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Level 1

New, super-thin material cools buildings

15th February, 2017

<http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-1.html>

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Please try Levels 0, 2 and 3. They are (a little) harder.

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THE READING

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-1.html>

Engineers in the USA have made a super-thin material that can cool buildings. The amazing new material can cool things even under the hot Sun. The material does not need energy or water to work. It could do the work of air conditioners, which need a lot of energy and water. The material is not like anything in nature. It is a mix of glass and plastic and is just 50 micrometers thick – about the same as the aluminium foil we use for cooking.

The engineers explained how the material works. When it is put on top of something, two things happen. First, it cools the thing under it by reflecting the Sun's rays. Second, the material takes away heat from the thing underneath. An engineer said he was excited about the chance to use it "in the power industry, aerospace, agriculture and more". Just 10 square meters of the material could cool down a house in the summer.

Sources: <https://knowridge.com/2017/02/new-engineered-material-can-cool-roofs-structures-with-zero-energy-consumption/>
<http://www.ctvnews.ca/sci-tech/scientists-make-thin-material-that-acts-as-air-conditioner-1.3281871>
<http://www.techtimes.com/articles/196976/20170211/new-material-can-cool-structures-without-consuming-water-and-energy.htm>

PHRASE MATCHING

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-1.html>

PARAGRAPH ONE:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. cool things even | a. thick |
| 2. The material does not need energy | b. of air conditioners |
| 3. It could do the work | c. under the hot Sun |
| 4. The material is not like | d. we use for cooking |
| 5. It is a mix of glass | e. or water |
| 6. just 50 micrometers | f. same |
| 7. about the | g. and plastic |
| 8. the aluminium foil | h. anything in nature |

PARAGRAPH TWO:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The engineers explained how | a. about the chance |
| 2. it cools the thing | b. in the summer |
| 3. reflecting the Sun's | c. of the material |
| 4. the material takes | d. under it |
| 5. An engineer said he was excited | e. the material works |
| 6. use it in the power | f. away heat |
| 7. Just 10 square meters | g. industry |
| 8. cool down a house | h. rays |

LISTEN AND FILL IN THE GAPS

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-1.html>

Engineers in the USA (1) _____ super-thin material that can cool buildings. The (2) _____ can cool things even under the hot Sun. The material does not need (3) _____ to work. It could do the work of air conditioners, which (4) _____ energy and water. The material is not like anything (5) _____. It is a mix of glass and plastic and is just 50 micrometers thick – about (6) _____ the aluminium foil we use for cooking.

The engineers (7) _____ material works. When it is put on top of something, (8) _____. First, it cools the thing under it (9) _____ Sun's rays. Second, the material takes (10) _____ the thing underneath. An engineer said he was excited about the chance to use it "in the (11) _____, aerospace, agriculture and more". Just 10 square (12) _____ material could cool down a house in the summer.

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-1.html>

Engineers in the USA have made a super-thin material that can cool buildings. The amazing new material can cool things even under the hot.

The material does not need energy or water to work. It could do the work of air conditioners, which need a lot of energy and water. The material is not like anything in nature. It is a mix of glass and plastic and is just 50 micrometers thick – about the same as the aluminium foil we use for cooking. The engineer explained how the material works. When it is put on top of something, two things happen. First, it cools the thing under it by reflecting the Sun's rays. Second, the material takes away heat from the thing underneath. An engineer said he was excited about the chance to use it "in the power industry, aerospace, agriculture and more". Just 10 square meters of the material could cool down a house in the summer.

AIR CONDITIONING SURVEY

From <http://www.breakingnewsenglish.com/1702/170215-air-conditioning-4.html>

Write five GOOD questions about air conditioning in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student A: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

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WRITE QUESTIONS & ASK YOUR PARTNER(S)

Student B: Do not show these to your speaking partner(s).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

f) _____

