

LISTENING PRACTICE

LISTENING

EXAM FOCUS: SECTION 4

- find key words in sentence completion and multiple-choice questions
- recognize phrases for environmental problems
- consider studying in groups

Completing sentences

Topic focus

- 1 What environmental problem is shown in the picture on page 41? Can you think of any other problems it creates or effects it has?

Vocabulary

VOCABULARY FILE » page 124

Environmental problems

- 2 Match pictures A-E with problems 1-5 caused by deforestation.



- 1 the impact of climate change
- 2 the loss of natural habitats
- 3 the risk of areas becoming deserts
- 4 the loss of potential cures for diseases
- 5 the loss of traditional ways of life

- 3 Put the problems in exercise 2 in order from the most serious to the least serious. Then explain your order to a partner.

I think the loss of natural habitats is the most serious problem because ...

Exam skills

Finding key words

- 4 Underline the key words in the sentences.

- 1 Forests are mainly chopped down for financial reasons or to _____.
- 2 Many farmers clear a little space to produce crops or to _____.
- 3 Companies also create roads to reach _____.
- 4 Some deforestation happens by accident when fires burn _____.

- 5 Match the synonyms below to some of the key words you underlined in exercise 4.

destroy cut down money small area
access chance purposes plants construct

- 6 1.40 Listen to part 1 of a lecture about deforestation. Complete the sentences in exercise 4 with no more than three words.

EXAM TIP

1.39

When you're preparing to listen, you should read all the questions carefully and underline key words. What else can you do? » page 146

Exam practice



7 **1.41** Listen to part 2 of the lecture. Complete the sentences with no more than three words and/or a number.

- 1 Scientists say that there are over _____ species yet to be discovered.
- 2 Agricultural businesses depend on small organisms to break down _____.
- 3 Plants need around _____ different insects to help them survive.
- 4 Researchers have estimated that the value of services provided by _____ is 2.9 trillion dollars.
- 5 As a result of climate change, species are looking for areas with _____.
- 6 Plants and animals that don't come from a particular area can cause local species to _____.

8 **1.42** Listen to part 3 of the lecture. Answer the multiple-choice questions.

- 1 Rainforests cover
 - A 7% of the Earth.
 - B 2% of the Earth.
 - C 36% of the Earth.
 - 2 The lecturer thinks that
 - A logging and mining companies are to blame.
 - B local people are to blame.
 - C the economic situation is to blame.
- 9 Work with a partner. Compare any key words you underlined in exercises 7 and 8. Did you also think of similar synonyms as preparation?

What do you think?

10 Discuss the questions in groups.

- 1 Is deforestation a problem in your country?
- 2 What other environmental problems are there in your country?
- 3 What do you think is the single most important environmental problem in the world today?

11 Make a list of possible solutions for any of the problems you discussed in exercise 10.

12 Work with a partner from a different group. Present some of your solutions.

Deforestation is a big problem in my country. The best solution is to ...

Study skills

Studying in groups

Which factors are advantages or disadvantages of studying in groups?

Write A (advantages) or D (disadvantages).

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ share ideas | _____ progress not obvious |
| _____ one or two people dominate | _____ learn from other people's experiences |
| _____ easily distracted | _____ no clear focus |
| _____ learn from other people's methods of working | _____ clarify your own thoughts |

Can you add any other factors to the list?

SPEAKING PRACTICE

SPEAKING

EXAM FOCUS: PART 2

- connect causes and effects
- use *too much / many* and *there is / are*
- speak about population problems and solutions

Describing cause and effect

Topic focus

1 Complete the text with the correct letters of pictures A-D.

Overcrowding is common in many urban environments and often leads to further problems. Exhaust emissions from the high number of vehicles can cause diseases, such as asthma (picture ____) and even cancer. Also, there aren't enough green spaces where people can exercise, so obesity (picture ____) may also become a problem. In developing countries, uncontrolled migration can result in extra challenges. For example, unplanned development of housing can lead to lack of sanitation (picture ____) and to the creation of illegal rubbish dumps (picture ____).



2 Match definitions 1-6 with words and phrases in the text in exercise 1.

- 1 being very fat
- 2 gases from vehicles
- 3 places where waste is taken and left without permission
- 4 no checks on large numbers of people moving from one place to another
- 5 no system for keeping things clean
- 6 too many people living in one place

3 Are there problems related to population in any cities you know? What other problems can overcrowding lead to?

Vocabulary VOCABULARY FILE » page 124

Population problems and solutions

4 Discuss the meaning of the words in bold in sentences 1-5. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 **Conservation projects**, recycling centres, and **safe disposal sites** can help reduce _____.
- 2 **Rural development** may prevent _____.
- 3 **Public transport** systems and **cycle lanes** may lead to a reduction in _____.
- 4 **Sewage systems** will help where there is a _____.
- 5 **Planning regulations** will protect parks and public spaces and help to reduce _____.

5 Complete the sentences in exercise 4 with words and phrases from exercise 1.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

- 1 What types of area do the problems below mostly affect? Write U (urban), R (rural), or B (both urban and rural).

overcrowding ____	exhaust emissions ____
depopulation ____	poor public transport ____
lack of green spaces ____	uncontrolled migration ____
congestion ____	unemployment ____
lack of facilities ____	household waste ____

- 2 Which problems in exercise 1 are sentences 1–10 about?

- 1 People don't have access to doctors, hospitals, or schools.
- 2 The flats are very small and there are too many people using things like public transport.
- 3 Slums appear with poor sanitation facilities because the government doesn't control who can move to cities.
- 4 If you haven't got a car, you have to walk or cycle everywhere.
- 5 The air pollution is really high in some of the country's bigger cities.
- 6 We need to recycle more of the waste we produce at home.
- 7 The traffic jams are so bad it can take several hours to travel a few kilometres.
- 8 With fewer people living there, the government has stopped investing money in supporting these regions.
- 9 Many people leave rural areas because there isn't enough work, but some also fail to find good jobs in cities when they move there.
- 10 The city has so many big buildings everywhere. There are hardly any parks or open areas.

- 3 Underline the words in exercise 2 that helped you to match the sentences with the problems in exercise 1.

- 4 Complete the causes and effects in 1–4 with the words or phrases below.

climate change flood desertification extinction of species

- 1 Chopping down trees → loss of natural barriers → _____
- 2 Food shortages → over-farming → loss of nutrients in the soil → _____
- 3 Burning of fossil fuels → increased pollution → _____
- 4 Increasing population → increasing consumption → deforestation → loss of natural habitats → _____

- 5 Complete sentences 1–4 with words or phrases from exercise 4.

- 1 An _____ is a fairly recent problem. Since the industrial revolution it has risen from under 1 billion to over 7 billion.
- 2 _____ are a concern for nearly 1 billion people, while at the same time there are over 1 billion obese people in the world.
- 3 An increase in the standard of living is also linked to _____ of goods and services.
- 4 The _____ is a growing concern. Of the 44,838 identified worldwide, 905 have already disappeared and 16,928 are listed as endangered.

- 6 Match words 1–8 with definitions a–h.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 decrease / reduce ____ | 5 modify ____ |
| 2 develop ____ | 6 limit ____ |
| 3 construct ____ | 7 introduce ____ |
| 4 improve ____ | 8 adapt ____ |
- a to form something by putting different things together
 - b to become better than before; to make sth / sb better than before
 - c to make sth less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
 - d to stop sth from increasing beyond a particular amount or level
 - e to make sth available for use, discussion, etc., for the first time
 - f to change sth in order to make it suitable for a new situation
 - g to change something slightly
 - h to gradually grow or become bigger, more advanced, stronger, etc.; to make sth do this