

**Task 1. Match the terms with their definitions.**

1	oxygen concentration	a	when a substance is mixed evenly into another substance, forming a solution.
2	oxygen depletion	b	the decrease in oxygen levels in a body of water due to pollutants or excessive nutrients, leading to a decline in aquatic life.
3	oxygen deficit	c	the amount of oxygen present in a given space or environment.
4	dissolved	d	environments with a high level of acid, which can be harmful to living organisms.
5	acidic conditions	e	to break down into smaller parts, often through natural processes like decay or decomposition.
6	decompose	f	the process of breaking down or rotting, usually due to bacteria or fungi.
7	natural compounds	g	substances that occur naturally in nature, such as plants and minerals, and are not man-made.
8	oxygen sag	h	the decrease in the amount of oxygen available in a certain area, often caused by pollution or overuse.
9	decay	i	the lack of oxygen in the body, which can lead to fatigue and other health problems.

**TASK 2. Fill in the gaps with the most appropriate word.**

**oxygen deficit / decay / oxygen depletion / acidic conditions /**

**dissolved / oxygen concentration / decompose / dissolved oxygen**

The main water pollutants are 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and eutrophication. Oxygen depletion is a reduction in the amount of oxygen 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in a body of water. It occurs when microorganisms 3) \_\_\_\_\_ organic matter, such as sewage or dead plants and animals. The resulting 4) \_\_\_\_\_ can kill fish and other organisms that require oxygen to live. Eutrophication is an increase in the concentration of chemical nutrients in a body of water,

usually caused by the runoff of agricultural fertilizers. This leads to excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants. When these plants die, they sink to the bottom and 5)\_\_\_\_\_.

The decomposition process uses up 6)\_\_\_\_\_, creating an oxygen sag or zone of low 7)\_\_\_\_\_. Fish and other organisms that require oxygen cannot survive in this zone. Eutrophication can also lead to the release of toxic substances, such as hydrogen sulfide, under certain 8)\_\_\_\_\_, which can further harm aquatic life.

### **Task 3. Choose the appropriate word to make up a meaningful collocation.**

1. Species \_\_\_\_\_ and abundance
2. \_\_\_\_\_ biological activities
3. Water \_\_\_\_\_ is usually significantly \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ enriched water
5. Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ processes
6. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution changes
7. Natural \_\_\_\_\_ regime
8. Affected ecosystem could be \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution from \_\_\_\_\_ waste
10. \_\_\_\_\_ solids in water
11. Increased \_\_\_\_\_ reduces light \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ photosynthesis of ecosystems
13. Water bodies with effects on reduced \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_ speed of chemical \_\_\_\_\_
15. Wastewater \_\_\_\_\_ plants
16. Large \_\_\_\_\_ of nitrogen and phosphorus
17. Sufficient \_\_\_\_\_ have been carried \_\_\_\_\_
18. Major \_\_\_\_\_ of nutrients, especially nitrogen

#### **TASK 4. Decide if the statements are TRUE or FALSE.**

1. Suspended solids in water can come from mining activities.
2. Increased turbidity in water enhances the process of photosynthesis in ecosystems.
3. Nutrients in water mainly come from domestic waste.
4. Wastewater treatment plants always remove all nitrogen and phosphorus from the water.
5. Diffuse pollution from agricultural waste is a minor source of nutrients.
6. Nutrient-enriched water is less productive and has fewer biological activities.
7. Thermal pollution can be caused by industrial cooling processes.
8. Thermal pollution has no effect on the solubility of oxygen in water.
9. Thermal pollution can alter the speed of chemical reactions in water.
10. Aquatic species are not affected by thermal pollution.

#### **Task 5. Solve the crossword.**

Light penetration / Cooling process / Discharge / Depress  
Diffuse pollution / Solubility / Degrade  
Large concentration / Temperature regime / Turbidity

##### **Across:**

1. The spreading of pollution over a wide area
2. Cloudiness or haziness of a fluid caused by large numbers of individual particles
3. The process of releasing something, especially a liquid or gas
4. The degree to which a substance can be dissolved in a solvent
5. The entry of light into a body of water
6. To reduce in quality or value

##### **Down:**

7. The process by which a substance is gradually broken down
8. The characteristic temperature conditions in a specific aquatic environment
10. The regulated reduction in temperature
11. A large amount or quantity gathered in one place