

I. 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 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.

II. 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
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. so you only need to apply fertilizer once or twice per year.
5. The polluted fog became so thick	e. f. people cannot see the stars in the night sky.
6. Since air pollution is a threat to human health,	g. that people could only see a few meters in front of them.
7. People living near the airport aren't getting	h. that can lead to health problems.

III. 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 canceled _____ the smoke from forest fires.

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

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. 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

9. _____ the fog, there were no take-oils from the airport yesterday.

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

IV. 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) overfishing 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.

V. 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.
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.

VI. 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?

VII. 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 _____ (not need) to use their cars so often. Let's make a difference!

VIII. 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 meters.
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.

IX. 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**)

X. 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.
7. The overuse of pesticides causes damage **in / to** the environment.
8. Too much 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.