

**think
green.**

Green English

Talking about the Environment in English

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Classi IIIA – IIIB*

What is pollution?

POLLUTION



AIR POLLUTION



WATER POLLUTION



SOIL POLLUTION



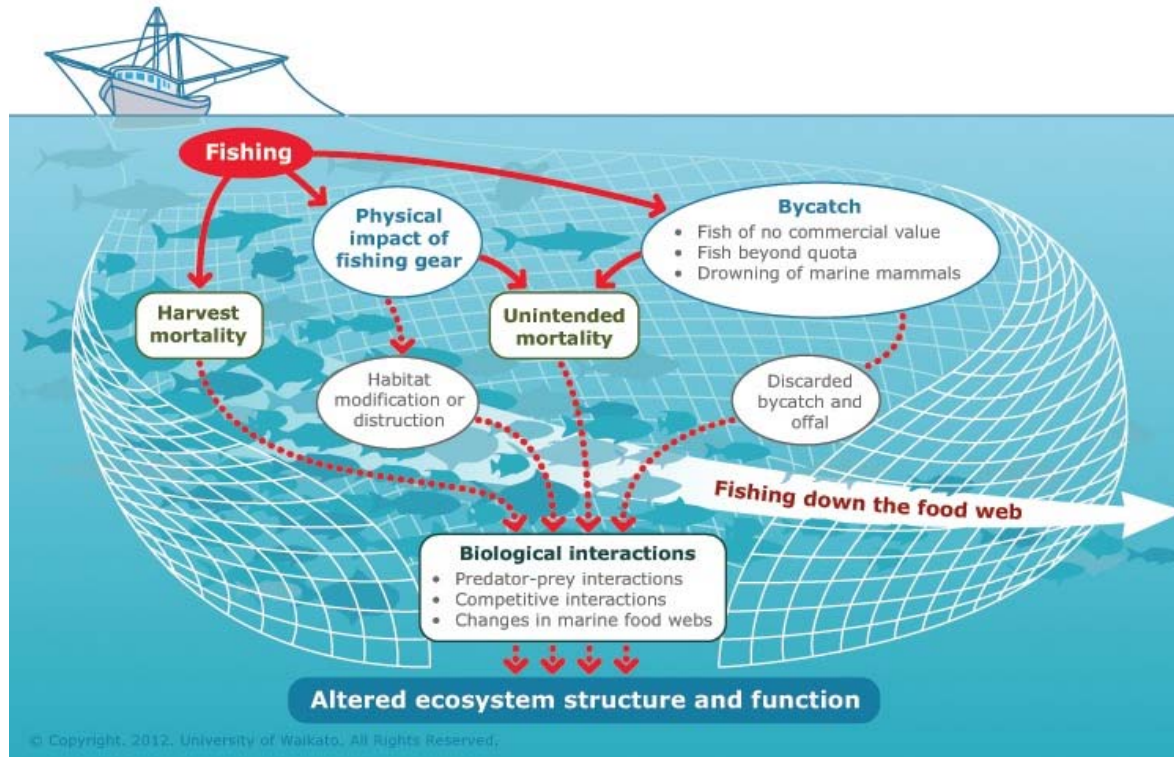
LANDFILLS



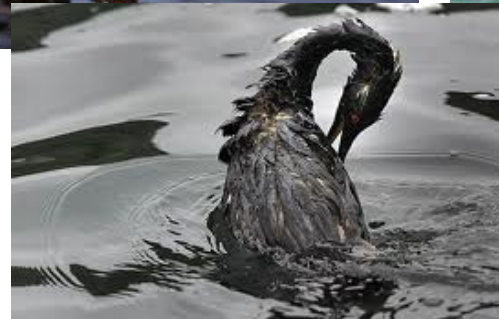
PESTICIDES and CHEMICALS



DEFORESTATION



OVERFISHING



OIL SPILLS



INDUSTRIAL SMOG



*CIGARETTE
SMOKE*

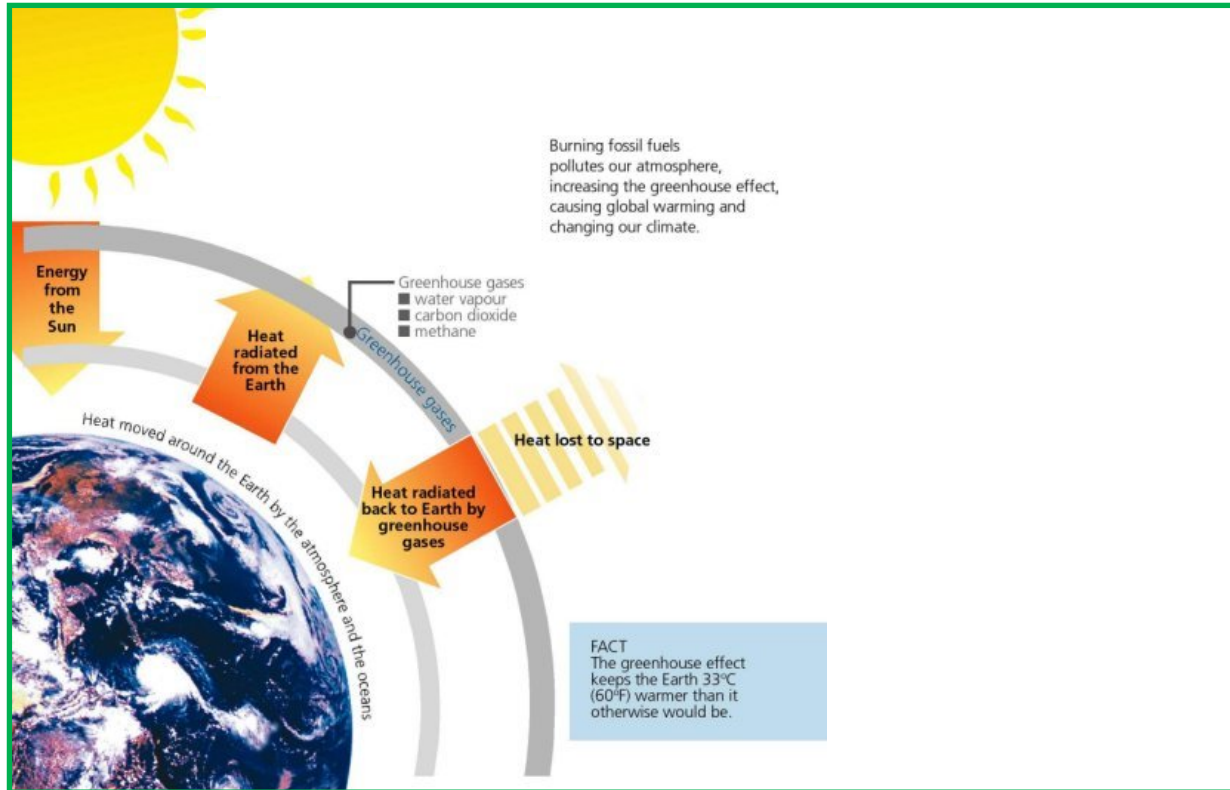


CAR EXHAUST FUMES

SMOKE & EMISSIONS



GLOBAL WARMING
CLIMATE CHANGING



The GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Environmental Problems

Protection or Progression?

Developed countries want cleaner technologies and better ways of dealing with waste, while developing countries like India or China are less enthusiastic about pollution controls because they're much more interested in rapid economic growth.

Throw-away Culture

We live in a throw-away society. The average British home now has at least _____¹ household appliances and when these go wrong, we simply throw them away. Around _____² million fridges, freezers, videos and mobile phones are thrown out every year. What happens to them? They are often put in a landfill where they damage the environment.

- a) 25 b) 24 c) 40% d) 5% e) 50 f) 2 g) 24.5%

In 1960 China was a mainly agricultural country with only 16% of its population in cities. That figure is now around _____³ and growing every year.

More and more energy is required by Chinese factories, and this comes from either coal or nuclear power. Both create environmental problems.

- a) 25 b) 24 c) 40% d) 5% e) 50 f) 2 g) 24.5%

Pollution and Global Warming

Of course, developing countries are only doing what other countries did 100 years ago. The USA has _____⁴ of the world population, but consumes _____⁵ of the energy produced in the world. This produces a huge amount of greenhouse gas.

The effects of pollution are seen everywhere – for example, the destruction of Scandinavian forests because of acid rain, or the smog of Los Angeles.

- a) 25 b) 24 c) 40% d) 5% e) 50 f) 2 g) 24.5%

Global warming is the result of gases gradually building up and stopping the Earth from cooling down. Since 1850 there has been a global rise in temperature of approximately 1° C. By 2100, the increase will be _____⁶ ° C, which will cause the sea level to rise by _____⁷cm.

- a) 25 b) 24 c) 40% d) 5% e) 50 f) 2 g) 24.5%

Bibliography and Sitography

Bartram Mark, Walton Richard, Think English, Oxford UP, 2008, pp. 96-97.

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Solutions: 1 b; 2 a; 3 c; 4 d; 5 g; 6 f; 7 e.