

1. Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi wyrazami



C climate change *n.*

D deforestation *n.*
disposable *adj.*

E environmentalist *n.*
extinct *adj.*

F fossil fuel *n.*

G garbage *n.*

H habitat *n.*

P plastic *adj., n.*
pollution *n.*
protect *v.*
protest *n., v.*

R recycle *v.*

S sea level *n.*

W wildlife *n.*

1. You can recycle old newspapers. You can use them again to make new paper.
2. _____ is something you throw away.
3. Many things are made from _____; for example, toys, bags, and water bottles.
4. Coal and oil are _____s.
5. Air _____ can make it difficult to breathe.
6. I want to _____ the environment. I want to keep it safe.
7. _____ happens when too many trees are cut down.
8. A rise in _____ happens when lots of ice melts because of warmer temperatures.
9. _____s want to protect the environment.
10. Deforestation will cause many animals to lose their _____s, the places where they live.
11. There are many kinds of _____ that live in the Amazon Forest.
12. When a kind of animal loses loses its habitat because of deforestation, it may become _____.
13. Air pollution causes _____ which can result in global warming and stronger storms.
14. This plastic drinking straw is _____. I will use it once and then throw it away.
15. When you disagree with an organization or a government, you might want to _____.

READING

Topic: Planet Earth

An Ocean of Garbage



With so many **factories**¹ that make **disposable**² toothbrushes, pens, cans, bottles and **wrappings**³, garbage is a very big problem in our world today. You may think that garbage is everywhere. Well, you're right. It is everywhere! A good (and scary) example of this is the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch'. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch was first discovered by scientists in the 1980s. It is an area of **floating**⁴ garbage in the Pacific Ocean that is about the same size as Texas. There are many kinds of garbage in the Garbage Patch, but **plastic**⁵ bottles and bags, and other things made of plastic cause the biggest problem. 'What's the problem?' you may ask. First, plastic bottles and bags may take hundreds or maybe even thousands of years to **break down**⁶. Second, plastic is made from **chemicals**⁷. As the plastics break down over time, chemicals enter the water – and enter the fish that live in the water. These chemicals can make the fish sick, and they can also make the people who eat the fish sick. So ... what can we do? There are many things we can do! We can clean up our oceans, we can stop making so many things from plastic, and we can **recycle**⁸ more. The important thing is to do something!

3. Połącz słowa z ich definicjami

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|--------------------|----------|---|
| 1. factory | <u>E</u> | A. to stay on or near the surface of water |
| 2. disposable | _____ | B. a cover that people use to protect things |
| 3. wrapping | _____ | C. to fall apart into small pieces |
| 4. float (v.) | _____ | D. to change something so that it can be used again |
| 5. plastic | _____ | E. building(s) where people make things |
| 6. break down (v.) | _____ | F. a material used to make bottles, bags, toys, etc.. |
| 7. chemicals | _____ | G. materials, some of which are dangerous to health |
| 8. recycle | _____ | H. able to be thrown away after using a short time |

4. Uzupełnij zdania słowami/ wyrażeniami z zadania 2 w odpowiedniej formie (liczba mnoga, czas)

1. Lead and mercury are examples of dangerous chemicals.
2. This water bottle is made from _____, not glass.
3. I work in a _____ that makes cars.
4. Planes fly in the air, and boats _____ on water.
5. Don't just throw away old newspapers. You can _____ them.
6. Some kinds of garbage can _____ and disappear after many years.
7. Most things we buy nowadays use _____ to protect them.
8. Empty plastic bottles are _____. People usually throw them away.