

UNIT 7: POLLUTION

Exercise 1: Listen and write the headings for each paragraph. (Track 14)

CAUSES OF AIR POLLUTION

Paragraph 1:

Paragraph 2:

Paragraph 3:

Paragraph 4:

Paragraph 5:

Exercise 2: Listen and complete the text. (Track 15)

Solution to air pollution

Most people agree that to curb global warming, a variety of (1) need to be taken. On a personal level, driving and flying less, recycling, and conservation reduces a person's "carbon footprint" - the amount of carbon dioxide a person is (2) for putting into the atmosphere.

On a larger scale, governments are taking measures to limit (3) of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses. The Paris Agreement, a voluntary agreement among 118 nations ratified on November 4, 2016, is one effort being enacted on a global scale to combat (4) change. As a part of the agreement, each country agreed to take measures to combat climate change, with the ultimate goal of keeping the post-industrial global temperature rise below two degrees Celsius. Another method is to put taxes on carbon emissions or higher taxes on gasoline, so that individuals and (5) will have greater incentives to conserve energy and pollute less.

Exercise 3: Read and put the headings into the correct paragraphs.

(There is one extra)

1. Effect on health of humans	4. Toxic dust
2. Effect on growth of plants	5. Changes in temperature
3. Decreased soil fertility	6. Changes in soil structure

Effects of Soil Pollution

-: Considering how soil is the reason we are able to sustain ourselves, the contamination of it has major consequences on our health. Crops and plants grown on polluted soil absorb much of the pollution and then pass these on to us. This could explain the sudden surge in small and terminal illnesses.
-: The ecological balance of any system gets affected due to the widespread contamination of the soil. Most plants are unable to adapt when the chemistry of the soil changes so radically in a short period of time. Fungi and bacteria found in the soil that bind it together begin to decline, which creates an additional problem of soil erosion.
-: The toxic chemicals present in the soil can decrease soil fertility and therefore decrease in the soil yield. The contaminated soil is then used to produce fruits and vegetables which lack quality nutrients and may contain some poisonous substance to cause serious health problems in people consuming them.
-: The emission of toxic and foul gasses from landfills pollute the environment and cause serious effects on the health of some people. The unpleasant smell causes inconvenience to other people.
-: The death of many soil organisms (e.g. earthworms) in the soil can lead to alteration in soil structure. Apart from that, it could also force other predators to move to other places in search of food.

Exercise 4: Read and answer the questions.

Water pollution is a major global problem which requires ongoing evaluation and revision of water resource policy at all levels. It has been suggested that water pollution is the leading worldwide cause of deaths and diseases, and that it accounts for the deaths of more than 14,000 people daily. An estimated 580 people in India die of water pollution related illness every day. About 90 percent of the water in the cities of China is polluted. As of 2007, half a billion Chinese had no access to safe drinking water. In addition to the acute problems of water pollution in developing countries, developed countries also continue to struggle with pollution problems. For example, in the most recent national report on water quality in the United States, 44 percent of assessed stream miles, 64 percent of assessed lake acres, and 30 percent of assessed bays and estuarine square miles were classified as polluted. The head of China's national development agency said in 2007 that one quarter the length of China's seven main rivers were so poisoned that the water harmed the skin.

Water is typically referred to as polluted when it is impaired by anthropogenic contaminants and either does not support a human use, such as drinking water, or undergoes a marked shift in its ability to support its constituent biotic communities, such as fish. Natural phenomena such as volcanoes, algae blooms, storms, and earthquakes also cause major changes in water quality and the ecological status of water.

1. What is the leading worldwide cause of deaths and diseases?

.....

2. How many people die every day from water pollution?

.....

3. How many percent of the water in the cities of China is polluted?

.....

4. What phenomena cause major changes in water quality and the ecological status of water?

Exercise 5: Look at the picture and describe it in oral speech. (3-5 câu nói và gửi voice vào Zalo).



Suggestions:

1. What kind of vehicles are on the road?
2. Are there many vehicles on the road?
3. What are the people doing?
4. Is this city polluted or fresh?
5. Do you like living in this city? Why?

Exercise 6: Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown.

1. I didn't have an umbrella with me so I got wet.

I wouldn't
.....

2. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone.

Unless
.....

3. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.

If
.....

4. Without Jack's help, I wouldn't have been able to move this table.

If

5. You drink too much coffee, that's why you can't sleep.

If you

6. Make me some coffee, and I'll give you some sweets.

If

7. If you hadn't told me about Sue's hair, I wouldn't have noticed her.

Unless

8. If you see Peter, tell him he should be here at 8 00.

Should