

TASK 1. MATCH THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCES.

1. The term "built environment" encompasses the	a) our exploration of the natural and artificial surroundings in our vicinity.
2. Modern advancements in remote sensing technology have simplified	b) and certain biological agents but also the indirect impacts on physical, mental, social, and cultural well-being
3. Human impacts on the environment, also known as anthropogenic impacts, refer to	c) whereas fauna consists of all the animal species you'd see in your surroundings.
4. Environmental engineering involves applying scientific and engineering principles to safeguard and	d) man-made surroundings where human activities take place.
5. The effects of the environment on human health encompass not only the direct harmful influences of chemicals, radiation,	e) the consequences of human activities on physical environments, biodiversity, and other resources.
6. The flora comprises all the species of plant life found on the earth	f) make efficient use of natural resources, manage environmental pollution, and enhance environmental quality to create healthy ecosystems

TASK 2. MATCH THE WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS.

1. Fossil fuels:	a) Describes the human-made surroundings that facilitate human activities.
2. atmosphere:	b) Modern technology that enables the exploration of the environment from a distance.
3. Built environment:	c) the social, cultural, economic and physical development of cities, and the underlying causes of these processes.
4. Environmental sustainability:	d) is the ability to maintain an ecological balance in our planet's natural environment and conserve natural resources to support the wellbeing of current and future generations.
5. Urban development:	e) The gaseous envelope surrounding the Earth, held in place by gravity.

6. Energy supply:	f) an area essentially undisturbed by human activity together with its naturally developed life community
7. artificial selection:	g) Environments that have not been modified by human activity and are considered purely natural.
8. Wilderness:	h) The deliberate breeding of species to enhance traits that are viewed as desirable by humans.
9. Remote sensing:	i) the delivery of fuels or transformed fuels to point of consumption
10. Absolutely natural environments:	j) the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance (typically from satellite or aircraft).

Task 3. Put the words in CAPITALS in the correct form.

Environmental engineering is the branch of engineering that is concerned with _____ **PROTECT** people from the effects of adverse environmental effects, such as pollution, as well as improving environmental quality. Environmental engineers work to improve _____ **RECYCLE**, waste _____ **DISPOSE**, public health, and water and air pollution control, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The practice of environmental engineering dates back to the dawn of civilization. Ever since groups of people began living in semi-permanent _____ **SETTLE**, they have had to deal with the challenges of providing clean water and disposing of solid waste and sewage. With the _____ **GROW** of cities and the advent of large-scale farming and manufacturing, people have also had to worry about air quality and soil _____ **CONTAMINATE**.

Task 4. Choose the most appropriate word combination to fill in the gaps in the sentences.

**renewable energy sources / radiation protection /
hazard prevention / electricity generation / water treatment /
river discharge / biological agents / noise pollution**

1. _____ plants are essential for ensuring the safety and quality of our drinking water supply.
2. The adoption of _____, such as wind and solar power, is crucial for reducing our dependence on fossil fuels.
3. _____ measures, including safety protocols and training, are essential in high-risk industries like chemical manufacturing.
4. _____, such as bacteria and viruses, play a significant role in wastewater treatment and environmental processes.
5. _____ measures are imperative for the safety of workers in nuclear power plants and medical facilities.
6. Effective _____ management systems are necessary to reduce the environmental impact of landfills and incineration.
7. _____ control measures, such as sound barriers and zoning regulations, help maintain peaceful urban environments.
8. _____ from renewable sources like hydroelectric dams and solar farms is a sustainable alternative to coal-fired power plants.
9. Efforts to reduce _____ of pollutants into oceans are essential to protect marine ecosystems and coastal areas.

Task 5. Solve the crossword.

**surface / shape / solid / cover / source / photosynthesis
measure / layer / distribution / regulate**

Across:

1. A synonym for "manage" _____
2. The process by which plants convert sunlight into energy _____
3. Firm, not in a liquid or gas state _____

4. To act or take steps _____
5. A thin coating or sheet, often found in the atmosphere (5 letters).

Down:

6. To give something a specific form or appearance _____
7. Something that provides nourishment or energy _____
8. To place something over to conceal or protect _____
9. The uppermost layer of a body of water _____
10. The arrangement or spreading out of something _____

b) Fill in the gaps in the sentences with the words from the crossword

1. Atmosphere (Air)

The thin _____ of gases that surrounds our planet provides us with the air we breathe and _____ the climate.

2. Hydrosphere (Water)

The vast bodies of water, such as oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and groundwater, _____ a significant portion of the Earth's _____.

3. Lithosphere (Soil)

The _____ outer layer of the Earth comprises the crust and upper mantle, where geological processes _____ the landscape.

4. Sunlight

The primary _____ of energy for all life on Earth, driving _____ and supporting ecosystems.

5. Temperature:

The _____ of heat or coldness in the environment influences the _____ and behaviour of organisms.

Task 6. Read the text and decide if the statements TRUE or False.

The Goldman Environmental Prize

Zafer Kizilkaya's mission? To save Turkey's marine biodiversity.

The coastline from **Gökova Bay** to Cape Gelidonya in southwest Turkey is a hub of biodiversity, home to large beds of endemic Neptune grass and 73% of all fish recorded in Turkish waters. This also makes it a fertile feeding and breeding ground for the endangered sand shark and Mediterranean monk seal. However, due to rising sea temperatures, illegal fishing and tourism, the area is under increasing pressure from

invasive species. Taking action to protect this diverse and precious marine ecosystem, Zafer Kizilkaya and **the Mediterranean Conservation Society** decided to work with local fishermen and public authorities to develop a Marine Protection System in 2013.

Making fishermen key actors in conservation efforts, this system has established No-Take zones, promoted sustainable fishing activities, and conducted holistic marine protection and monitoring studies. In just 5 years, the project has seen tangible results, significantly reducing the abundance of invasive species, recovering habitat and fish stocks, and increasing fishing revenue by 400%. The system now acts as model for fishing areas across Turkey, having been replicated in several areas, Datca-Bozburun, Fethiye-Gocek and Kas-Kekova.

Read the text and choose if the statements TRUE or FALSE

1. Zafer Kizilkaya and the Mediterranean Conservation Society started a Marine Protection System in 2013 to protect the marine ecosystem in southwest Turkey.
2. The Marine Protection System has led to a decrease in fishing revenue.
3. The Marine Protection System has been replicated in several areas across Turkey.
4. The area from Gökova Bay to Cape Gelidonya is home to more than 70% of all fish recorded in Turkish waters.
5. The main threat to the marine biodiversity in the area is illegal fishing.
6. The Marine Protection System has not been successful in reducing the abundance of invasive species.
7. The Marine Protection System has made local fishermen key actors in conservation efforts.
8. The Marine Protection System has not been able to recover habitat and fish stocks.
9. The area from Gökova Bay to Cape Gelidonya is not a fertile feeding and breeding ground for the endangered sand shark and Mediterranean monk seal.
10. The Marine Protection System has not promoted sustainable fishing activities.