**UNIT 4: Our planet**

**4A. Vocabulary**

**• Weather**

**I. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.**

**1.** They couldn’t get out of the house because there was so much **mist / snow /****frost** in front of the door

**2.** Let’s go out for a walk - it’s really warm now and the **storm / snow / sun** is shining.

**3.** Oh, no! Look at those **clouds / rain / storms!** I hope you brought your umbrella with you.

**4.** In the winter, people love watching **showers / snowflakes / winds** fall. It’s amazing that each one is different.

**5.** I don’t mind wet weather because I like watching **raindrops / snowflakes / floods** run down the window.

**6.** I prefer a **shower / wind / snowflake** to heavy rains because I know it won’t last long.

**7.** I’m scared of **showers / rain / thunder** because of the loud noise.

**8.** Be careful going for a walk in the winter or you may slip on **rain / mist / ice.**

**II. Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.**

**1.** I love flying my kite when it’s **icy / misty / windy.**

**2.** Children can play out in **sunny / snowy / cloudy** weather if they are wearing warm clothes.

**3.** It was difficult to see in the **misty / windy / sunny** weather, but then he noticed her walking towards him.

**4.** This morning everyone felt very cold in the **cloudy / frosty / sunny** weather.

**5.** People have to drive very slowly in **icy / foggy / sunny** weather because they can’t see where they’re going.

**6.** When it’s **cloudy / sunny / frosty,** you should carry a raincoat or an umbrella.

**7.** It was a **cloudy / windy / stormy** night with rain and very strong winds. I didn’t sleep at all.

**8.** The pavements are very **frosty / icy / snowy** so be careful not to slip.

**• Natural disasters**

**III. Match the natural disasters to their definitions.**

 *drought mudslide flood avalanche epidemic*

 *famine forest fire earthquake tornado tsunami*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1.** A dry climate in a wooded area may cause this.  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **2.** It is an extreme violent storm consisting of air that spins very quickly and causes a lot of damage.  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **3.** A large number of cases of a disease that happen at the same time will cause this.  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **4.** It is a very large wave, caused by extreme conditions such as an earthquake which can cause a lot of damage when it reaches land.  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **5.** This happens when a lot of wet earth suddenly falls down the side of a hill or mountain.  | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **6.** When a large mass of snow, ice and rocks falls down the side of a mountain, it will cause this. | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **7.** It is a long period of dry weather when there is not enough water for plants and animals to live. | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **8.** When there is a sudden shaking of the Earth’s surface that causes a lot of damage, we’ll have this. | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **9.** This happens when a large number of people have little or no food for a long time and many people die. | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |
| **10.** This happens when a large amount of water covers an area that is usually dry. | **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

**IV. Complete the sentences with the correct words below.**

 *devastation eruption protection prediction destruction*

**1.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a volcano can cause a tsunami.

**2.** Scientists’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that climate change will get worse in ten years.

**3.** Hurricane Katrina caused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New Orleans in 2005.

**4.** The fire caused the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an old theatre.

**5.** We must give some animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so they can survive.

**V. Complete the text about Cumbre Vieja with the words given for each section.**

 *directions tsunami future tonnes volcano*

Cumbre Vieja is an enormous, active 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Canary Islands. Scientists know that at some time in the 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will erupt. They are worried that its side will collapse and 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rock will fall into the sea. This would cause a huge 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would travel very fast in all 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away from the Canary Islands.

 *catastrophe damage energy equipment eruption*

The wave would have enough 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cross the Atlantic and cause terrible 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the east coast of America. This would be a 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Although the scientists can’t predict exactly when the volcano will erupt, they are going to put some 9 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Cumbre Vieja which will give them an early warning of a(n) 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**VI. Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.**

Droughts don’t always become 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NATURE) disasters, but when they do, they result in a famine, like the one in Ethiopia between 1983 and 1985. The international charity Oxfam says that famine is a 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (COMBINE) of three 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FAIL): not enough food 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (PRODUCE), not enough opportunities for people to get food, and most **5** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (IMPORTANT), a slow 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (REACT) to the famine from local and international7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GOVERN). 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ORGANISE) such as Oxfam ask people around the world for 9 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (DONATE) to help the victims of famines and other disasters. Thousands of people in affected countries rely on the 10\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (KIND) of people who give their money to charities like Oxfam.

**• Verbs of movement**

**VII. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below.**

 *head take off reach approach land spin*

**1.** The pilot managed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the aircraft safely.

**2.** The climbers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the summit of the mountain yesterday.

**3.** The wheels were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the mud, but the car wouldn’t move.

**4.** She and her child boarded a plane that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to where her family lived.

**5.** When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the deer immediately ran away.

**6.** I felt quite excited as the plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the airport.

**• In the street**

**VIII. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases below.**

 *street market road sign bus stop festival*

 *shop signs lamp post parade pedestrian crossing*

**1.** The old lady was sitting at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , waiting for the bus to the city centre.

**2.** Thanks to the light from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , we found our keys in the street last night.

**3.** She made her way across the road at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and stood in front of the City Theatre.

**4.** Ahead of us was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the word ‘STOP’ in the centre of a circle - it means we could not drive through.

**5.** We found the T-shirt at a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the main square.

**6.** A large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marched slowly and solemnly down the streets on the Independence Day.

**7.** Millions of people from all over the world take part in the famous Munich beer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every October.

**8.** The local stores all had different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the day.

**• Climate change**

**IX. Complete the sentences with the words or phrases below.**

 *deforestation pollution sea level fossil fuels*

 *extinction global warming floods greenhouse gas*

**1.** Burning too many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has caused global warming.

**2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** has created an Arctic shipping route possibility.

**3.** Carbon dioxide is the main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is adding to the problem of global warming.

**5.** Many of Africa’s big animals are being driven to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to illegal hunting.

**6.** Many people have been forced to leave their homes because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**7.** Major steps are being taken to control the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of beaches.

**8.** The town is 500 metres above \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**X. Choose the correct words to make sentences about ideas that would help the environment.**

**1.** Teachers should **ban / discuss** environmental issues with their students.

**2.** If governments don’t **achieve / prevent** global warming, more natural disasters will occur.

**3.** Local councils should **promote / ban** the recycling of household waste.

**4.** Developing countries should **avoid / promote** the mistakes made by developed countries.

**5.** Governments should **ban / improve** the use of CFC gases.

**6.** Multinational companies should **improve / increase** conditions in their factories in developing countries.

**7.** Governments should try to **avoid / achieve** the targets for carbon emissions that they agree on.

**8.** Governments should **prevent / increase** investments in renewable sources of energy.

**XI. Complete the text. Use one word only for each gap.**

Many scientists are worried about 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warming. The consequence could be serious. If all the 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Arctic and Antarctic regions melted, sea 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would rise and cause terrible 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . If this happened, people living in coastal areas would lose their homes. The melting ice would also affect the 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sea. If the sea got colder, the northern part of the world would freeze. There would be terrible 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ storms and millions of people would die.

**4B. Grammar**

**• Comparison**

**I. Write true sentences using the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.**

1. silver / gold (heavy) *→ Gold is heavier than silver.*

2. Norway / Brazil (warm) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. April / January (short) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. fruit/ junk food (healthy) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Laos / Viet Nam (small) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Fiats / Ferraris (expensive) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. tigers / horses (dangerous) *→* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of comparative adjectives.**

**1.** Eating at home is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating in restaurants. (cheap)

**2.** People in cities work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the past. (long)

**3.** There is more traffic now, so the streets are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . (noisy)

**4.** History is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ physics. (interesting)

**5.** Houses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they were ten years ago. (expensive)

**6.** Ha Noi in summer is even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I expected. (hot)

**III. Complete the sentences with the words given below.**

 *than intelligent most more*

 *bigger the tallest best*

**1.** Blue whales are longer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elephants.

**2.** Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than cats.

**3.** Are humans the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals in the world?

**4.** Gorillas aren’t the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aggressive animals.

**5.** Giraffes are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals in the world.

**6.** Dolphins aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noisiest animals in the sea.

**7.** Humans are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ common than tigers.

**8.** Have chimpanzees got the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory?

**• Superlatives, *too* and *enough***

**IV. Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives and the cues below.**

**a.** river in Europe **d.** planet in the solar system

**b.** airport in the world **e.** country in the world

**c.** lake in the world **f.** disaster film of all times

**1.** Jupiter is (large) .

**2.** The Volga is (long) .

**3.** *Titanic* is (successful) .

**4.** The Caspian Sea is (big) .

**5.** London Heathrow is (busy) .

**6.** Djibouti in Africa is (hot) .

**V. Complete the sentences with *enough* or *too* and the words in brackets.**

**1.** This film’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (scary) for me. I’m leaving.

**2.** Have you had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (food)? I don’t want you to be hungry.

**3.** It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hot) in here. Can you turn on the air conditioner?

**4.** The water isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (warm) to go swimming. You’ll freeze.

**5.** I’d like a new laptop, but it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (expensive).

**6.** Did you spend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (time) on this homework?

**VI. Complete the sentences with *too* and an adjective below.**

 *boring cold expensive scary sweet tired untidy*

**1.** It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in here to have the window open. Can you close it, please?

**2.** That DVD is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It’s £50.

**3.** I can’t drink this tea. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4.** That film is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch from beginning to end.

**5.** I’m not going to stay up and watch the film with you. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**6.** I can’t find anything in my room. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**7.** I’m not going to watch the horror film with you. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**VII. Complete the sentences with *enough* and a noun or an adjective below.**

 *exercise funny old people time television*

**1.** I haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish my homework.

**2.** I didn’t enjoy the comedy. It wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3.** He doesn’t do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay healthy.

**4.** We can’t play football. There aren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5.** Go to bed. You’ve watched \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**6.** I’m not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car.

**VIII. Complete the sentences with *enough* and the adjectives or nouns in brackets.**

**1.** Susan isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reach that cupboard, (tall)

**2.** Is your English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit Britain? (good)

**3.** I never have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch TV. (time)

**4.** It isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go swimming, (warm)

**5.** We haven’t got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make pancakes, (milk)

**6.** Ben isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to speak in front of the class. (confident)

**X. Rewrite the sentences with the same meaning using *too* or *enough* and the opposite adjective below.**

 *wet early generous impatient*

 *slow old popular short*

**1.** We’re too late to see the start of the film.

**2.** I’m too young to see that horror film.

**3.** The film wasn’t long enough.

**4.** She isn’t patient enough to wait.

**5.** He’s too unpopular to win the award.

**6.** These jeans aren’t dry enough to wear.

**7**. His car isn’t fast enough.

**8**. He’s too mean to pay for my ticket.

**• Zero conditional**

**XL Write zero conditional sentences using the words given.**

1. you / turn off / the lights / you / use / less electricity

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. you / freeze / water / it / turn / to ice

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. I / can’t sleep /I / drink / too much coffee

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. people / usually smile / at you / you / smile / at them

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. I / eat / a lot of chocolate /I feel ill

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. I / not do / my homework / my teacher / get / annoyed

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. plants / die / they / not get / enough water

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. you / download / songs / you / can / listen to / them on your MP3 player

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4C. Word Skills**

**• Phrasal verbs**

**I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.**

 *look after heat up cut down run out*

 *die out close down use up give up*

**1.** If the world’s tropical forests continue to disappear at their present rate, many animal species will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2.** The more forests we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the hotter the Earth becomes.

**3.** Kate often asks her cousin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cat when she is away.

**4.** You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking before it is too late.

**5.** If the factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , 800 people will lose their jobs.

**6.** The Earth’s natural resources are being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at an alarming rate.

**7.** I’ve got some money you can borrow if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**8.** ‘Could you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some soup for lunch now?’

**II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs below.**

*wake up stand up stay in go out*

*get up come back carry on break down*

**1.** It was raining, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and played computer games.

**2.** My dad’s car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the way to work, so he was very late yesterday.

**3.** Shall I stop, or do you want me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**4.** ‘What are you doing tonight?’ - T \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .’

**5.** Jack usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before his alarm clock rings.

**6.** We had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the meeting because there weren’t enough chairs.

**7.** What time did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the party last night?

**8.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early to study for the exam.

**III. Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences.**

**1.** It’s better to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on clothes before you buy them.

**2.** You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up your jacket in the wardrobe.

**3.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off their shoes before they went in.

**4.** We had some free time, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the shops.

**5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** on a jumper if you’re cold.

**6.** I couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up my shopping bags because they were too heavy.

**• Phrasal verbs and register**

**IV. Match phrasal verbs 1-8 with the definitions A-H.**

**1.** fall through \_\_\_\_\_ **A.** stop sleeping

**2.** go out \_\_\_\_\_ **B.** stop working

**3.** break down \_\_\_\_\_ C. wait

**4.** hold on \_\_\_\_\_ **D.** return

**5.** set off \_\_\_\_\_ **E.** leave the house

**6.** wake up \_\_\_\_\_  **F**. remain at home

**7.** come back \_\_\_\_\_ **G.** not happen

**8.** stay in \_\_\_\_\_ **H.** start a journey

**V. Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the phrasal verbs from Exercise IV.**

**1.** Last night I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my friends to see a film at the cinema.

**2.** Our bus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the way to school yesterday.

**3.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tonight to do my homework.

**4.** She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late because she didn’t set her alarm.

**5.** His plans to go to university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because he didn’t pass his exams.

**6.** My sister told me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while she fetched her jacket.

**7.** They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at dawn to avoid the traffic.

**8.** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home from the match exhausted.

**VI. Rewrite the sentences using the phrasal verbs below. Use the correct tense and form.**

*get away find out carry on come back come up with*

*ask for put up with make up talk about look up to*

**1.** Ann produced the solution to the problem immediately.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** My mother used to invent bedtime stories for us.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** He escaped with minor injuries.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** I don’t see how you can tolerate the constant noise.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** She respected him for his honesty.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** He picked up his book and continued reading.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** My uncle has just returned from five months in Japan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**8.** Pupils should be given time to discuss the book with their classmates.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**9.** You have to request permission if you want to take any photographs here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**10.** The exercises let students discover math concepts on their own.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4D. Reading**

**I. Read the text, and do the tasks that follow.**

**A Load of Rubbish**

In the UK, people are finally starting to listen to the message about recycling. British families now recycles about 22% of their waste. Only five years ago, the figure was about 10%. That’s good news for the environment - but there’s a lot more to do. Some other European countries, like Germany and the Netherlands, already recycle about 60% of their waste and that’s the goal for the UK too.

Households in England produce 25 million tonnes of waste a year. More than half of this is garden waste, paper, cardboard and kitchen waste - which people could recycle. They could also recycle plastic, wood, glass and aluminum cans. In fact, if everybody in the UK recycled all of their drinks cans, there would be 14 million fewer rubbish bins of waste each year.

Recycling isn’t the only way to reduce the amount of rubbish we throw away. More than 40% of the waste in our bins is packaging from shopping. If we changed the way we shop, we could easily reduce the amount of waste. For example, street markets and small shops often use less packaging than supermarkets. And of course, if we grew our own fruit and vegetables, there wouldn’t be any packaging at all.

**Task 1. Read the text, and mark the sentences T (true), or F (false).**

**1.** The UK recycles more than Germany and the Netherlands. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** The UK recycles more now than five years ago. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** We throw away a lot of packaging from food. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. Answer the questions.**

**1.** How much of their waste do British families recycle now?

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**2.** How much do they recycle in Germany and the Netherlands?

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**3.** How much waste do households in England produce?

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**4.** What eight different things could people recycle?

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**5.** How could we reduce the amount of packaging that we throw away?

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**II. Read the text, and do the tasks that follow.**

**A Big Hit?**

Every year, thousands of rock from space 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Earth. These are called meteorites. Most of these are very small - less than a metre across. They start to burn when they 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth’s atmosphere and usually disappear before they 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ground. A few meteorites are too large to disappear when they bum. They 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at very high speed - about 60,000 km/h when they touch the ground - and can cause enormous damage. This happened in Arizona about 50,000 years ago and you can still see the crater today. It’s called ‘Meteor Crater’. If another large meteorite hit the Earth today, what would 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? The explosion would be huge. The meteorite would 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything around it. If it fell into the sea, it would 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an enormous tsunami. It would be a catastrophe.

But the good news is that large meteorites don’t hit the Earth very often. Also, scientists know about the danger, and can 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which meteorites might hit the Earth. It might also be possible to 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth by firing a rocket at a meteorite as it came near to the Earth. This would change its direction and save the world.

**Task 1. Complete the text with the words below.**

*cause devastate fall happen hit*

*predict protect reach travel*

**Task 2. Choose the correct answers.**

**1.** Most meteorites don’t hit the Earth because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** they bum in the Earth’s atmosphere **B.** they’re too large

**2.** ‘Meteor Crater’ appeared when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** a very large meteorite disappeared **B.** a very large meteorite hit the Earth

**3.** If a large meteorite hit the Earth today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** it would fall into the sea **B.** it would be a catastrophe

**4.** The good news is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** scientists can’t predict when the next meteorite will come

 **B.** large meteorites don’t come very often

**5.** We could change the direction of a meteorite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 **A.** if we knew that it was coming nearer

 **B.** if we fired a rocket at it

**III. Read the text, and do the tasks that follow.**

**Too Hot to Handle**

**1** Imagine the world about two hundred years in the future. The cities of Shanghai, Tel Aviv and Houston are still there, but they are empty. Nobody lives there. What has happened? Disease? A nuclear war? No, the answer is simpler than that; it is too hot. In fact, it is hot enough to kill anyone who stays outside during the day.

**2** Heatwaves - periods when the weather is very hot for days or weeks - are already dangerous. In France, over 14,000 died from the heat in the summer of 2003. And in the USA, hurricanes, tornadoes and floods get all the headlines in the news, but in fact, heatwaves kill more people than all those other natural disasters put together.

**3** When it’s very hot, our bodies keep cool by sweating. This works best when the air is dry. Fortunately, the hottest places on the Earth are also the driest - deserts, for example. But this may change with global warming. Two hundred years from now, many parts of the world may have very high temperatures and also a lot of water in the atmosphere. This will be very dangerous.

**4** According to scientists, the only solution is to stop global warming. We can do this by reducing the amount of carbon dioxide we put into the atmosphere. But if we don’t reduce carbon emissions, many cities in the future will be too hot for humans.

**Task 1. Match headings A-E with paragraphs 1-4. There is one heading that you do not need.**

**A.** A dangerous combination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B.** The dangers of hurricanes and tornadoes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**C.** Future nightmare: the world in 2200 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**D.** Our final chance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E.** Heat: a common natural disaster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

**1.** About 200 years from now, some major cities might not have any inhabitants. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** In France, 2003 was a very hot summer. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** In the USA, heatwaves kill a lot of people, but other natural disasters kill more. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** Heatwaves are most dangerous for humans when the air is dry. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Global warming will make the atmosphere hotter and drier. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** The best way to deal with the danger is to reduce carbon emissions. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**V. Read the text about tornadoes. Complete the gaps in the text with the sentences below. There is one sentence that you do not need.**

**A.** The tornado was gone 15 or 20 seconds later.

**B.** But in reality, tornadoes aren’t quite so kind.

**C.** But some can have wind speeds of 480 km/h.

**D.** It is this mixture of warm, wet air and cold, dry air that causes tornadoes.

**E.** It is called ‘Tornado Alley’ and it covers most of Texas, Kansas and Nebraska.

**F.** It was the biggest and most dangerous tornado outbreak ever.

**G.** They can pick up houses, cars, animals and people, and drop them far away.

**H.** This is an average of 110 tornadoes every year.

**The USA - Tornado Country**

Do you know the American story and film *The Wizard of Oz?* It is about a girl from Kansas, called Dorothy, who is caught by a tornado and is taken to a magical world. 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A tornado, or ‘twister’, is a strong, dangerous column of air that is in contact with the ground and a cloud at the same time. Most tornadoes have wind speeds below 177 km/h. They travel for a few kilometres and then disappear. 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ They can be 3 km wide and they can stay on the ground for than 100 km. These twisters are the most dangerous.3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Tornadoes can happen anywhere in the world, but they are very frequent in the United States. There is tornado weather in all of the American states, but there is one area that has more tornadoes than any other. 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The area is flat and lies between two mountain ranges. Warm air from Mexico can therefore travel north and meet cold air coming south from Canada.5 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Texas has the most tornadoes. Between 1950 and 2000, 5,500 tornadoes hit this US state. 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ However, the worst period of tornado weather of all didn’t just affect Texas. The 3 and 4 April 1974 will always be remembered in American history, because in just 16 hours there were 148 tornadoes in 13 states. Some of them were huge and travelled for 60 km. 330 people were killed and 5,500 were injured across America. 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ So many tornadoes in such a short time is a very rare occurrence, but scientists say that it will definitely happen again. Next time, though, they promise that the USA will be better prepared.

**VII. Read the text, and do the tasks that follow.**

**Collision Course**

**1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

It is 2036. An enormous asteroid is going to collide with the Earth. If it isn’t stopped, it will crash into the Pacific Ocean, creating a devastating tsunami. What happens next?

And no, that isn’t a question about the plot of a science fiction film. It’s a question about a real danger. There are millions of asteroids in our solar system, and if a large one collided with the Earth, it would be a disaster.

**2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

If a large asteroid crashed into the Earth tomorrow, what would happen? If it landed in a large city, millions of people would die instantly. The impact would cause massive destruction - imagine colliding with a rock as big as a mountain that is travelling at 20 km/s. If the asteroid landed in the ocean, there would be a giant tsunami. Thousands of cities around the world would be flooded. If the asteroid landed in a very remote area of land, there would be fewer deaths at first. However, the explosion would send a huge cloud of dust into the Earth’s atmosphere. This dark cloud would block the light and heat from the sun. Crops wouldn’t grow and it would be impossible to feed people.

**3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The short answer is: it has happened already. About 65 million years ago, most life on the Earth disappeared - including all of the dinosaurs. We now believe that this was because of a huge asteroid which changed the Earth’s weather. The asteroid was at least 10 km in diameter and landed in Mexico, leaving a hole more than 180 km cross.

On the morning of 30 June, 1908, a much smaller asteroid (about 90 metres across) exploded in the sky above central Siberia. Nobody lived nearby, so there were no deaths - although the explosion was so powerful that it destroyed an enormous area of forest.

**4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Scientists believe that there are two main options: we could blow up the asteroid with nuclear weapons or we could make it change direction. Both options have their disadvantages. If we blew up the asteroid, it could break into smaller pieces. Each piece could then be a danger. There are several ideas about how to make an asteroid change direction, but nobody knows which would work best - and it’s impossible to test the technology. And if we failed, we probably wouldn’t get another chance.

**Task 1. Match headings A-E with sections 1-4 of the text. There is one heading that you do not need.**

**A.** What would happen?

**B.** Where do the asteroids come from?

**C.** What can we do about it?

**D.** Science fiction or science fact?

**E.** Why hasn’t it happened already?

**Task 2. Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

**1.** Most asteroids come from outside the solar system. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Asteroids can be as big as mountains. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** A large asteroid wouldn’t cause much damage if it landed in the ocean. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** If an asteroid landed in a very remote area, it could still be a disaster. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** All of the dinosaurs disappeared because a huge asteroid landed in Siberia. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.** It is possible for an asteroid to change the weather. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**7.** Scientists don’t know exactly how to make an asteroid change direction. \_\_\_\_\_\_

**4E. Speaking**

**• Everyday English**

**I. Choose the correct response.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. A:** Do you think we do enough to keep our planet healthy?**2. A:** Climate change is destroying our planet.**3. A:** Global warming will still be a problem for the future.**4. A:** Our home wastes a lot of energy.**5. A:** The ice caps at the Poles are melting.**6. A:** The flood tide will get its utmost this evening.**7. A:** The forest fire burst there yesterday.**8. A:** We must close down all the coal and gas power stations.**9. A:** Are there any alternatives in Viet Nam?**10. A:** How to stay safe in our house when lightning strikes outside? | **B:** a/ I think we should do more.b/ I think you shouldn’t ask.**B:** a/ I think we can’t stop it.b/ I think so. It’s very serious. **B:** a/ It’s for the future generation.b/ We should do something now.**B:** a/ We should use green technology. b/ We should install more devices.**B:** a/ Right. It’s because of floods. b/ Right, and the sea level is rising.**B:** a/ Oh, we have to move furniture. b/ Yeah, we’ll have heavy rains.**B:** a/ Did local people feel shocking? b/ Was anyone injured?**B:** a/ Everyone will be happy with it. b/ But we need more electricity.**B:** a/ There is wind, solar energy. b/ There are fossil fuels like coal.**B:** a/ We should go out and stay under a big tree.b/ We should stay away from doors and windows. |

**• Photo comparison**

**II. Look at the pairs of photos, and the prompts given. Then practise comparing each pair of photos with your partner.**

**A**

**Similarities**

- effects of global warming

- polluted environment

- humans do harm to our common home - the Earth

**Differences**

- 1st photo: smoke from the industrial chimneys pollutes the air; industries may provide jobs to workers

- 2nd photo: local people suffer from forest fires; people lose their houses, all properties, and even their lives in forest fires

**B**

**Similarities**

- effect of cutting down trees in large quantities: deforestation

- deforestation causes soil erosion

- without trees and their roots, the soil cannot keep water, and all water runs away to cause floods

**Differences**

- 1st photo: trees are cut down in large numbers, forests disappear quickly, trees also supply oxygen, so we suffer from global warming

- 2nd photo: many houses, villages and towns are under water; people lose their houses, properties, livelihoods or even their lives

**4F. Writing**

**• Writing an article about a global issue**

**Consider the issue of plastic waste. Use the prompts below to write a short essay about that global issue.**

**1.** plastic waste / probably / one of the most serious problems / environment

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**2.** however / some people / not consider / serious enough / because / plastic / cheap / convenient / easy / use and dispose

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**3.** about 8 million tonnes / plastic / enter / world’s oceans / every year

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**4.** it / estimated / there / one tonne of plastic / ocean / every five tonnes of fish / and / if no action / taken / plastic / oceans / overweigh fish / by 2050

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**5.** Viet Nam / among the five countries / contribute / a great deal / plastic waste

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**6.** in those countries / there / illegal dumping / plastic waste / oceans / and /collection systems / insufficient

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**7.** we / remember / we / use / plastic bag / just five minutes / but / that plastic bag / take / 500 years / decompose

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**8.** we / follow / green lifestyle 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

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