

REVISION - UNIT 7: POLLUTION

A. PHONETICS

I. Mark the stress in the following.

aquatic	chemical	atomic	economic
botanical	energetic	traditional	terrific
historical	scientific	medical	athletic
classical	dramatic	practical	characteristic
technical	poetic	national	biological

II. Write the words from the box in the correct part of the table, according to the stress pattern.





historic	specific	musical	scenic	electrical	artistic	logical	tragic
			natural				
horrific	scientific	political	comic	physical	technological	heroic	
			magic				
global	original	systematic	arrival	emotional	economical	central	
	critical	grammatical	academic	mathematical			

Oo	
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B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Match the different types of pollution to the pictures.

water pollution	soil pollution	air pollution	noise pollution
light pollution	visual pollution	radioactive pollution	thermal pollution

			
1.	2.	3.	4.

			
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5.	6.	7.	8.
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II. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in part I.

1. The smoke from planes, cars and factories causes_____.
2. There are many causes of_____ including nuclear explosions, nuclear accidents and nuclear waste.
3. _____ can cause hearing loss and tinnitus.
4. _____ can be caused by unattractive views, such as power lines, billboards, Street banners, open storage of trash, ugly buildings, etc.
5. _____ can lead to the death of aquatic plants and animals.
6. _____ can happen when the temperature of a body of water increases;
7. There's just so much _____ from the ground that we simply can't see most of the stars.
8. The ever-increasing use of Chemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers is one of the main factors causing_____.

III. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

aquatic	radioactive	contaminated	poison	pollutant
dumped	sewage	untreated	dead	effects

1. _____ or wastewater should be treated before it is discharged into the river or ocean.
2. More and more waste and _____ are poured into the water, the soil and the air.
3. The _____ material is stored in a special radiation-proof Container.
4. Oil spills can cause the death of _____ animals such as fish.
5. _____ sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.
6. Cholera is transmitted through _____ water
7. The health _____ of air pollution include heart disease, lung cancer, and asthma.
8. Carbon dioxide is a dangerous air _____.
9. Over 150,000 tonnes of waste are _____ annually along the coastline.
10. Up to 100.000 fish were found _____ along the river last week.

IV. 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.

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

VI. Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

- The river water is severely polluted, mostly _____ the dumping of raw sewage.
A. due to **B.** lead to **C.** because **D.** so
- 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
- Water pollution _____ the death of all forms of life in the water bodies.
A. occurs **B.** results of **C.** creates **D.** leads to
- _____ plastic takes so long to break down, it pollutes the land and ocean.
A. Because **B.** Due to **C.** Even if **D.** Although
- Many flights were cancelled _____ the smoke from forest fires.
A. so **B.** because **C.** because of **D.** result in
- _____ the garbage dump smells terrible, no one lives around there.
A. Because of **B.** As **C.** As a result of **D.** Even though
- _____ 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
- Grace didn't love nature, _____ she wasn't happy when her group went camping in a jungle.
A. but **B.** and **C.** because **D.** so
- 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

10. _____ the fog, there were no take-offs from the airport yesterday.

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

VII. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditional sentences type

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**) over-fishing 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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?

X. 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 (8) _____ (**not need**) to use their cars so often. Let's make a difference!

XI. 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 metres.

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.

XII. 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**)

XIII. 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 of 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.

C. SPEAKING

I. Make questions for the underlined words.

1. _____
Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, such as lakes, rivers and oceans.
2. _____
The river water is heavily contaminated because of toxic waste dumping.
3. _____
There are five major types of pollution.
4. _____

If I were the President, I would ban cars from city centres.

5. _____

Most of the plastic waste ends up in the oceans.

6. _____

Death or disfiguration are common effects of exposure to radioactive waste.

7. _____

Ho Chi Minh City is more polluted than Panang.

8. _____

In my neighbourhood, garbage is collected everyday.

9. _____

Every individual is responsible for solving environmental issues.

10. _____

Land pollution can be prevented by the proper disposing of the litter.

WRITING

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning to the first one.

1. I think you should use energy efficient light bulbs.

If I _____

2. He produced a great idea for our environmental project.

He came _____

3. Because she was absent from the meeting, she didn't know the resolution.

Because of _____

4. I won't take part in the volunteer program because I don't have enough free time.

If I _____

5. We need to reduce our plastic waste, otherwise we'll threaten our own existence,

If we _____

6. Due to the hurricane last night, I was without electric power.

Since there _____

7. People dumped toxic waste Products into the rivers or landfill sites.

Toxic waste products _____

8. Air pollution deaths will double by 2050 if nations don't act.

Unless _____

9. As the world's temperatures rise, the Arctic keeps losing its ice.

Due to _____

10. I live by the sea, so I'm really worried about global warming.

If I _____

TEST FOR UNIT 7

I. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

1. A. disease B. dead C. treatment D. sneeze
2. A. environment B. billboard C. visual D. litter
3. A. birth B. thermal C. earth D. further
4. A. poisoned B. died C. dumped D. caused
5. A. contaminant B. waste C. illustrate D. radiation

II. Choose the word whose main stress pattern is placed differently.

1. A. environment B. temperature C. botanical D. contaminant
2. A. untreated B. aquatic C. pollution D. electronic
3. A. pollute B. poison C. damage D. illustrate
4. A. presentation B. radioactive C. environmental D. contamination
5. A. permanent B. Chemical C. dramatic D. herbicide

III. Complete each sentence with an appropriate word. The first letter of each word is given.

1. The fish have died because the river water is heavily **p**_____.
2. Health **e**_____ from air pollution include lung cancer, and respiratory diseases.
3. Acid rain causes serious **d**_____ to plants and trees.
4. If the air wasn't dirty, Nick **w**_____ sneeze so much.
5. The main gases that **l**_____ to acid rain are sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide.
6. There is a danger of serious contamination from radioactive **w**_____.
7. Hundreds of **d**_____ fish were found floating in the river near the factory.
8. **U**_____ sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentence.

1. After the accident, many people were exposed_____ radiation.
A. from B. at C. to D. with
2. Light pollution has a wide range of negative effects_____ I'm human health.
A. on B. of C. for D. to
3. _____ can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.
A. Air pollution B. Light pollution C. Water pollution D. Noise pollution
4. The levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have risen_____ the burning of fossil fuels.
A. therefore B. because C. in spite of D. due to
5. If rubbish is non-biodegradable, it_____ forever.
A. exists B. will exist C. won't exist D. doesn't exist
6. _____ are Chemicals that are used to kill unwanted plants, such as weeds.

A. Fertilizers B. Pesticides C. Herbicides D. Pollutants

7. There would be much less pollution_____ people stopped using cars completely.

A. if B. since C. when D. although

8. Emissions of pollutants into the air can_____ changes to the climate.

A. get on B. end up C. go into D. result in

9. _____ can we help save our environment?

A. What B. How C. Why D. How much

10. If we care about plastic waste_____.

A. why won't we stop drinking bottled water? B. we would use reusable shopping bags

C. we will throw away plastic water bottles. D. why don't we buy plastic bags?

V. Choose the underlined word or phrase, A, B, c or D that needs correcting.

1. What will happen if the Earth stopped moving?

A B C D

2. One of the things all of us can do to protect and improve our environment is recycle.

A B C D

3. Humans can even die if they will drink contaminated water.

A B C D

4. Long-term exposure to loud noise results permanent hearing loss.

A B C D

5. They believe that water pollution is the large cause of death and disease in the world.

A B C D

6. Is the recycling process in itself damaging for the environment?

A B C D

7. We won't save the environment if we stop using so much energy.

A B C D

8. One in six species is at risk of extinction because climate change.

A B C D

9. The amount of waste decreased if people started to buy reusable packages.

A B C D

10. Contaminated water can cause of many types of diarrheal diseases, including cholera.

A B C D

VI. Write the correct tense or form of the verbs in brackets.

1. It would be better for the environment if more people_____ (**use**) bikes rather than cars.

2. If we use less energy, we_____ (**help**) reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3. Every year, million tons of plastic_____ (**dump**) into the oceans.

4. A thick smog_____ (**settle**) over New Delhi since winter_____ (**begin**).

5. Noise pollution can_____ (**cause**) by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise.

6. Human activities _____ (**destroy**) nature at an unacceptable rate right now.
7. A decade ago, WHO _____ (**classify**) air pollution as a link to lung cancer.
8. If the temperature _____ (**increase**) by a few degrees during the next few years, we _____ (**run into**) serious problems.
9. What _____ (**happen**) if all the pollution in the world _____ (**disappear**)?
10. At 8 o'clock last night, I _____ (**watch**) "A Plastic Wave", a documentary on plastic pollution.
11. We should avoid _____ (**buy**) frozen foods because their packaging is mostly plastic.
12. Air pollution can make people _____ (**die**).

VII. Supply the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. As an _____ why do you oppose banning plastic bags? (**environment**)
2. The radiation leak has had a _____ effect on the environment. (**disaster**)
3. The water supply is being tested for _____. (**contaminate**)
4. Heavy metals in _____ water cut short millions of lives every year. (**drink**)
5. Scientists warn that plastic pollution in oceans will be one of the _____ threats. (**big**)
6. Pollution is the process of making parts of the living environment _____. (**dirt**)
7. If thermal pollution continues for a long time, it can _____ cause huge bacteria. (**possible**)
8. She became deaf after long-term _____ to noise in the workplace. (**expose**)
9. Living near a busy road could cause high blood _____. (**press**)
10. Wastewater _____ a process used to remove contaminants from sewage. (**treat**)

VIII. Match the questions to the answers.

1. What is the main reason for thermal pollution?	a. They are non-biodegradable and create an environmental hazard.
2. What effect does thermal pollution have on aquatic animals?	b. Nuclear wastes from nuclear power plants, mining and processing of nuclear material etc.
3. How to minimize the water pollution due to Chemicals?	c. Carbon dioxide. It contributes about 55% to global warming.
4. What diseases are usually caused by air pollution?	d. It affects their growth and may kill off them.
5. Which gas is mainly responsible for global warming?	e. Hot water released by power plants and industries.
6. What are the effects of noise pollution?	f. Sleep disturbance, high blood pressure, emotional problems and annoyance.
7. Why are plastic bags a big environmental nuisance?	g. Rickets, throat cancer, lung cancer and breathing problem.

8. What are sources of radioactive pollution?	h. Treat wastewater before discharging into a flowing body of water.
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IX. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Many human activities over the last 200 years have been responsible (1) _____ polluting the air and damaging people’s health. Automobile engines and power plants burn combustible (2) _____ like gasoline and coal and allow toxic gases and smoke to escape into the air. Some pollutants destroy the ozone layer, which is the thin blanket of gases that (3) _____ Earth from the Sun’s dangerous ultraviolet rays. Other pollutants contribute to (4) _____ warming by adding to the planet’s natural greenhouse effect. Still others create acid rain, a phenomenon that has disastrous (5) _____ on lake and forest habitats. Air pollution is not limited to industrial areas. Depending on the direction of the wind and its force, air pollutants may (6) _____ spread to other countries very far from the source of the pollution.

Big cities like Los Angeles and Mexico City are*often covered by smog, a fog that occurs (7) _____ air pollution. In 1952, the City of London, England, was enveloped by smog so thick that people on the streets had to feel their way around by (8) _____ the walls of buildings!

- 1. **A.** for **B.** of **C.** to **D.** with
- 2. **A.** chemicals **B.** means **C.** fuels **D.** matters
- 3. **A.** covers **B.** protects **C.** stops **D.** damages
- 4. **A.** environmental **B.** thermal **C.** temperature **D.** global
- 5. **A.** affects **B.** causes **C.** sources **D.** effects
- 6. **A.** never **B.** even **C.** ever **D.** hardly
- 7. **A.** because of **B.** in spite of **C.** instead of **D.** due of
- 8. **A.** climbing **B.** walking **C.** touching **D.** putting up

X. Read the passage carefully and do the tasks.

There are many kinds of **pollution**. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as **foods**, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major Cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. Smoke from factories and car **exhaust** makes the air looks gray and smoggy. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad! We pollute the water by **dumping** garbage and Chemicals in the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. We pollute the soil with Chemicals and garbage. We **harm** the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment? **Conservation** is one way to protect our environment. Conservation is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much as waste and by proper disposal of sewage

and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up, after ourselves and not causing more pollution. **Carpooling** and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. Recycling is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

A. Find the word in bold in the passage that means:

- 1. the protection of the natural environment _____
- 2. have a bad effect on something _____
- 3. a large amount of water covering an, area that usually dry _____
- 4. sharing a car ride with other people _____
- 5. waste gases that come out of an engine _____
- 6. the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty _____
- 7. get rid of _____

B. Choose the correct answers.

- 1. According to the passage, pollution _____
A. is always caused by humans. **B.** can only be caused by nature.
C. is mainly caused by humans. **D.** may sometimes cause natural disasters.
- 2. What kind of pollution may a car cause?
A. Air pollution **B.** Water pollution **C.** Soil pollution **D.** Light pollution
- 3. Which of the followings is not an example of soil pollution?
A. Land development **B.** Waste disposal
C. Pesticide or fertilizer use **D.** Exhaust from traffic
- 4. How can we help save our environment?
A. Stop pollution. **B.** Dump garbage into the river.
C. Drive cars everywhere. **D.** Cut down trees in the forests.
- 5. How does recycling help the environment?
A. It expands landfills. **B.** It saves natural resources.
C. It increases water pollution. **D.** It causes air pollution.
- 6. What can we do to help reduce air pollution?
A. Walk or bike **B.** Carpool to work or school
C. Use public transport **D.** All of the above
- 7. What is the main idea of this article?
A. The air is dirty because of cars and factories.
B. The soil gets polluted from littering.
C. People cause pollution, but they can also stop or limit it.
D. Conservation is the only way to stop environmental pollution.

XI. Joining two sentences, using the words in brackets.

1. We must conserve water. Otherwise we will face serious water shortages. **(IF)**

2. The weather was awful. We didn't enjoy our camping holiday. **(BECAUSE OF)**

3. Plastic bags are non-biodegradable. They will remain in the environment for many years. **(SINCE)**

4. Paul doesn't think about the planet. He wastes so much water. **(IF)**

5. Water pollution happens. Many aquatic animals such as fish can die. **(LEAD)**

6. The climate is changing. The earth is getting warmer. **(BECAUSE)**

7. We should stop cutting down so many trees. We endanger our oxygen supply. **(UNLESS)**

8. People begin to recycle. They generate much less trash. **(WHEN)**

9. We are damaging the ozone layer. The ozone layer is necessary for human existence. **(EVEN THOUGH)**

10. Sue is suffering from skin cancer. She was exposed to radiation when she was young. **(SO)**
