PART II VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box.

	biodegrade		nforest desertificat	-		
	wildlife natural resources	_	sustainable gree greenhouse gas			
	natural resources	Solar energy	greennouse gas r	ecycle extinction		
	2. Many species of plants3. We installed panels on	s and animals are threat the roof so that we can	tened with To make electric			
.1'		in the ocean, it remain	ns; it does not as qu	ickly as it would in a warmer		
Cli	imate.	m for limiting	missions			
to	7. The region's third-larg 8. The Amazon river basi 9. Their work involves re 10. The law requires us to 11. Trees help to prevent 12. Economists consider 13. The impression given 14 is an increase in be the cause of a gradual way. 2. Choose the best word	e higher-than-average the est industrial recommendation contains the world's estoring and recreating paper products, as well as proventhat the region is rich in its that use will not the amount of carbon warming of the surface which completes each	emperatures are attributable duced its emissions by about largest tropical habitats all across the s, glass bottles, soda cans, a iding shade and firewood. n but has suffered from continue to rise, and that condition dioxide and other gases in the of these sentences.	e country. Ind some kinds of plastic. In years of under investment. It is still used for heating. It is he atmosphere, that is believed		
	1. Haller Park in Kenya is a nature reserve, a place where animals are protected.					
	a. dangerous	b. under danger	c. endangered	d. precarious		
	2. Lots of fruit trees	in spring.				
	a. shrink3. This company has	b. blossom friendly policie		d. fade		
	a. environmentalist4. He was caught in a hea		c. globally nome and got soaked to the	d. environmentally bone.		
	a. downpour	b. drizzle	c. mist	d. breeze		
	5. A tree's go a lor	ng way underground.		4		
	a. trunks	b. roots	c. twigs	d. branches		
	6 trees have green flat leaves which come out in spring, and are generally shed in autumn.					
	a. bush	b. shrub	c. coniferous	d. deciduous		
				il, synchronized movements?		
	a. crowds	b. flocks	c. herds	d. swarms		
	8. Animals fed when you			ZII WII IIIM		
		b. reptiles	c. herbivorous	d. crustaceans		
	9. Rabbits and mice are_		c. nei oivoi ous	a. or ustacearts		
	a. amphibians		c. marsupials	d. rodents		
	10. Oil spills are common			a. roaems		
	a. litter	b. wastes	c. rubbish	d. refuse		
	u. iiiel	U. WUSIES	c. rubbish	u. rejuse		

11. The city council aims to gradually		vehicle use in the city on high pollution days.			
a. keep out	b. put by	c. cut down	d. drop out		
12. It is widely acce	pted that pollution	humans, the environment, and b	ouildings.		
a. injures	b. hurts	c. wounds	d. harms		
13. A long period when there is no rain and when the land is dry is called a					
a. flood	b. drought	c. hurricane	d. earthquake		
14. Every cloud has	its silver				
a. lightning	b. rainbow	c. thunder	d. lining		

3. Choose the correct word.

- 1. Coral reefs and mangrove swamps provide invaluable **protection / conservation** from cyclones and tsunamis for those living on coasts, while trees can absorb air pollution in urban areas.
 - 2. These dog breeds / species are known for watchful dogs who have excellent recall and obedience skills.
- 3. The largest surviving land-animals have an average **lifespan / age** of 70 years and a recent Zimbabwean study has found that female African elephants can potentially remain fertile until their death.
- 4. Birds may often cause severe damage to /on fruit or agricultural crops, and for several reasons the incidence of damage seems to be increasing.
 - 5. Peacocks use their beautiful tails to attract mates / males.
 - 6. Animals would produce more young at / in the wild than they do in captivity.
 - 7. The environmental group is demanding a complete prohibition against the hunting in / of whales.
- 8. Poaching and trafficking of rhino horns still prevents the species from recovering to early 20th-century levels and put them **in / on** danger of extinction.
- 9. The impacts of pesticides **to / on** wildlife are extensive, and expose animals in urban, suburban, and rural areas to unnecessary risks.
- 10. Roughly 1 million species of animals and plants worldwide are **on / at** the verge of extinction, warns a new UN Report.
- 11. A dark / black hole is a region in space where the force of gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape from it.
- 12. Temperatures have **risen / raised** over the past few days. The temperature is almost 80 degrees, and the humidity 35%.
 - 13. At night, adult scorpions prowl the **desert** / **dessert** for insects.
 - 14. Human beings aim to reduce their carbon footprint /foot-trace by using less cars.

SELF-CHECK

Word patterns Natural world/ Environment Vocabulary animals – carnivore, herbivore, mammal, predator, prey, reptile; be aware of breed, species; herd, flock, litter, pack, school, swarm be considerate of climate – weather, climate change/ global warming be famous/known for desert/hill/field/land/mountain/plain be short of/on develop/construct/build be similar to environmental damage – acid rain, carbon dioxide, deforestation, be worried about greenhouse effect, landfill, oil spill, ozone hole become extinct extinct/endangered/be in danger know about forecast/prediction protect from green living - biodegradable, disposable, eco-friendly, energytake care of saving, environmentally friendly, ozone-friendly, sustainable take into account development the defence of natural disasters - drought, earthquake, flood, hurricane, landslide, worry about tornado, tsunami ocean/sea/lake/reservoir/pond/puddle plants – branch, leaf, petal, root, seed, thorn, trunk

prevent/impede protect/defend recycle/reuse rubbish/trash/waste/refuse/litter/garbage weather - avalanche, blizzard, dew, downpour, drizzle, hail, lightning, raindrop, rainfall, thaw, thunder Phrasal verbs **Word formation** better/clean clear - clearly, clearance call for - require contaminate - contaminated, call off - cancel contamination clear up – when the weather becomes danger – dangerous(ly), endanger(ed) cut down (on) - reduce defend – defence cut down (trees) - chop trees down develop – developed, developing, cut out - stop using/doing development die out – when all of smth dies extinct – extinction face up to - accept as true famous - famously give off – emit (fumes etc.) nature – (un)natural, naturally look after - take care of pollute – polluted, pollution put down to – suggest that smth is the result of smth prevent - prevention stand for - represent smth protect – protected, protection stand up for – defend/protect throw away – get rid of/put in the bin **Fixed phrases Idioms** a means by which be bucketing it down – rain a lot by accident face the facts – accept reality by chance rain cats and dogs - rain a lot by no means to be a guinea pig in no time turn a blind eye – not take notice of on purpose something set a fire