UNIT 7: POLLUTION

A. PHONETICS

I. Mark the stress in the following.

aquatic	chemical	atomic	economic
botanical	energetic	traditional	terrific
historical	scientific	medical	athletic
classical	dramatic	practical	characteristic
technical	poetic	national	biological

II. Write the words from the box in the correct part of the table, according to the stress pattern.

historic specific musical scenic electrical artistic logical tragic natural
horrific scientific political comic physical technological heroic magic
global original systematic arrival emotional economical central
critical grammatical academic mathematical

Oo	
Ooo	
oOo	
oOoo	
oOo	
oOoo	

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the different types of pollution to the pictures.

water pollution soil pollution air pollution noise pollution
light pollution visual pollution radioactive pollution thermal pollution

			
1.	2.	3.	4.

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5.	6.	7.	8.

II. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in part I.

1. The smoke from planes, cars and factories causes_____.
2. There are many causes of_____ including nuclear explosions, nuclear accidents and nuclear waste.
3. _____ can cause hearing loss and tinnitus.
4. _____can be caused by unattractive views, such as power lines, billboards, Street banners, open storage of trash, ugly buildings, etc.
5. _____can lead to the death of aquatic plants and animals.
6. _____can happen when the temperature of a body of water increases;
7. There's just so much _____from the ground that we simply can't see most of the stars.
8. The ever-increasing use of Chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers is one of the main factors causing_____.

III. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

aquatic	radioactive	contaminated	poison	pollutant
dumped	sewage	untreated	dead	effects

1. _____ or wastewater should be treated before it is discharged into the river or ocean.
2. More and more waste and_____ are poured into the water, the soil and the air.
3. The_____ material is stored in a special radiation-proof Container.
4. Oil spills can cause the death of_____ animals such as fish.
5. _____sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.
6. Cholera is transmitted through_____ water
7. The health_____ of air pollution include heart disease, lung cancer, and asthma.
8. Carbon dioxide is a dangerous air_____.
9. Over 150,000 tonnes of waste are_____ annually along the coastline.
10. Up to 100.000 fish were found_____ along the river last week.

IV. Underline the right option.

The planet's water reserves are constantly polluted by waste from agriculture, industries, and (1) **sewage / sewers / sewing**. Since water is always circulating through

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the environment, it transports the (2) **pollution / polluted / pollutants** it contains from one area to the next. A pesticide that is (3) **sprayed / spread / crowded** on a field, for example, seeps into the groundwater, finds its way to a stream, and finally (4) **ends up / gives up / comes up** in the ocean. These toxic substances harm (5) **poisonous / aquatic / dead** plants and animals, and also infect the food Chain, causing certain plant and animal species to become (6) **extinct / extinction / extincted**. They can also (7) **effect / defect / affect** humans who eat fish. Even though (8) **dumping / collecting / clearing** garbage in the ocean is strictly forbidden, many countries release their (9) **treated / untreated / treatment** sewer waste and dispose of their garbage into the water. In addition to this, more than 6 million tons of oil are accidentally (10) **spilled / littered / floated** into the ocean every year.

V. Match the two halves of the sentence.

1. Overfertilization contributes to soil pollution,	a. because of aircraft noise.
2. Because there is so much light pollution from the ground,	b. due to discharge of pollutants in the water bodies.
3. Lake, river, ocean and ground water get contaminated	c. everybody should try their best to reduce it.
4. Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas	d. as a result of the removal of vegetation.
5. The soil is exposed and vulnerable to erosion	e. so you only need to apply fertilizer once or twice per year.
6. The polluted fog became so thick	f. people cannot see the stars in the night sky.
7. Since air pollution is a threat to human health,	g. that people could only see a few meters in front of them.
8. People living near the airport aren't getting enough sleep	h. that can lead to health problems.

VI. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. The river water is severely polluted, mostly_____ the dumping of raw sewage.

A. due to **B.** lead to **C.** because **D.** so

2. Sudden changes in water temperature can _____ mass killings of fish, plants, or amphibians.

A. come up **B.** result in **C.** dump into **D.** thank to

3. Water pollution_____ the death of all forms of life in the water bodies.

A. occurs **B.** results of **C.** creates **D.** leads to

4. _____ plastic takes so long to break down, it pollutes the land and ocean.

A. Because **B.** Due to **C.** Even if **D.** Although

5. Many flights were cancelled _____ the smoke from forest fires.

A. so **B.** because **C.** because of **D.** result in

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6. _____the garbage dump smells terrible, no one lives around there.

A. Because of **B.** As **C.** As a result of **D.** Even though

7. _____the grain consumption is rising, forests will be cut to provide more room for planting crops.

A. since **B.** Although **C.** unless **D.** Due to

8. Grace didn't love nature, _____ she wasn't happy when her group went camping in a jungle.

A. but **B.** and **C.** because **D.** so

9. Thousands of fish were killed _____ a discharge of poisonous Chemicals from a nearby factory.

A. because **B.** lead to **C.** result in **D.** as a result of

10. _____the fog, there were no take-oils from the airport yesterday.

A. Since **B.** Because **C.** Owing to **D.** Thanks to

VII. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditional sentences type 1.

1. If the air in a City_____ **(get)** very polluted, it can make people's eyes burn.
2. If we dump all sorts of Chemicals into rivers, we_____ **(not be)** able to swim in them in the future.
3. Many wildlife habitats will be destroyed if people_____ **(keep)** polluting the environment.
4. If we all use public transport more, we_____ **(help)** reduce air pollution.
5. If we_____ **(not stop)** over-fishing the oceans, many species_____ **(become)** extinct.
6. If everyone_____ **(recycle)** paper, metal and glass, we _____ **(not produce)** so much rubbish.
7. We_____ **(have)** dirty seafood if we_____ **(dump)** rubbish into the sea.
8. If global warming_____ **(continue)**, temperatures_____ **(rise)** even higher.
9. If light pollution_____ **(keep)** growing, you_____ **(not be)** able to see even the Big Dipper at night.
10. We_____ **(threaten)** our own existence if we_____ **(not cut down)** the waste rapidly.

VIII. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditional sentences type 2.

1. If people_____ **(not be)** so careless, Earth wouldn't be in danger.
2. The amount of waste _____ **(decrease)** if people started to buy reusable packages.
3. Many fish wouldn't die if factories_____ **(not dump)** so many Chemicals into rivers and oceans.

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4. If people stopped using cars completely, there_____ **(be)** much less pollution.
5. If people_____ **(buy)** more recycled paper, there wouldn't be so much waste.
6. If we_____ **(not bury)** Chemical waste underground, we _____ **(not pollute)** fresh water supplies.
7. Pollution_____ **(not be)** such an issue if governments and common people really _____ **(care).**
8. What _____ **(happen)** if the whole world_____ **(be)** full of pollution?
9. If people_____ **(pay)** a little more attention to the environment, the Earth_____ **(be)** greener.
10. If people no longer_____ **(pollute)** the atmosphere, the air_____ **(soon become)** clean again.

IX. Write conditional sentences type 2, using the cues given.

1. What/ happen/ if/ water pollution/ stop?

_____

2. We/ be/ happy/ if/ air pollution/ the world/ be/ a/ better place?

_____

3. If/ there/ be/ no more pollution/ the world/ be/ a better place?

_____

4. If/I/ be/ you/I/ take/ these bottles/ the bottle bank.

_____

5. If/ people/ not really care/ the environment/ they/ not try/ save it.

_____

6. The river/ not be/ so polluted/ if/ factories/ not dump/ waste/ it.

_____

7. We/ be/ less worried/ if/ oil spills/ not have/ such destructive effects.

_____

8. If/ we/ destroy/ the ozone layer/ what/ save/ us/ the UV rays?

_____

X. Complete the passage with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The problem of global warming would improve if we all (1) _____ **(do)** something to reduce it! For example, if we all (2) _____ **(turn off)** our mobile phone chargers at night, we'd save a lot of energy. And we _____ **(save)** a lot of water if we all (4) _____ **(turn off)** the tap when cleaning our teeth. If we (5) _____ **(recycle)** more, less rubbish (6) _____ **(go)** to landfill sites. And if we (7) _____ **(cycle)** more, our parents (8) _____ **(not need)** to use their cars so often. Let's make a difference!

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XI. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If we_____ **(not recycle)** paper now, we'll need to cut down more trees in the future.
2. If the local people_____ **(have)** fresh water, they wouldn't have to use polluted water.
3. What_____ **(happen)** if radioactive material was not handled properly?
4. If we recycle more household waste, there_____ **(be)** less damage to the environment.
5. If we_____ **(not understand)** environmental problems, we would not be able to do anything about them.
6. If the polar ice-caps melted completely, Sea levels worldwide_____ **(rise)** about 60 metres.
7. The amount of plastic in the ocean_____ **(increase)** if we_____ **(not take)** action now.
8. These fish_____ **(not die)** if the factory _____ **(not dump)** its toxic waste into the river.
9. There _____ **(not be)** enough oxygen if we _____ **(not protect)** the rainforests.
10. If I _____ **(be)** the President, I _____ **(ban)** billboards in cities in order to reduce visual pollution.

XII. Use the correct form of the word given to complete each sentence.

1. It's evidence that this ocean is clean and environmentally_____. **(pollute)**
2. Diseases are primarily due to_____ food and air. **(contaminate)**
3. While some Chemicals may be harmless others can cause_____. **(damage)**
4. Life expectancy has gone down due to_____ diseases caused by air pollution. **(die)**
5. In remote regions, the air is pure and the crops are free of _____ insecticides. **(poison)**
6. Some scientists warn that light_____ damages people and animals. **(pollute)**
7. Many Chemicals have a_____ effect on the environment. **(damage)**
8. The dumping of_____ I sewage into the sea is a source of ocean pollution. **(treat)**
9. A_____ is a substance that makes something dirty, polluted, or poisonous. **(contaminate)**
10. Water pollution can lead to the_____ of aquatic plants and animals. **(die)**

XIII. Underline the correct preposition in each of the following sentences.

1. Water pollution can be harmful **at / to** fish and animals that live along the river.
2. Using drinking water to water the garden is a waste **from / of** natural resources.
3. Ways must be found to prevent the poisonous gases **on / from** polluting the air.
4. Textile factories dump tonnes of toxic waste **into / at** the Citarum River.
5. She's come up **to / with** amazing new ideas to help protect the environment.
6. Noise pollution can have harmful effects **on / in** human health.

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7. The overuse of pesticides causes damage **in / to** the environment.
8. Too much of light pollution results **in / of** increase in the energy consumption.
9. The river has been polluted **with / from** toxic waste from local factories.
10. Children should be aware **at / of** the environmental issues we're facing.

C. SPEAKING

I. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. _____
Water pollution is **the contamination of water bodies, such as lakes, rivers and oceans.**
2. _____
The river water is heavily contaminated **because of toxic waste dumping.**
3. _____
There are **five** major types of pollution.
4. _____
If I were the President, I would **ban cars from city centres.**
5. _____
Most of the plastic waste ends up **in the oceans.**
6. _____
Death or disfiguration are common effects of exposure to radioactive waste.
7. _____
Ho Chi Minh City is more polluted than Panang.
8. _____
In my neighbourhood, garbage is collected **everyday.**
9. _____
Every individual is responsible for solving environmental issues.
10. _____
Land pollution can be prevented **by the proper disposing of the litter.**

II. Complete the dialogue with the appropriate sentences (A- H).

A. Because I'm doing a class project on pollution in the city.
B. Too many billboards along the road, open storage of trash; networks of electric wires crisscrossing each other above the street, etc.
C. Visual pollution is what you would call anything unattractive or visualizing or damaging to the landscape.
D. It generates distraction, eye tatigues and other psychological problems.
E. Yeah, I know. Not only water pollution, but also for air, soil noise, light and visual pollution.

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F. Yes, I took it yesterday.
G. Exactly! Garbage on riverside.
H. I think so too.

Bailey: Did you take that photo, Xuan?
Xuan: (1)_____
Bailey: Let me see. A photo of a river... but it looks like you want to capture the garbage.
Xuan: (2)_____
Bailey: Why garbage?
Xuan: (3)_____
Bailey: This picture is for water pollution, isn't it? I think you need more.
Xuan: (4)_____
Bailey: Visual pollution? I've never heard about it before.
Xuan: (5)_____
Bailey: Can you give me some examples?
Xuan: (6)_____
Bailey: So what are the effects of visual pollution?
Xuan: (7)_____
Bailey: Oh, I see. There is too much visual pollution in the City, so I think it's not difficult to take photos of different visual pollutants.
Xuan: (8)_____

D. READING

I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

honking	loss	commonly	source	referred	rural	unheard	even

A screaming child, TV blaring in the living room, a vacuum cleaner, loud music coming from a teen's bedroom: a busy home can be a (1) _____ of constant noise. Once you step outside, there's (2) _____ more noise pollution. On an average day, you may hear your neighbour's lawn mower, (3) _____ cars, sirens, maybe even ear-shattering sounds of a construction or a work site-a saw, a drill, a jackhammer. Welcome to the modern - and very noisy - world. Unless you live in a very quiet (4) _____ area, you are no stranger to the phenomenon of environmental noise, (5) _____ called noise pollution. Noise pollution is often (6) _____ to as the "modern unseen plague" for good reason. It may be unseen but certainly not (7) _____! It disturbs us practically everywhere we go, day and night. And, besides leading to hearing (8) _____ it impacts our physical and mental health in more ways than one.

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II. Read the passage, then do the tasks.

According to Greenpeace, more than 100,000 sea creatures and a million sea birds die every year after eating plastic or getting trapped in plastic rubbish. Sometimes, when baby turtles get trapped in plastic the shape of their Shell changes when they grow. Some sea creatures make their homes in plastic rubbish, such as the hermit crabs that live on polluted Pacific beaches.

Every year, the world produces more than 300 million tonnes of plastic! In a minute, people around the globe use more than a million plastic bags and they throw away more than a million plastic bottles. Where will all this plastic end up? About 10% of it will be recycled, and some will go to landfill, but a lot of it will end up polluting the oceans. Experts estimate that there are already 200 million tonnes of plastic in the world's oceans, and this will increase by about 7 million tonnes every year.

Because plastic isn't biodegradable it won't decompose naturally, so all the plastic that we have now in the world will exist forever. That means we'll need to clean up the oceans if we want to protect our sea creatures. Better still, if we don't use so much plastic, it won't end up in the ocean! Experts are warning that if we don't take urgent action, there might be more plastic than fish in the sea by 2050.

A. Match the words to their definitions.

1. getting trapped	a. finish, arrive
2. shell	b. make something free from pollutants
3. end up	c. able to decay naturally by bacteria
4. landfill	d. being unable to escape from
5. clean up	e. the hard part on the back of a turtle
6. biodegradable	f. a place in the ground to put rubbish

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Plastic rubbish kills a million birds every year.
2. The hermit crabs living on Pacific beaches die because of plastic pollution.
3. Around the world, people use more plastic bottles than bags.
4. Less than half of plastic bottles and bags end up getting recycled.
5. Plastic rubbish will disappear naturally over time.
6. It is predicted that there will be more plastic than fish in the oceans by 2050.

C. Answer the questions.

1. What never decomposes?

_____

2. How many tones of plastic are dumped in the oceans every year?

_____

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