



## ECOLINGUA

### EcoLingua Curriculum: Digitally Enhanced Pedagogy for Integrating Environmental Issues into Language Teaching” (ECOLINGUA)

#### Activity Plan 1– C2 Level

##### General Information

- **Partner Institution:** BAUN
- **Country:** Turkey
- **CEFR Level:** C2
- **Activity Number:** Act1
- **Title of Activity:** *Technology and Sustainability: A Double-Edged Sword*

##### 2. Strategy Statement

This activity asks C2 learners to critically evaluate whether **technological innovation is a solution or a risk to sustainability**. Students analyze opposing perspectives — e.g., *AI, biotechnology, and renewable energy as saviors vs. overconsumption, rebound effects, and e-waste as hidden risks*. They will engage in **academic reading, structured panel debate, and extended research writing**, practicing **nuanced argumentation, synthesis of evidence, and advanced academic register**.

##### 3. Activity Details

###### 3.1. Learning Objectives

- *Language:* Students will critically analyze complex arguments, practice high-level persuasive speaking, and produce extended research-based writing.
- *Environmental:* Students will evaluate the promises and dangers of emerging technologies in relation to sustainability.

###### 3.2. Target Skills & Competences

- *Language Skills:* Academic reading, synthesis, structured debate, academic essay writing
- *Linguistic Focus:* Advanced concessive markers (*while, although, despite the fact that*), evaluative expressions (*arguably, it is questionable whether*), speculative conditionals (*if humanity continues to rely solely on...*)



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- *Environmental Competences*: Systems thinking, critical assessment of technology, ethical foresight

### 3.3. Resources, Materials & Media

- *Printed/Handouts*: Articles on renewable energy, AI in climate monitoring, and technology-driven overconsumption
- *Digital Resources*: Video excerpt on “green tech” startups
- *Audio-Visual Materials*: Charts of global e-waste and renewable growth
- *Realia*: Old gadgets vs. eco-innovative devices



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#### 4. Detailed Activity Procedure

| Stage                  | Time   | Teacher Actions  | Student Actions                | Method/Approach        | Materials |
|------------------------|--------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Warm-up / Lead-in      | 5 min  | Show chart: renewable energy growth vs. rising e-waste. Ask: “Progress or paradox?”                        | Quick reactions                | Inquiry                | Chart     |
| Pre-Task / Input       | 15 min | Provide pro/contra readings. Pre-teach key evaluative markers and academic vocabulary.                     | Read critically, annotate      | CLIL, academic reading | Handouts  |
| Main Task (Part 1)     | 20 min | Organize panel debate:<br>Panel A = Technology as a solution,<br>Panel B = Technology as a risk.           | Prepare, present, rebut        | Debate pedagogy        | Placards  |
| Main Task (Part 2)     | 15 min | Students synthesize both sides into a short consensus statement.   | Negotiate balanced conclusions | Cooperative learning   | Class     |
| Post-Task / Reflection | 10 min | Whole-class reflection: “What tech policy would you recommend for our country?”                            | Share proposals                | Critical discussion    | Class     |
| Wrap-up & Homework     | 5 min  | Homework: Write a 500–600 word research paper “ <i>Technology: Savior or Saboteur of Sustainability?</i> ” | Submit next class              | Writing                | Paper     |

#### 5. Differentiation & Inclusion

- Provide weaker learners with argument banks and sentence frames (“*It could be argued that...*”).
- Encourage stronger learners to integrate data, statistics, and ethical perspectives.



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- Debate roles allow varying participation (speakers, researchers, summarizers).

## 6. Assessment & Evaluation

- Teacher evaluates debate contributions: depth, persuasiveness, and academic register.
- Peer feedback on clarity of arguments.
- Research paper assessed for synthesis, originality, and language sophistication.

## 7. Sustainability & Follow-Up

- Students design a “Tech for Sustainability Charter” summarizing key principles.
- Link activity to **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure** and **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption**.

## 8. Suggested Vocabulary

- **Key terms:** innovation, e-waste, rebound effect, renewable transition, overconsumption, sustainability paradox
- **Structures:**
  - *“Although renewable energy is growing, it does not guarantee reduced emissions.”*
  - *“Arguably, technology could exacerbate the very problems it seeks to solve.”*
  - *“If humanity had acted earlier, reliance on risky technologies might not be necessary.”*

## 9. Games & Links

- **Game:** *Tech Timeline Challenge* – Groups place innovations (solar, AI, plastics, nuclear) on a sustainability timeline.
- **Game:** *Debate Bingo* – Tick advanced discourse markers during the panel.
- **Links:**
  - o [UNESCO – Technology and Sustainability](#)
  - o World Economic Forum – Tech for Climate

## 10. Strategy and Suggested Methodology

At **C2 level**, pedagogy must integrate **interdisciplinary synthesis, critical evaluation, and advanced discourse mastery**. This activity draws on:

- **Critical Literacy (Luke, 2000):** Learners deconstruct narratives about technology as either inherently “good” or “bad,” analyzing underlying assumptions.
- **Debate Pedagogy (Bygate, 1987):** Structured panels force learners to defend and rebut complex positions with academic register.
- **Task-Based Learning (Ellis, 2003):** Debate, synthesis, and research writing simulate real-world academic/professional practices.



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- **CLIL (Coyle, Hood, & Marsh, 2010):** Complex content (sustainability and technology) is integrated with advanced English use.
- **Critical Pedagogy (Freire, 1970):** Encourages learners to question who benefits from technological progress and who pays the cost.
- **Sustainability Education (Sterling, 2001; UNESCO, 2017):** Promotes foresight, systemic awareness, and ethical responsibility.

### **Methodological Strategies Applied:**

1. **Scaffolding:** Vocabulary banks, pro/contra readings, and debate frames guide learners into advanced discussions.
2. **Dialogic Learning:** Panel debates encourage dialogic, peer-driven knowledge building (Mercer, 2000).
3. **Multimodal Input:** Charts, case studies, and real devices enhance engagement and retention (Paivio, 1991).
4. **Higher-Order Thinking:** Learners analyze, evaluate, and synthesize — upper levels of Bloom’s taxonomy.
5. **Role Differentiation:** Roles in debate and consensus-building ensure inclusivity.
6. **Gamification:** Timeline and bingo activities sustain motivation while practicing academic discourse (Dörnyei, 2001).



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