



WRITE A LETTER TO MY FUTURE SELF

Imagine it is the year 2050. Take a minute to imagine what Singapore would look like if we continued to live the way we do now.

Now, think of what you hope Singapore will look like in the future. Use the template on the next page to write your letter, or simply go to <https://www.futureme.org/> and type your letter. You can set a date to decide when to receive the letter in the future by typing in your email address.



Want to go one step further?

SG Climate Rally, a youth-led organisation, wants to encourage Singaporeans to envision what Singapore should look like in 2050. Read what other Singaporeans have posted at <https://padlet.com/sgclimaterally/takeback2050> and contribute your own too.

Consider:

- How much warmer do you think Singapore will be?
- Will Singapore still have natural environments like forests and coasts? Why or why not?
- What daily habits/behaviour would result in such a future for Singapore?
- Think of something you like best – it can be a place you enjoy going, a food you enjoy eating, an activity you enjoy doing or even your favourite animal/plant. How can it be affected by climate change?
- What advice do you think you would give to your future self?

Suggested ideas:

- Living in harmony with wildlife by...
- Reducing my carbon footprint by...
- Minimising my food wastage by...
- Spreading this message to my family and friends by...
- Refusing single-use disposables by...



Challenge: The video mentioned that the world is undergoing the sixth mass extinction. How will the extinction of certain plants and animals affect you?



Dear future me

Dear Future _____, (*Your name*)

Hi! Today, the date is _____ and I am _____ years old and I am _____ (*state your job/what you are doing*). Thankfully, the weather is now _____ °C (*temperature*) and not what was predicted by scientists to be over 40°C.

This is because of what humans like me have been doing for the past few years. I have been:

1. _____

2. _____

(*state 2 environmentally friendly habits/behaviours that you want to do*)



As a result, my favourite _____ (*state place/ food/ activity/ animal*) is still around because _____

_____ (*state what positive actions you took*)

To my future me, here is my piece of advice to you:

Love,

_____ (*your name*)



Appendix: Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Ecosystem	A community or group of living organisms that live in and interact with one another in a specific environment.
Zoonotic diseases	A disease transmitted from animals to humans. Examples include Nipah virus, dengue fever and bird flu.
Sixth mass extinction	A massive wipeout of populations that live on Earth caused mainly by human activities which emit a lot of greenhouse gases like burning fossil fuels.
Critically endangered species	A species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
Carbon sink	Anything that absorbs more carbon dioxide than it releases, such as mangrove forests and oceans.
Ocean acidification	A change in the properties of the ocean water that can be harmful to marine life. Measured by a pH scale, the smaller the number, the more acidic the substance is. The decrease in the pH is caused by increased carbon dioxide (CO ₂) in the atmosphere, mainly due to human activities. More than 30% of the carbon dioxide in the air goes into the oceans.
Carbonic acid (H₂CO₃)	When carbon dioxide dissolves in water, carbonic acid is formed. Therefore, water gets more acidic when there is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
Symbiotic relationships	Symbiosis is a close relationship between two different kinds of organisms. There are three types of symbiotic relationships: mutualism, commensalism and parasitism.
Mutualism	Mutualism is where this relationship benefits both groups of organisms; in coral reefs, the coral provides the algae with a protected environment and compounds they need for photosynthesis. In return, the algae produce oxygen and help the coral to remove waste.
Coral bleaching	When oceans get too warm, corals expel the algae within them, causing corals to look white and become sick as they lose a source of food. If water temperatures improve, corals could recover. If water temperatures do not improve, corals can get stressed and die,
Urban heat island effect	An area with built-up infrastructure like Singapore experiences warmer air temperatures than rural areas. These infrastructures are made of concrete that absorbs a lot more heat in the day and releases it at night.