UNIT 5 NATURAL RESOURCES 7

1. **Read the definition and write the corresponding word using the hints given:**

The practice of growing crops and raising animals for food and other products: **a** _____

Factories or facilities that remove salt from seawater to make it suitable for drinking or farming: **d**_____ **p**_____

Water that is safe and clean for people to drink: **d**_____ **w**_____

A long period of time with little or no rain, often causing a shortage of water: **d**_____

Water that is not salty and is used for drinking, farming, and other daily activities: **f**_____ **w**_____

Large masses of ice that slowly move over land and store fresh water: **g**_____

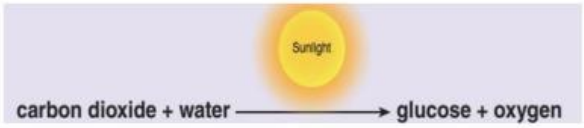
The process of supplying water to farmland or crops using pipes, channels, or sprinklers: **i**_____

The amount of rain that falls in a specific area over a period of time: **r**_____

Deep holes dug into the ground to access water stored underground: **w**_____

A machine used to clean clothes and other fabrics with water and detergent: **w**_____ **m**_____

2. **Read and choose the correct answer:**



Photosynthesis is the process that plants use to make their own food. It is essential for life on Earth because it provides energy for plants and oxygen for animals and humans.
During photosynthesis, plants (1) _____ carbon dioxide from the air through tiny openings in their leaves called stomata. At the same time, their roots (2) _____ water from the ground. Plants use (3) _____ as a source of energy to power this process.
The carbon dioxide and water are (4) _____ into a type of sugar called (5) _____, which the plant uses as food to grow and stay healthy. As part of this process, plants (6) _____ a gas called (7) _____. Oxygen is a (8) _____ for the plant, but it is essential for humans and animals. Plants **release** it (9) _____ the air, making it possible for us to breathe.
Photosynthesis is not just important for plants but also for all living things. It keeps the air clean and provides the energy that supports the entire food chain. Without it, life on Earth would not survive!

1	**a.** give out	**b.** take off	**c.** take in	**d.** give up
2	**a.** take up	**b.** take out	**c.** give off	**d.** take in
3	**a.** oxygen	**b.** water	**c.** sunlight	**d.** carbon dioxide
4	**a.** release	**b.** converted	**c.** produced	**d.** generate
5	**a.** sucrose	**b.** fructose	**c.** lactose	**d.** glucose
6	**a.** give out	**b.** take in	**c.** give up	**d.** take up
7	**a.** glucose	**b.** nitrogen	**c.** oxygen	**d.** carbon dioxide
8	**a.** main product	**b.** waste product	**c.** substitute	**d.** gas
9	**a.** from	**b.** out of	**c.** into	**d.** up

3. **Use while/ whereas, although, in order to, so that, however to join the following pairs of sentences. There is an example:**

E.g.: People recycle plastic and glass. They want to reduce waste in landfills.

*=> People recycle plastic and glass **in order to** reduce waste in landfills.*

Wind energy is clean and renewable. It requires large open spaces to set up wind turbines.

_____

People switch to electric cars. They aim to reduce air pollution.

_____

Engineers design desalination plants. Salt water can be turned into fresh drinking water.

_____

Solar energy is renewable and clean. Burning coal creates pollution and is non-renewable.

_____

Recycling helps reduce waste. Many people still throw recyclable materials into regular trash bins.

_____

Hydropower is an effective energy source. It can disturb river ecosystems.

_____

People save energy at home. The environment will benefit in the long run.

_____

Scientists study renewable energy. They hope to find better alternatives to fossil fuels.

_____