LISTENING PRACTICE

LISTENING
EXAM FOCUS: SECTION 4

Completing sentences

- find key words in sentence completion and multiple-choice questions
- recognize phrases for environmental problems
- consider studying in groups

Topic focus

1 What environmental problem is shown in the picture on page 41? Can you think of any other problems it creates or effects it has?

Vocabulary

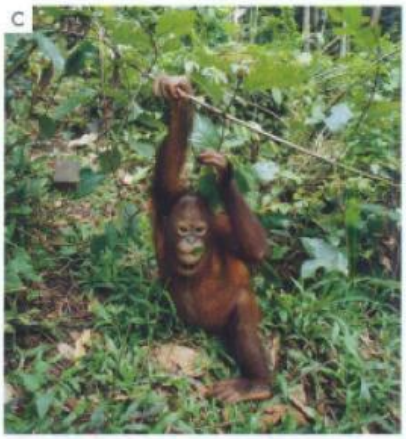
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Environmental problems

2 Match pictures A–E with problems 1–5 caused by deforestation.











1 the impact of climate change
2 the loss of natural habitats
3 the risk of areas becoming deserts
4 the loss of potential cures for diseases
5 the loss of traditional ways of life

3 Put the problems in exercise 2 in order from the most serious to the least serious. Then explain your order to a partner.

I think the loss of natural habitats is the most serious problem because ...

Exam skills

Finding key words

4 Underline the key words in the sentences.

1 Forests are mainly chopped down for financial reasons or to _____.
2 Many farmers clear a little space to produce crops or to _____.
3 Companies also create roads to reach _____.
4 Some deforestation happens by accident when fires burn _____.

EXAM TIP 1.39

When you're preparing to listen, you should read all the questions carefully and underline key words. What else can you do? » page 146

5 Match the synonyms below to some of the key words you underlined in exercise 4.

destroy	*cut down*	*money*	*small*	*area*
access	*chance*	*purposes*	*plants*	*construct*

6 1.40 Listen to part 1 of a lecture about deforestation. Complete the sentences in exercise 4 with no more than three words.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exam practice



7 **1.41 Listen to part 2 of the lecture. Complete the sentences with no more than three words and/or a number.**

1 Scientists say that there are over _____ species yet to be discovered.
2 Agricultural businesses depend on small organisms to break down _____.
3 Plants need around _____ different insects to help them survive.
4 Researchers have estimated that the value of services provided by _____ is 2.9 trillion dollars.
5 As a result of climate change, species are looking for areas with _____.
6 Plants and animals that don't come from a particular area can cause local species to _____.

8 **1.42 Listen to part 3 of the lecture. Answer the multiple-choice questions.**

1 Rainforests cover
A 7% of the Earth.
B 2% of the Earth.
C 36% of the Earth.

2 The lecturer thinks that
A logging and mining companies are to blame.
B local people are to blame.
C the economic situation is to blame.

9 **Work with a partner. Compare any key words you underlined in exercises 7 and 8. Did you also think of similar synonyms as preparation?**

What do you think?

10 **Discuss the questions in groups.**

1 Is deforestation a problem in your country?
2 What other environmental problems are there in your country?
3 What do you think is the single most important environmental problem in the world today?

11 **Make a list of possible solutions for any of the problems you discussed in exercise 10.**

12 **Work with a partner from a different group. Present some of your solutions.**

Deforestation is a big problem in my country. The best solution is to ...

Study skills

Studying in groups

Which factors are advantages or disadvantages of studying in groups? Write *A* (advantages) or *D* (disadvantages).

___ share ideas
___ one or two people dominate
___ easily distracted
___ learn from other people's methods of working
___ progress not obvious
___ learn from other people's experiences
___ no clear focus
___ clarify your own thoughts

Can you add any other factors to the list?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

SPEAKING PRACTICE

SPEAKING
EXAM FOCUS: PART 2

Describing cause and effect

- connect causes and effects
- use *too much / many* and *there is / are*
- speak about population problems and solutions

Topic focus

1 Complete the text with the correct letters of pictures A–D.

Overcrowding is common in many urban environments and often leads to further problems. Exhaust emissions from the high number of vehicles can cause diseases, such as asthma (*picture* ___) and even cancer. Also, there aren't enough green spaces where people can exercise, so obesity (*picture* ___) may also become a problem. In developing countries, uncontrolled migration can result in extra challenges. For example, unplanned development of housing can lead to lack of sanitation (*picture* ___) and to the creation of illegal rubbish dumps (*picture* ___).



2 Match definitions 1–6 with words and phrases in the text in exercise 1.

1 being very fat
2 gases from vehicles
3 places where waste is taken and left without permission
4 no checks on large numbers of people moving from one place to another
5 no system for keeping things clean
6 too many people living in one place

3 Are there problems related to population in any cities you know? What other problems can overcrowding lead to?

Vocabulary

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Population problems and solutions

4 Discuss the meaning of the words in bold in sentences 1–5. Use a dictionary to help you.

1 **Conservation projects**, recycling centres, and **safe disposal sites** can help reduce _____.
2 **Rural development** may prevent _____.
3 **Public transport** systems and **cycle lanes** may lead to a reduction in _____.
4 **Sewage systems** will help where there is a _____.
5 **Planning regulations** will protect parks and public spaces and help to reduce _____.

5 Complete the sentences in exercise 4 with words and phrases from exercise 1.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1 What types of area do the problems below mostly affect? Write *U* (urban), *R* (rural), or *B* (both urban and rural).

overcrowding ___	*exhaust emissions* ___
depopulation ___	*poor public transport* ___
lack of green spaces ___	*uncontrolled migration* ___
congestion ___	*unemployment* ___
lack of facilities ___	*household waste* ___

2 Which problems in exercise 1 are sentences 1–10 about?

1 People don't have access to doctors, hospitals, or schools.
2 The flats are very small and there are too many people using things like public transport.
3 Slums appear with poor sanitation facilities because the government doesn't control who can move to cities.
4 If you haven't got a car, you have to walk or cycle everywhere.
5 The air pollution is really high in some of the country's bigger cities.
6 We need to recycle more of the waste we produce at home.
7 The traffic jams are so bad it can take several hours to travel a few kilometres.
8 With fewer people living there, the government has stopped investing money in supporting these regions.
9 Many people leave rural areas because there isn't enough work, but some also fail to find good jobs in cities when they move there.
10 The city has so many big buildings everywhere. There are hardly any parks or open areas.

3 Underline the words in exercise 2 that helped you to match the sentences with the problems in exercise 1.

4 Complete the causes and effects in 1–4 with the words or phrases below.

climate change *flood* *desertification* *extinction of species*

1 Chopping down trees → loss of natural barriers → _____
2 Food shortages → over-farming → loss of nutrients in the soil → _____
3 Burning of fossil fuels → increased pollution → _____
4 Increasing population → increasing consumption → deforestation → loss of natural habitats → _____

5 Complete sentences 1–4 with words or phrases from exercise 4.

1 An _____ is a fairly recent problem. Since the industrial revolution it has risen from under 1 billion to over 7 billion.
2 _____ are a concern for nearly 1 billion people, while at the same time there are over 1 billion obese people in the world.
3 An increase in the standard of living is also linked to _____ of goods and services.
4 The _____ is a growing concern. Of the 44,838 identified worldwide, 905 have already disappeared and 16,928 are listed as endangered.

6 Match words 1–8 with definitions a–h.

1 decrease / reduce ___	5 modify ___
2 develop ___	6 limit ___
3 construct ___	7 introduce ___
4 improve ___	8 adapt ___

a to form something by putting different things together
b to become better than before; to make sth / sb better than before
c to make sth less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
d to stop sth from increasing beyond a particular amount or level
e to make sth available for use, discussion, etc., for the first time
f to change sth in order to make it suitable for a new situation
g to change something slightly
h to gradually grow or become bigger, more advanced, stronger, etc.; to make sth do this

LIVEWORKSHEETS