G-10- Unit 9. PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

1. Burning yard waste releases mold spores, soot, and other contaminants that can aggravate allergies and cause ____ problems.

A. respirator B. respiration C. respiratory D. respired

2. Waste from industrial and agricultural ____ pollutes the water that is used by humans, animals and plants.

A. acts B. actions C. interactions D. activities

3. Land pollution can have huge environmental impact ____ the form of air pollution and soil pollution which in turn can have adverse effect on human health.

A. on B. in C. to D. with

4. Fossil fuel utilization brings about discharge of greenhouse gases, ____ causes environmental change.

A. which B. that C. it D. they

5. At present, timberlands cover 30% of the area, but wooded areas are being lost ____ a regular basis because people are looking for homes, food, and materials.

A. by B. with C. at D. on

6. Genetic engineering of food brings about expanded poisons and sicknesses ____ qualities from a hypersensitive plant can exchange to target plants.

A. so B. that C. as D. though

7. The number of inhabitants on the planet ____ arriving at unsustainable levels as it confronts deficiency of assets like water, fuel and food.

A. is B. are C. have been D. had been

8. Consumption of fossil fuels at an alarming rate can ____ to global warming which can further result in melting of polar ice caps and increase in sea levels.

A. lead B. drive C. attach D. run

9. Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, cyclones, volcanic eruption can be unpredictable, ____ and can cause irreparable damage.

A. devastated B. devastating C. devastative D. devastatingly

10. Radioactive waste is considered ____ harmful for humans, plants, animals and surrounding environment.

A. to be B. be C. being D. been

11. Modern day agriculture practices ____ chemical products like pesticides and fertilizers to deal with local pests.

A. have a use for B. find a use for C. make use of D. come into use

12. Noise pollution is a common form of pollution that causes temporary disruption ____ there is excessive amount of unpleasant noise.

A. where B. that C. how D. when

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13. Medical waste is any kind of waste that ____ in large quantity by healthcare centers like hospitals, nursing homes, dental clinics and is considered to be of a bio-hazardous nature.

A. produces B. produce C. is produced D. has produced

14. Landfills are generated due to large amount of waste that is generated ____ households, industries and healthcare centers every day.

A. for B. in C. at D. by

15. Current environmental problems make us vulnerable ____ disasters and tragedies, now and in the future.

A. with B. at C. in D. to

16. ____ we address the various issues prudently and seriously, we are surely doomed for disaster.

A. If B. When C. Unless D. Though

17. Human activity is leading to the extinction of species and habitats and ____ of bio-diversity.

A. lose B. losing C. loss D. lost

18. The ozone layer is an invisible layer of protection around the planet that protects us ____ the sun's harmful rays.

A. away with B. from C. under D. out of

19. Deforestation simply means clearing of the green cover and making that land available ____ residential, industrial or commercial purpose.

A. on B. by C. for D. to

20. Depletion of the crucial Ozone layer of the atmosphere is ____ to pollution caused by Chlorine and Bromide found in Chlorofloro carbons (CFC's).

A. attributed B. subjected C. indebted D. entitled

21. Acid rain can be caused due to combustion of fossil fuels or erupting volcanoes or rotting vegetation which ____ sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere.

A. release B. releases C. is releasing D. have released

22. The more rubbish people throw away, ____ to protect the environment.

A. it is more irresponsible of them B. it is the more irresponsible of them

C. it is of them more irresponsible D. the more irresponsible it is of them

23. Recycling minimizes the need for raw materials ____ the rainforests can be preserved.

A. so B. so that C. such that D. that

24. "Are you going to join the green city campaign?" "____."

A. Surely, I am B. No, not mine C. None of that D. Just kidding

25. "Do you recycle anything?" "____."

A. Yes, I recycle glass bottles B. I've bought a lot of recycled things

C. I have a lot of things D. How to recycle is easy

26. As the human population grows and grows, natural resources are being used at a rapid rate, and large areas of forest are being converted ____ human use.

A. for B. to C. into D. in

27. By using the environment sustainably, the environment and the natural resources ____ provides will not be depleted or destroyed permanently - and will be available for human use for a very long time.

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A. that B. which C. what D. it

28. Preservationists believe that humans can have access to the land, but they should only utilize it for ____ natural beauty and inspiration.

A. the B. their C. its D. those

29. Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the variety of life either in a particular place or on the entire Earth, ____ its ecosystems, species, populations, and genes.

A. include B. includes C. including D. inclusive

30. To help save the environment, try ____ energy and water consumption, changing your eating and transportation habits to conserve natural resources, and adapting your home and yard to be more environmentally friendly.

A. decrease B. to decrease C. decreased D. decreasing

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Regulations and laws should be <u>enacted</u> for the preservation of natural resources in every corner of the world.

A. applied B. approved C. removed D. composed

2. Reducing pollution simply <u>implies</u> recycling and conserving as much energy as possible because energy generally means pollution in some form.

A. describes B. excludes C. includes D. denies

3. You should choose to buy <u>energy efficient</u> appliances as this can save energy as well as reduce both costs and pollution.

A. using little energy B. being economical

C. consuming a lot of energy D. being cheap and convenient

4. For eliminating pollution, one can <u>switch to</u> alternative and renewable energy sources like bio fuels instead of depending on non-renewable fossil fuels that only helps in polluting our planet.

A. change for the better B. substitute for the unavailable

C. make no change at all D. find a replacement for

5. Ten percent of the world's oil supply is used to make and ship <u>disposable</u> plastics - items like plastic utensils, plates, and cups that are used just one time and thrown away.

A. being used once B. being used forever

C. being often used D. being rarely used

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

1. "What happens to what we throw away?" Many wonder.

A. Many wonder what happens to what we throw away.

B. Many wondered what happened to what we threw away.

C. Many wondered what has happened to what we threw away.

D. Many wonder what happened to what we threw away.

2. "In China, waste is growing twice as fast as the population," the lecturer said.

A. The lecturer said that in China, waste was growing twice as fast as the population.

B. The lecturer said that in China, waste is growing twice as fast as the population.

C. The lecturer said that in China, waste has been growing twice as fast as the population.

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D. The lecturer said that in China, waste had been growing twice as fast as the population.

3. "Which cities have the worst waste problem?" The student asked the teacher.

A. The student asked the teacher for which cities had the worst waste problem.

B. The student asked the teacher to tell him which cities had the worst waste problem.

C. The student asked the teacher which cities had the worst waste problem.

D. The student asked the teacher which cities had had the worst waste problem.

4. "How to stop humans from filling the world with trash?"

A. Environmentalists are wondering how to stop humans from filling the world with trash.

B. Environmentalists are wondering how humans can stop filling the world with trash.

C. Environmentalists were wondering how humans could stop filling the world with trash.

D. Environmentalists were wondering how to stop humans from filling the world with trash.

5. "Where does all our rubbish go?"

A. We will not know where all our rubbish goes.

B. We should know where all our rubbish goes.

C. We did not know where all our rubbish goes.

D. We will never know where all our rubbish went.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

1. Trees should be planted everywhere possible. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

A. Trees, which should be planted everywhere possible, absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

B. Trees should be planted everywhere possible as they absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

C. Trees should be planted everywhere possible to be able to absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

D. Trees should be planted everywhere possible where they absorb carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

2. Habitat destruction is a major cause for biodiversity loss. Habitat destruction is caused by deforestation, overpopulation, pollution and global warming.

A. Habitat destruction is a major cause for biodiversity loss which is caused by deforestation, overpopulation, pollution and global warming.

B. Habitat destruction due to deforestation, overpopulation, pollution and global warming is a major cause for biodiversity loss.

C. Biodiversity loss is caused by habitat destruction that also causes deforestation, overpopulation, pollution and global warming.

D. Biodiversity loss caused by habitat destruction causes deforestation, overpopulation, pollution and global warming.

3. To conserve fossil fuels people can choose to use hybrid cars. Some of these cars will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas.

A. To conserve fossil fuels people can choose to use hybrid cars, some of which will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas.

B. To conserve fossil fuels people can choose to use hybrid cars which will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas.

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C. To conserve fossil fuels people can choose to use hybrid cars, some will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas.
D. To conserve fossil fuels people can choose to use hybrid cars, they will run on electricity combined with using small amounts of gas.
4. Biodiversity has its own economic importance. Protection of biodiversity is important.
A. Biodiversity has its own economic importance, so protection of biodiversity is important.
B. Biodiversity has its own economic importance that protection of biodiversity is important.
C. Protection of biodiversity is so important that biodiversity has its own economic importance.
D. Protection of biodiversity is important to make biodiversity have its own economic importance.
5. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials. One simple benefit of recycling is it saves our resources.
A. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials, that one simple benefit of recycling is it saves our resources.
B. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials, one simple benefit of recycling is it saves our resources.
C. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials, one simple benefit of which is it saves our resources.
D. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials as one simple benefit of recycling is it saves our resources.

V. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

The global warming controversy is an ongoing dispute about the effects of humans (1) ____ global climate and about what policies should be (2) ____ to avoid possible undesirable effects of climate change.

The current scientific consensus on climate change is (3) ____ recent warming indicates a fairly stable long-term trend, that the trend is largely human-caused, and that serious damage may result (4) ____ some future date if steps are not (5) ____ to halt the trend.

Mainstream (6) ____ organizations worldwide (Royal Society, American Geophysical Union, Joint Science Academies, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, American Meteorological Society, and American Association for the Advancement of Science) (7) ____ with the assessment that most of the (8) ____ warming over the last 50 years is likely to (9) ____ due to the human-caused increase in greenhouse gas concentrations.

However, there is also a small but vocal number of scientists in climate and (10) ____ fields that disagree with the consensus view.

1. A. to	B. in	C. on	D. about
2. A. implement	B. implements	C. implementing	D. implemented
3. A. that	B. it	C. the	D. what
4. A. from	B. in	C. on	D. at
5. A. done	B. made	C. taken	D. struck
6. A. science	B. scientific	C. scientist	D. scientifically
7. A. share	B. confront	C. face	D. concur

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8. A. observable B. observing C. observed D. observation
9. A. be B. have been C. being D. having been
10. A. climate-relating B. climate-related C. climatic-relating D. climatic-related

VI. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Many products such as paper, cardboards, and cups come from trees. In fact, trees are our natural **assets**, you can converse trees by recycling the paper products, we can minimize the number of trees cut down a year. This is one form of waste recycling. One should understand and know the importance of recycling waste materials. One simple benefit of recycling is it saves our resources. It will be wise to reuse metal items as **metal reserves** may be depleting. You can hold your worn-out metal items for recycling. As mentioned earlier, recycling of waste papers can save our forests.

Recycling waste not only saves our natural resources but also helps save energy. By simply recycling an item or making a basic fix to it, we can save all the energy that would have been consumed in the process of making it. The same example can be taken with plastic items. A large amount of energy can be saved by simply reusing the plastic items. To recycle waste is to simply reduce pollution. By recycling plastic material, we can reduce air pollution as well as water pollution. Plastic factories produced large amount of smoke when producing plastic material at the same time if we don't have proper waste disposal system, those waste emissions will cause water pollution. Recycling waste in a way helps reduce pollution.

1. The passage mainly discusses ____.
   A. how recycling waste helps reduce pollution
   B. a simple benefit of recycling waste materials
   C. the most useful waste materials in daily life
   D. how to reduce pollution by using waste materials
2. The word "**assets**" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
   A. gifts B. property C. savings D. values
3. The author mentions "**metal reserves**" as an example of ____.
   A. natural assets B. waste materials C. natural resources D. waste emissions
4. All of the following are mentioned as examples of waste material EXCEPT ____.
   A. paper B. metal C. plastic D. glass
5. The passage may be taken from ____.
   A. an article for general readers B. a scientific journal for environmentalists
   C. a school student's notebook D. a magazine for tourists visiting an area

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