1-1.5 hours + homework task

**Level:** \*\*\*\*\*[B1/ B2/C1].

### Lesson Aim:

*To focus on one key topic and develop a range of key academic skills based on this topic.*

### Introduction [5 minutes]

- Introduce the topic 'sustainability'.
- Give out the '**Reading Text Worksheet**' and discuss the lead in questions.

### Reading: Test-Type Questions [20-30 minutes + feedback]

- Students read the text. Check words & meanings with a dictionary.
- Answer the questions.
- Feedback: distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

### Listening: Lecture & Test Questions [30-40 minutes + feedback]

**Video:** Available in paid download

**MP3:** Available in paid download

- Give out the '**Listening: Mini Lecture Worksheet**'.
- Students check key vocabulary.

#### **Option 1**

- Students look at the questions.
- Students listen & answer the questions.
- Give 2 minutes to tidy answers.
- Students listen again. Check answers & answer missed questions.
- Feedback: distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

#### **Option 2 (harder)**

- Students listen & take notes (Use paper or the PPT slides in the Appendix).
- Students listen again & add to their notes.
- Students use their notes to answer the questions.
- Feedback: distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

### Speaking: Seminar [10-15 minutes]

- Give out the '**Speaking Worksheet**'.
- Students revise content from the reading & lecture texts.
- Students hold a seminar discussion using the question prompts.  
How to run a seminar: <https://www.academic-englishuk.com/seminars>

### Writing: Summary [20 minutes + tutor feedback]

- This can be a homework task if limited time.
- Students use the two texts (reading and listening) to write a 150-word paragraph on 'what steps a [redacted] the planet'.
- Tutor to error correct & return: <https://www.academic-englishuk.com/error-correction>

## Reading Text Worksheet

### Task 1: Lead In

1. Which activities do you think increase a person's carbon and water footprint the most?
2. Why do you think [redacted]?
3. Look at the title of the reading text – what do you think it is about?

### Task 2: Reading Text **How a business can and must reduce its carbon and water footprint**

By C. Wilson & H. Kennedy (2022)

A carbon footprint can be defined as the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere generated from [redacted]. Similarly, a water footprint measures the amount of both direct, freshwater required for everyday operations, and indirect water, which is used [redacted] services.

The first step in establishing a firm's carbon and [redacted] is to identify which activities are the biggest contributors. In terms of carbon emissions, one of the biggest [redacted] is business [redacted]. Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES, 2017), one gallon of fuel releases 20 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub>, [redacted] by the [redacted], and in addition to the millions of one-person business trips made, a high carbon footprint can directly result from these types of activities. Another [redacted] is energy [redacted] which are switched on all day, as well as using non-energy efficient lighting can add to a company's carbon emissions significantly (Wells, 2019). In relation to water usage, a [redacted] activities regarding production and manufacturing, and from overheads, such as water required in offices or canteens (Water Footprint Network, n.d.).

As the contribution a business makes to climate change and its impact on operating costs, employee productivity and satisfying [redacted] is becoming increasingly important, businesses are now actively encouraged to publish their commitment to lowering their [redacted]. In order to do this, Wells (2019) argues that businesses should become paperless and instead use an online form builder, as well as green web hosting, which ensures that the energy [redacted]. Moreover, changing to an [redacted] would have emissions benefits equal to that of 1.4 million fewer vehicles on the road, whereas outside the office, purchasing carbon offsets such as [redacted], using [redacted], or carpooling with colleagues and rewarding employees for using public transport when commuting are recommended (C2ES, 2017). In contrast, to [redacted] Waterwise (2020) argues [redacted] can help to detect how much is wasted through leaks, which can be as much as 1,750 litres per hour, and water-saving devices [redacted] could lead to an overall increase of 40% in water efficiency.

### References

- Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions (C2ES), (2017). *Reducing Your Carbon Footprint At Work* [online]. Available at: <https://www.c2es.org/content/reducing-your-carbon-footprint-at-work/> [Viewed 17.02.2022].
- Waterwise., (2020). *Reducing Water Waste, Costs and Saving Money...*[online]. Available at: <https://www.waterwise.org.uk/2020/01/10/reducing-water-waste-costs-and-saving-money-for-organisations-large-and-small/> [Viewed 17.02.2022].
- Water Footprint Network., (n.d.). *Business Water Footprint* [online]. Available at: <https://waterfootprint.org/en/water-footprint/business-water-footprint/> [Viewed 18.02.2022].
- Wells, S., 2019. *How To Reduce The Carbon Footprint...*[online]. Available at: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2019/07/19/how-to-reduce-the-carbon-footprint-of-your-business/?sh=6bea59987621> [Viewed 15.02.2022].

## Reading Text Questions

### Task 3: Headings

Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1		A	The steps that businesses can take to lower a footprint
2		B	
3		C	The factors that contribute to a carbon/water footprint
		D	

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### Task 4: True, False or Not Given

Decide if these statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG). **Highlight** the answer in the text.

		T / F / NG
1	A carbon footprint measures how many greenhouse gases are emitted as a result of our actions and choices.	
2		
3	A ...	
4	Electricity use impacts more on a business's carbon footprint than business travel and commuting.	
5		
6	Green web hosting reduces as many emissions as Energy Star computers.	
7		
8	A leak can be responsible for up to 1,750 litres of wasted water per hour.	

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### Task 5: Vocabulary

**Key language** – search for the word(s) in the text that mean(s):

Paragraph		Word(s)
2		
2	An expense incurred to support a business but is not directly related to a specific product or service.	
3	To compensate for emissions as a result of a business's actions by funding an equivalent carbon dioxide saving scheme elsewhere.	
3		
3	The act of sharing a car journey with others so that fewer individual car journeys are made to the same destination.	
3	... that expand and displace water in the toilet tank.	
3	A round, metal object which is attached to the end of a tap which allows ...	

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**Total Score** \_\_\_ / 18

## Listening: Mini Lecture Worksheet

### Task 1: Key Vocabulary

Check these words and phrases before listening:

raw materials	offshore	demand-led	foster	automation	shift	paradigm
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### Task 2: Lecture Listening

Listen to the lecture on global and local supply chains and answer the questions:



#### 2.1 Gap Fill

Complete the outline of how global and local supply chains differ. The first letter is already given.

A local supply chain _____ is b_____, whereas a global supply chain uses places with _____ costs w_____.
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#### 2.2 Name 1 aspect a company must consider in order to change to a local supply chain.

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#### 2.3 Open Questions

Answer these questions about global supply chains.

i.	Why have global supply chains become so prominent?	
ii.	_____	
iii.	What can global supply chains help to increase?	
iv.	_____	
v.	What can global supply chains open the door to?	

\_\_\_ / 5

#### 2.4 Multiple Choice

Answer these questions about local supply chains. Select ONE answer only per question.

i.	What is reshoring?	A. Only producing locally.
		B. _____
		C. Producing abroad but selling locally.
ii.	_____	A. It is well-established in the local community.
		B. _____
		C. It relies on automation.
iii.	_____ changed over time?	A. Consumers want products quickly.
		B. _____
		C. Consumers want localised products and fast.
iv.	_____ of a local supply chain?	A. Reducing the amount of cars on the road.
		B. _____
		C. Meeting customer needs and helping the planet.

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#### 2.4 Gap Fill

What does the lecturer say about the future of sustainable supply chains? Complete the gaps.

As sustainability is the key _____ of the economy, and not globalisation, supply chains must begin to shift _____ paradigm _____.
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**Total Score** \_\_\_ / 14

## Speaking Worksheet

### Discussion

Use the two texts (reading and listening) to discuss these questions:

### Key Sources:

Reading: **Wilson & Kennedy (2022)**  
C2ES (2017) / Wells (2019) / Waterwise (2020) /  
WFN (n.d.)

Lecture: **Watts (2022)**  
Hodges (2017) / Srai (2017) / CIPS (n.d.) / UN (n.d.)

### Seminar Questions

- 1) What can cause a business to have a poor carbon and water footprint?
- 2) What can [REDACTED]?
- 3) How do global and local supply chains differ?
- 4) [REDACTED]
- 5) Summarise your discussion.  
(Each person summarises one main interesting point discussed).

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## Writing Task

### Summary

Use the two texts (reading and listening) to write a paragraph on 'what steps a business can take to [REDACTED]'.

Write 150 words:

## Reading ANSWERS

### Task 3: Headings

Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1	D	A	The steps that businesses can take to lower a footprint
2	C	B	The advantages a lower footprint brings to a company

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**ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

## Listening ANSWERS

### 2.1 Gap Fill

Complete the outline of how global and local supply chains differ. The first letter is already given.

A local supply chain produces and delivers goods and services where the company is *based*, whereas a global supply chain uses places with lower production and labour costs *worldwide*.

**ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...**

## 'Think Global, Act Local': The More Sustainable Supply Chain





by C. Watts (2022)

*Hello and welcome to this short lecture on how and why businesses are changing from global supply chains to more localised manufacturing and selling. For many years, thanks to globalisation, the approach towards supply chains has been outsourcing offshore, usually in huge factories in countries where wages are lower and conditions are poorer, and then ship the goods to almost anywhere in the world. However, in more recent times, a seismic shift towards localisation is beginning.....*

**THE FULL TRANSCRIPT IS INCLUDED IN THE PAID VERSION...**

## Appendix: PowerPoint Slides

Listen to the lecture and take notes using the PPT slides

<h3>Globalisation to localisation</h3>  <p>WWW.ACADEMIC-ENGLISHUK.COM</p> <p><small>AE Academic English UK</small></p>	
<h3>Global vs local supply chain</h3>  <p>Global supply chains</p> <p>Sustainability</p> <p><small>AE Academic English UK</small></p>	
<h3>Benefits of shifting to local supply chain</h3>  <p>United Nations = four benefits</p> <p>CIPS = three benefits</p> <p><small>AE Academic English UK</small></p>	
<h3>Reshoring</h3>  <p>Automation</p> <p>Consumer demands</p> <p><small>AE Academic English UK</small></p>	