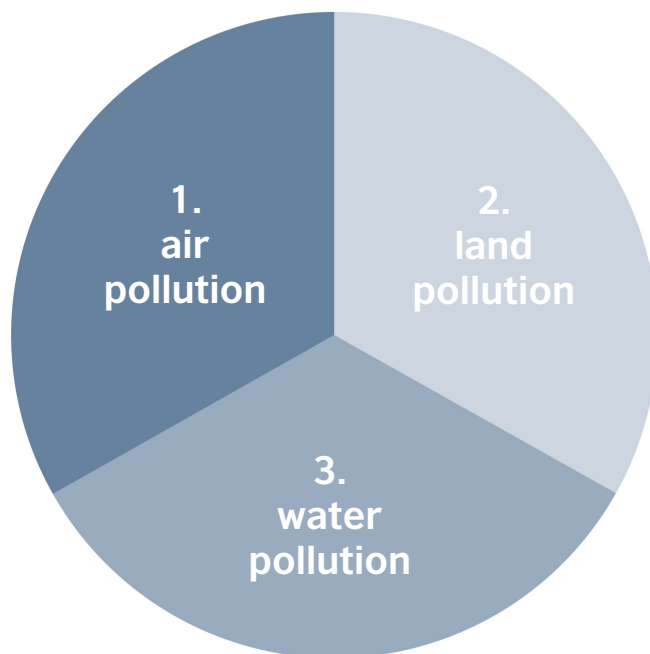


Social Studies

Topic 9: Pollution

Topic 9: Pollution

1. Put the **sources of pollution** into the categories shown in the diagram. Write the correct number next to each pollution description in the table below.



Write your answer in the last column (1, 2 or 3):

a)	sewage	
b)	household waste	
c)	drink cans which attract flies and breed mosquitoes.	
d)	untreated sewage which causes diseases	
e)	poisonous smoke particles	
f)	poisonous fertilisers and pesticides	
g)	smoke	
h)	chemical waste from factories which poisons rivers	
i)	poisonous waste from petrol in motor vehicles	
j)	old paint tins which have poisonous chemicals	
k)	mining machinery and chemicals	
l)	large fires that block out the sun	
m)	exhaust fumes from cars and buses	
n)	dust from roads	
o)	poisonous gases from factories	

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **pollution in rural areas**.

smoke	drained	polluted	diseases
heaps	stagnant	dispose of	breathe
fumes	dust	waste	breed
pollution	rubbish	spread	sewage

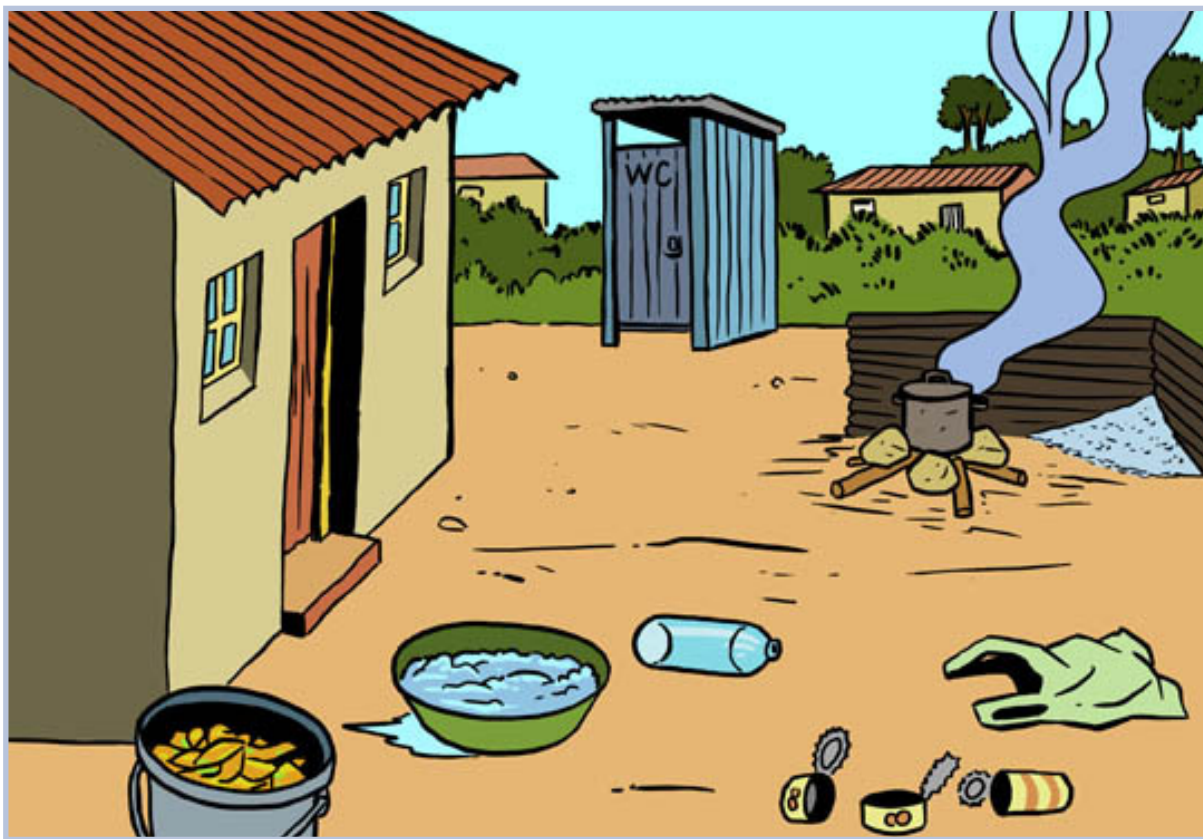
If we do not ^{a)} _____ our domestic waste properly, the area around our homes can become ^{b)} _____. We sometimes allow ^{c)} _____ to pile up in our yards. Drink cans with liquid left inside attract flies and breed mosquitoes. We pour ^{d)} _____ water on the ground. Then it can run into our streams and ponds. If they are used for drinking and washing they can cause ^{e)} _____. If there are pools of water around the house, flies and mosquitoes can ^{f)} _____. If we use the area around the house as a latrine, diseases can ^{g)} _____. Sometimes our latrines leak or become overfull. This will also bring flies and mosquitoes. ^{h)} _____ from latrines can also leak into rivers. Smoke from our fires rises into the sky and sometimes makes it hard to ⁱ⁾ _____.

Buses, lorries, and cars emit exhaust ^{j)} _____. The roads can become channels for dirty water in the wet season. In the dry season wind blows ^{k)} _____ from the roads all over the trees and bushes nearby.

Farmers cause ^{l)} _____ too. If they leave the soil bare on steep slopes, rainwater runs down the valley taking soil into our water sources. These become too dirty to use as drinking water. Burning bushes to clear the land causes ^{m)} _____ and dust to rise into the air.

Quarrying and mining leave very large ⁿ⁾ _____ of waste material to pollute the landscape. These block the flow of streams and rivers and pools and swamps are formed. Water collects in mines and when it is pumped out, pools are formed unless it is properly ^{o)} _____. Parasites breed in ^{p)} _____ water.

3. Find words from the text in Exercise 2 to describe the pictures about **pollution**. Write your answers in the boxes provided below.



Write your answer here:



Write your answer here:



Write your answer here:

4. Make sentences about **pollution in towns and cities** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	Many of our towns are overcrowded, so	1	people use the open spaces as latrines.
b)	Children play	2	produce waste oil and worn out tyres.
c)	Because there are not enough latrines	3	water supplies are used by many people.
d)	Pools of dirty water and sewage	4	produce small black particles from their exhausts.
e)	Rubbish	5	in dirty water.
f)	Markets, shops, and craft workshops	6	emit dirty fumes.
g)	Diesel engines	7	produce a lot of waste water.
h)	Garages	8	breed disease.
i)	Buses, lorries, cars, and taxis	9	piles up in yards and streets.
j)	Factories and breweries	10	flows into our rivers and streams.
k)	Some waste water containing poisonous chemicals	11	generate their own rubbish, which piles up.

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)	i)	j)	k)

5. Find the words about **pollution** in the word search.

P G D H W A S T E A S M D A E S E S S N S C S P H S P Q A J E H U E S T P U M A S L K U P L R C Q I I Y A C O R G N N A D D H P Q M O H R R K T N G N B I C I L E W X I A S E I H S R S R E D E B E P E S T I C I D E M T E G S F F O L I A H L S M T T Y R E S Y J I H T G E E U R E G N S U D F Z S B E N E F E I C O V L I W G P O R E A I S D E E S Y O U Q F E N C U N N F U O T R H T S M R C O O I T V S S V M P E I P N O G U N H E A L T H Y W H E I T M B S E W A G E H T I P T S R G E A A H G R F A A F A C P H I G	breed dirty dust emit exhaust fumes parasite particle pesticide poisonous sewage smoke stagnant typhoid unhealthy waste
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6. Match each pollution problem with a **way of preventing it**. Write your answers in the grid below.

Pollution problem		Way of preventing it	
a)	smoke	1	Keep your motor vehicle properly maintained
b)	exhaust fumes	2	Reuse and recycle as much as possible
c)	sanitation and hygiene	3	Make sure that there is enough ventilation in your house
d)	waste and used materials	4	Discuss environmental problems in your local community
e)	community action	5	Do not put sewage into streams or rivers

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)

7. Write ten sentences about **pollution in your own area**.

a)	Smoke
Smoke is sometimes caused by...	
We try to...	
We should...	
b)	Fumes
Traffic emits/doesn't emit...	
We should...	
c)	Recycling
We (don't) recycle...	
We (should) recycle...	
d)	Water
Our rivers and streams are...	
We should...	
e)	Waste
There is sometimes a problem with...	
People leave...	
We try to...	
We should...	

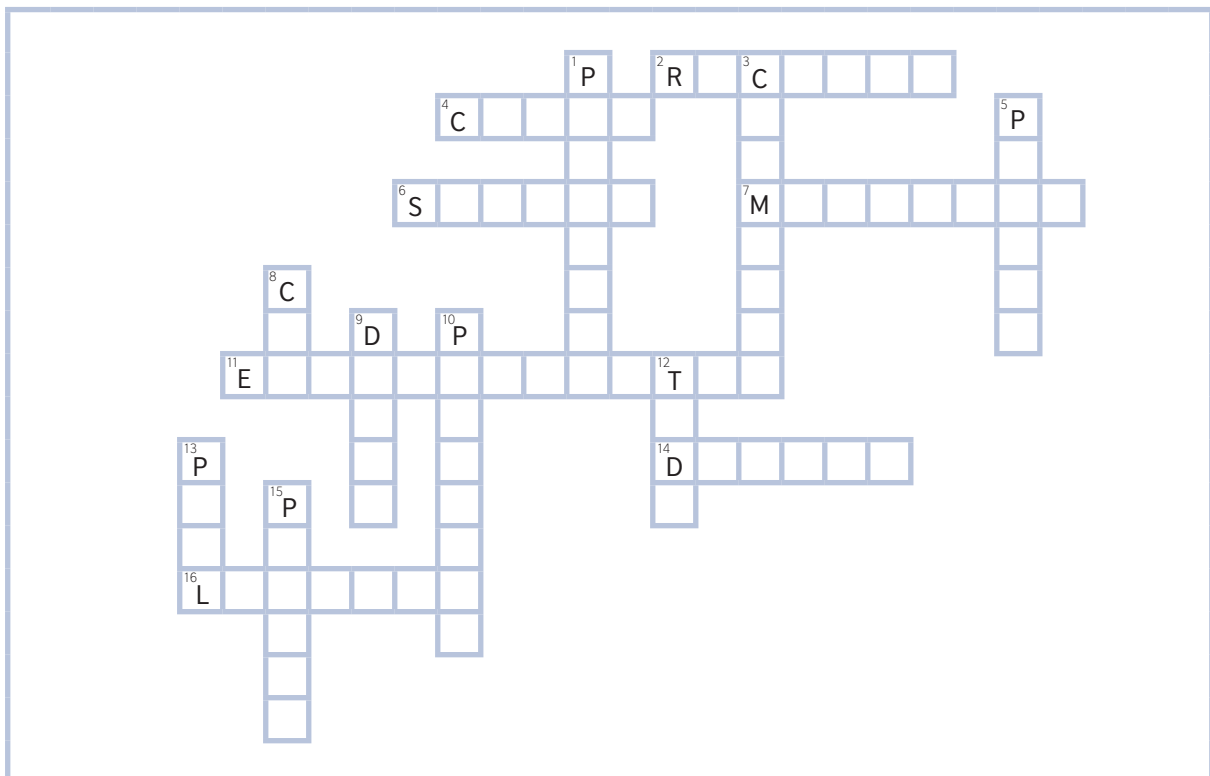
8. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **pollution**.

Across

2. To change waste materials such as newspapers and bottles so that they can be used again.
4. Not dirty or polluted.
6. A small narrow river.
7. To make regular repairs to a building, road, vehicle etc so that it stays in good condition.
11. Relating to the natural world and the effect that human activity has on it.
14. Heavy oil that is used as fuel instead of petrol in some engines.
16. A toilet outside.

Down

1. A plant or animal that lives in or on another type of animal and feeds on it.
3. A substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry.
5. A substance that can kill you or make you ill if you eat, drink, or breathe it.
8. A closed metal container with round sides.
9. Not clean.
10. Made unclean or impure; contaminated.
12. Looking nice because everything is in the correct place or arranged properly.
13. A small area of still liquid.
15. A liquid that is used as a fuel for cars and other vehicles.



Glossary

bare	/beə(r)/ adj. containing nothing: The room was cold and bare.
breathe	/brið/ verb [I/T] to take air into the lungs through the nose or mouth and let it out again: We begin the exercise by breathing deeply.
breed	/bri:d/ verb 1 [T] to produce new plants or animals from existing ones, especially in order to produce plants or animals with particular characteristics: She breeds sheep. 2 [I] if animals breed, they become the parents of young animals.
can	/kæn/ noun [C] a closed metal container with round sides, for food or drinks: empty beer cans.
chemical	/'kemɪk(ə)/ noun [C] a substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry: You must wear gloves when handling any of these chemicals.
cholera	/'kɒləɹə/ noun [U] a serious disease affecting your stomach and intestines that often causes death. It is caused by drinking water or eating food infected with bacteria.
clean	/kli:n/ adj not dirty or polluted: Go and put on a clean shirt. The clean country air.
collect	/kə'lekt/ verb [I] to gradually come together, or to become present: Rain often collects in the corners of flat roofs.
dialhorrea	/'daɪə'ri:ə/ noun [U] an illness in which you pass solid waste from your body too often and in a liquid form: an attack of diarrhoea.
diesel	/'di:z(ə)/ noun [U] heavy oil that is used as fuel instead of petrol in some engines.
dirty	/'dɜ:(r)ti/ adj. not clean: diseases spread by dirty water.
dispose of	/dɪ'spəʊz əv/ verb [T] to get rid of something that you no longer need or want: Please dispose of your litter thoughtfully.
disease	/di'zi:z/ noun [C/U] a medical condition in humans or other animals and plants that can cause serious health problems or death: liver disease.
domestic	/də'mestɪk/ adj. relating to people's homes and family life: domestic chores.
drain	/dreɪn/ verb [T] to get rid of the water in an area of land so that it can be used for farming or building on: The marshes have now been completely drained.
dust	/dʌst/ noun [U] very small pieces of dry earth or sand that are like powder: There were clouds of dust in the distance as the truck approached.
emit	/ɪ'mɪt/ verb [T] to send out gas, light, heat, or sound.
environment	/ɪn'vaɪənmənt/ noun the environment [singular] the natural world, including land, water, air, plants, and animals: Industrial development is causing widespread damage to the environment.
environmental	/ɪn'vaɪən'ment(ə)/ adj relating to the natural world and the effect that human activity has on it: The Minister discussed environmental issues.
exhaust	/ɪg'zɔ:st/ noun [C] an exhaust pipe: The car needs a new exhaust.
factory	/'fæktri/ noun [C] a building where large quantities of goods are produced using machines: A car factory.
fire	/'faɪə(r)/ noun [C/U] flames and heat from something that is burning in an uncontrolled way: The school was badly damaged by fire.

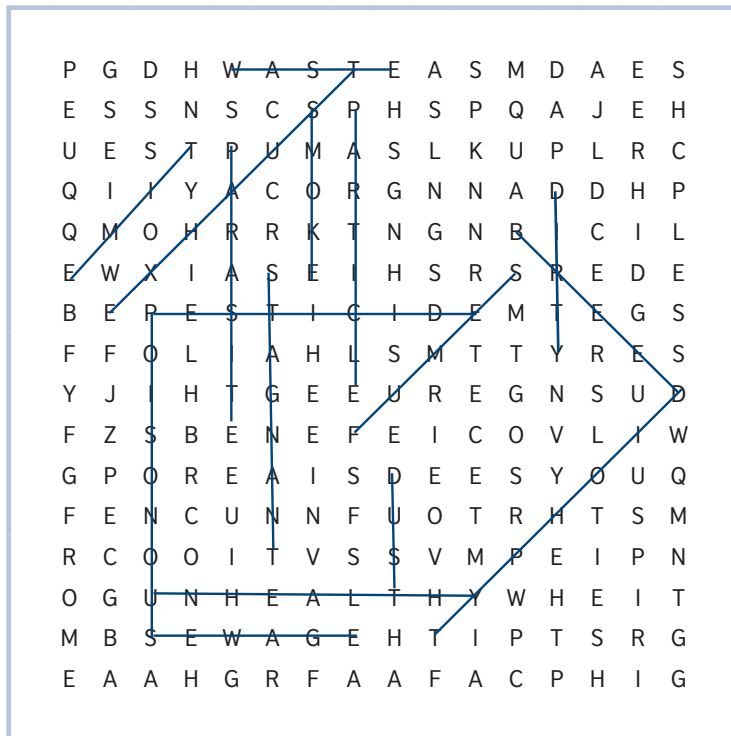
fly	/flaɪ/ noun [C] a common small insect with wings. Flies eat food, are often found near rubbish, and are responsible for spreading many diseases: A trapped fly buzzed against the window pane.
fumes	/fju:mz/ noun [plural] smoke or gas that has an unpleasant smell, especially harmful smoke or gas: Several residents of the area were overcome by toxic fumes.
garage	/'gærə:ʒ/ noun [C] a building for keeping a car in, especially one that is connected to or near a house: a house with a double garage.
gas	/gæs/ noun [C] a substance such as air that is neither a solid nor a liquid: They detected high levels of radon gas in the building.
heap	/hi:p/ noun [C] a large pile of something, especially an untidy pile: a rubbish heap.
hygiene	/'haɪdʒi:n/ noun [U] HEALTH the practice of keeping yourself and the things around you clean in order to prevent infection and disease: Hospitals need to have a high standard of hygiene.
keep	/ki:p/ verb [T] to stay in a state, position, or place without changing or moving, or to make someone or something do this: Keep still while I brush your hair. Keep her warm and give her plenty to drink.
latrine	/lə'tri:n/ noun [C] a toilet outside.
leak	/li:k/ verb [I/T] if an object or container leaks, or if it leaks something, liquid or gas comes out of it through a hole or crack: The roof is still leaking.
maintain	/meɪn'teɪn/ verb [T] to make regular repairs to a building, road, vehicle etc so that it stays in good condition.
mosquito	/mɒ'ski:təʊ/ noun [C] a small flying insect of the fly family. Female mosquitos bite the skin of mammals in order to feed on their blood.
paint	/peɪnt/ noun [U] a coloured liquid that you put on a surface to change its colour or that you use for making a picture: Hand me that tin of paint, please.
parasite	/'pærəsəɪt/ noun [C] a plant or animal that lives in or on another type of animal and feeds on it.
particle	/'pɑ:(r)tɪk(ə)l/ noun [C] an extremely small piece or amount of something: dust particles.
pest	/pest/ noun [C] an insect or small animal that damages plants or supplies of food.
petrol	/'petrəl/ noun [U] a liquid that is used as a fuel for cars and other vehicles.
pesticide	/'pestɪsaɪd/ noun [C/U] a chemical used for killing insects, especially those that damage crops.
pile up	/paɪl ʌp/ phrasal verb [I] if something piles up, or if someone piles it up, the amount of it increases a lot: All the time the bills were piling up.
pipe	/paɪp/ noun [C] a tube that carries liquid or gas from one place to another: The pipes had frozen during the severe weather.
poison	/'pɔɪz(ə)n/ noun [C/U] a substance that can kill you or make you ill if you eat, drink, or breathe it: Some mushrooms contain poison.
poison	/'pɔɪz(ə)n/ verb [T] to create pollution that damages part of the environment: Waste from the factories is poisoning the water supply.
poisonous	/'pɔɪz(ə)nəs/ adj. containing poison: poisonous gases/plants.

pollute	/pəˈlu:t/ verb [T] to make air, water, or land too dirty and dangerous for people to use in a safe way: The oil spillage has polluted the harbour. The villagers drank from wells polluted with toxic chemicals.
polluted	/pəˈlu:tɪd/ adj. made unclean or impure; contaminated: a heavily polluted river.
pond	/pɒnd/ noun [C] an area of water similar to a lake but smaller, especially one that has been built artificially
pool	/pu:l/ noun [C] a small area of still liquid: The water collected in a little pool at the bottom of the cliff.
power station	/ˈpaʊə(r) ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a large building that contains machines which produce power, especially electricity.
recycle	/riːˈsaɪk(ə)l/ verb [T] to change waste materials such as newspapers and bottles so that they can be used again: recycled paper/glass. Japan recycles 40% of its waste.
re-use	/riːˈju:z/ verb [T] to use something again, sometimes for a different purpose: My daughter reuses envelopes.
sanitation	/ˌsæniˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] conditions and processes relating to people's health, especially the systems that supply water and deal with human waste.
sewage	/ˈsuːɪdʒ/ noun [U] waste from people's bodies that is removed from houses and other buildings by a system of large underground pipes called sewers.
smoke	/sməʊk/ noun [U] a grey, black, or white cloud produced by something that is burning: The air was thick with cigarette smoke.
spread	/spred/[I/T] to gradually affect a larger area or a larger number of people or things, or to make something do this: Rain will spread from the west this evening.
stagnant	/ˈstægnənt/ adj. stagnant water does not flow and often smells bad.
stream	/stri:m/ noun [C] a small narrow river: A path runs alongside the stream.
throw away	/θrəʊ əˈweɪ/ phrasal verb [T] to get rid of something that you no longer want, for example by putting it in a dustbin: Have you thrown the papers away?
tidy	/ˈtaɪdi/ adj. a tidy place looks nice because everything is in the correct place or arranged or is organized properly: a tidy garden.
tin	/tɪn/ noun [C] a closed metal container for a food product that you open with a tin opener: a tin of soup.
tiny	/ˈtaɪni/ adj. extremely small: The floor was covered in tiny bits of paper.
typhoid	/ˈtaɪfɔɪd/ noun [U] a serious disease that you get from eating food or drinking water containing a type of harmful bacteria.
tyre	/ˈtaɪə(r)/ noun [C] a thick rubber cover that fits round the wheel of a bicycle, car, or other vehicle: a car tyre: The two front tyres were flat.
unhealthy	/ʌnˈhelθi/ adj. not good for you in a physical way: Everyone knows smoking is unhealthy.
untreated	/ʌnˈtri:tɪd/ adj in a natural state, and perhaps harmful: untreated milk /sewage.
vehicle	/ˈvi:k(ə)l/ noun [C] a machine that you travel in or on, especially one with an engine that travels on roads, for example a car, bus, van, truck, or motorcycle: the driver of the vehicle.
ventilation	/ˌventɪˈleɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] the movement of fresh air around a room or building.

wire	/ˈwaɪə(r)/noun [U] a long thin piece of metal like a thread: a length of wire. copper/steel/gold wire.
waste	/weɪst/ noun [C/U] the useless materials, substances, or parts that are left after you use something: An effort was made to clean up toxic wastes from local factories.
workshop	/ˈwɜː(r)kˌʃɒp/noun [C] a room or building where things are made using tools and machines.
worn out	/wɔː(r)n aʊt/ adj too old or damaged to use any longer: dirty worn out shoes. worn out car tyre

Key:

1. **Air pollution:** e), g), i), l), m), n), o); **Land pollution:** b), c), f), j), k); **Water Pollution:** a), d), h), i)
2. a) dispose of, b) polluted, c) rubbish, d) waste, e) diseases, f) breed, g) spread, h) sewage, i) breathe, j) fumes, k) dust, l) pollution, m) smoke, n) heaps, o) drained, p) stagnant
3. N/A
4. a) 3, b) 5, c) 1, d) 8, e) 9, f) 11, g) 4, h) 2, i) 6, j) 7, k) 10
- 5.



6. a) 3, b) 1, c) 5, d) 2, e) 4
7. N/A
8. **Across:** 2. recycle, 4. clean, 6. stream, 7. maintain, 11. environmental, 14. diesel, 16. latrine;
Down: 1. parasite, 3. chemical, 5. poison, 8. can, 9. dirty, 10. polluted, 12. tidy, 13. pool, 15. petrol