Unit 3. THE GREEN MOVEMENT

PART 2: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Complete each of the following sentences with a suitable preposition.

1. Hazardous gases refer to all kinds …… gas that can be potential harmful to humans in certain concentrations.

2. The ship's refrigeration and air conditioning plants are designed ……achieve no ozone depletion.

3. Nuclear waste can cause serious damage to the environment if not disposed ……properly.

4. In the UK, poor air quality is responsible ……some 40,000 deaths each year.

5. The government team ……charge of promoting energy conservation has no campaign budget and with three members to handle the issue nationwide, are short of staff.

6. Biomass typically refers ……biofuels that are obtained through biological processes such as agriculture and anaerobic digestion.

7. Everyday, the world produces carbon dioxide that is released to the earths atmosphere and which will still be there ……one hundred years time.

8. Mankind has been crazy to have not bothered ……harness the sun's energy until now.

9. Business can now take advantage ……different suppliers of both gas and electricity and shop for the most economical.

10. ……a gut level, many people already grasp the key difference between fossil fuels and renewable energy.

II. Choose the word or phrase from the box that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

Otherwise *Although* *For example* *Instead of* *Thanks to*

1. …… some clever and concerned architects, this image is starting to change the concept of green cities aims to bring some beauty from rural environments into urban areas.

2. ……filling its area with office buildings, Portland has plenty of green space for activities.

3. ……we are all aware of the effects of oil on seabirds, oil is also extremely toxic to marine life.

4. Today there is a strong emphasis on the halt of CFC usage. CFCS, ……known as chloro-fluoro-carbons, are ozone depleting chemicals.

5. The smoke in the atmosphere, ……is increasing so much that the amount of sunlight has been reduced in many cities.

III. Choose the correct words in the box to complete the sentences.

needs of *dispose of* *pay off* *distributed on* *took hold*

accompanied by *for granted* *absorbed into* *in part* *associated with*

1. Green products are biodegradable or easily reused either ……or as a whole.

2. Sea level rise ……climate change could displace tens of millions of people in low-lying areas

- especially in developing countries.

3. A number of World War II munitions exploded as wildfires .....in a forest around 40 miles southwest of Berlin, Raimund Engel.

4. In explosive eruptions, the fragmented rock may be .....ash and gases; in effusive eruptions, degassing is common but ash is usually not.

5. Most of us take heating and cooling .....

6. Engage students in thinking about how water is .....Earth.

7. Water that falls on the ground can run off into streams or it can be .....the ground. Students may also say that water can evaporate.

8. You cannot sell them or .....them without the permission of the finance company.

9. Sustainable energy is energy that meets the .....the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

10. In many areas, including much of Alabama, an investment for sustainable energy sources will .....in just a few short years.

IV. Indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of me following questions.

1. Rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can **significantly** reduce cooling bills.

A. trivially B. unparticularly C. remarkably D. meaninglessly

2. Solar radiation can be **converted** either into thermal energy (heat) or into electrical energy, though the former is easier to accomplish.

A. transformed B. absorbed C. released D. exchanged

3. Adopting a green lifestyle can often be time-consuming for those who are fully **committed** to green living.

A. abandoned B. devoted C. dependent D. relevant

4. Solar technology has also emerged for the clean and renewable production of hydrogen as an **alternative** energy source.

A. infinite B. substitute C. endless D. restricted

5. The sun is a powerful energy source, and this energy source can be **harnessed** by installing solar panels.

A. dug B. transmitted C. devastated D. exploited

6. Pollution **poses** health hazards, endangers wild life and makes the planet unsafe for future human survival.

A. stems B. triggers off C. results from D. be caused by

7. Any environmental damage must be punishable by law, and polluters should pay **compensation** for the damage caused to the environment.

A. rewards B. ransom C. damages D. savings

8. Pollution had also been a major problem, devastating the natural habitats of many animals and damaging the earth **beyond repair**.

A. hopeful B. recoverable C. reversible D. past mending

9. Solar panels could be used on the new development as part of a drive towards environmental **sustainability**.

A. steadiness B. inconstancy C. change D. fluctuation

10. **Hazardous** gases refer to all kinds of gas that can be potentially harmful to humans in certain concentrations.

A. secure B. certain C. excessive D. noxious

11. Many herbicides and pesticides take a long time to **degrade** and build up in the soils or throughout the food chain.

A. dignify B. accumulate C. defrost D. deteriorate

12. There are plenty of potential **toxins** still being ignored, with less than half of the 5,000 new chemicals widely dispersed throughout the environment since 1950.

A. harmless compounds B. safe matters

C. poisonous substances D. immortal particles

13. One out of every four premature deaths in India in 2015, or some 2.5 million, was **attributed to** pollution.

A. associated with B. got along with C. derived from D. broken down

14. The authorities are now making a determined effort to **adapt to** the climate change in mountain regions to ensure that climbing can continue.

A. preserve B. stabilize C. adjust to D. generate

15. The biological agents now in use are environmentally **benign** and are harmless to humans.

A. hostile B. unfriendly C. friendly D. unfavorable

16. Renewable resources are **exploited** so much that they will never be able to recover completely.

A. destroyed B. run off C. utilized D. built up

V. Indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

1. Contaminants are **subsequently** removed by harvesting the above-ground shoot biomass for volume reduction and storage.

A. later B. eventually C. previously D. afterwards

2. The introduction of harmful substances in the air results in **detrimental** impacts to the environmental and humanity.

A. harmful B. benign C. noxious D. disastrous

3. Offshore oil drilling has a significant negative impact on **fragile** marine and coastal ecosystems, and that the risk of a devastating spill isn't worth taking.

A. durable B. easily broken C. vulnerable D. delicate

4. Without action, the impacts of climate change threaten to **catastrophically** damage our world.

A. beneficially B. ruinously C. fatally D. terribly

5. Global Forest Watch has also **initiated** a project to counteract deforestation through awareness.

A. introduced B. commenced C. launched D. completed

6. Some groups of animals such as amphibians are particularly **vulnerable** to these chemical pollutants and suffer greatly as a result of the high levels of herbicides and pesticides in their habitat.

A. in peril B. in jeopardy C. open to attack D. durable

7. Cigarette butts are not biodegradable and contain extremely **toxic** soluble chemicals.

A. venomous B. deadly C. endangered D. harmless

8. By 2020, global surface temperature will be more than 0.5°C (0.9°F) warmer than the 1986-2005 average, **regardless of** which carbon dioxide emissions pathway the world follows.

A. irrespective of B. without respect to C. in respect to D. disregard for

9. Everyday, the world produces carbon dioxide that is **released** to the earth's atmosphere and which will still be there in one hundred years time.

A. trapped B. let off C. discharged D. emitted

10. Global warming is now **accelerating** the rate of sea level rise, increasing flooding risks to low-lying communities.

A. decelerating B. gaining momentum C. picking up speed D. getting a move on