

KEY TERMS

II. Find an appropriate term for each of the following definitions. Check your spelling carefully.

1. Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways that human activity harms the natural environment.
2. Natural environment encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally.
3. Ecosystem is a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
4. Physical environment is the part of the environment that includes purely physical factors, such as sunlight, air, soil, water, etc.
5. Point-source pollution is pollution that comes from one specific source or location, such as a sewage pipe spilling dirty water into a river.
6. Non-point source pollution is pollution that comes from large areas, such as water that runs off farmland and carries pesticides and fertilizers into rivers.
7. Bioinvasion is the intentional or accidental introduction of plant, animal, insect, and other species in regions where they are not native.
8. Environmental refugees are individuals who have migrated because they can no longer secure a livelihood as a result of deforestation, desertification, soil erosion, and other environmental problems.
9. Planned obsolescence is the manufacturing of products that are intended to become inoperative or outdated in a fairly short period of time.
10. Greenwashing is the way in which environmentally and socially damaging companies portray their corporate image and products as being environmentally friendly or socially responsible.
11. Acid rain is the mixture of precipitation with air pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.
12. Air pollution is the contamination of the air by such substances as fuel exhaust and smoke.
13. Global warming is the increasing average global air temperature, caused mainly by the accumulation of various gases that collect in the atmosphere.
14. Greenhouse gases are gases that accumulate in the atmosphere and act like the glass in a greenhouse, holding heat from the sun close to the earth.
15. Greenhouse effect is the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere due to increased quantities of greenhouse gases.

16. Climate change is a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards and attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels.
17. Indoor air pollution occurs when buildings with poorly designed ventilation systems trap pollutants inside.
18. Sick building syndrome is a condition affecting office workers, typically marked by headaches and respiratory problems, attributed to unhealthy or stressful factors in the working environment such as poor ventilation.
19. Outdoor air pollution is the presence of solids, liquids, or gases in outdoor air in amounts that are injurious or detrimental to human health.
20. Ground water refers to the water beneath the surface of the ground, consisting largely of surface water that has seeped down.
21. Water pollution occurs when people put so much waste into a water system that its natural cleansing processes cannot function properly.
22. Thermal pollution is the change in the water temperatures of lakes, rivers, and oceans caused by made-man industries or practices.
23. Toxic waste is any unwanted material in liquid, solid, or gas form that can cause harm (e.g. by being inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin).
24. E-waste refers to discarded electrical appliances and electronic equipment.
25. Multiple chemical sensitivity is a condition whereby individuals experience adverse reactions when exposed to low levels of chemicals found in everyday substances.
26. Environmental injustice is the tendency for socially and politically marginalized groups to bear the brunt of environmental ills.
27. Soil pollution occurs when the presence of toxic chemicals, pollutants or contaminants in the soil is in high enough concentrations to be of risk to plants, wildlife, humans and of course, the soil itself.
28. Light pollution refers to artificial lighting that is annoying, unnecessary, and/or harmful to life forms on earth.
29. Radical environmental movement is a grassroots movement of individuals and groups that employ unconventional and often illegal means of protecting wildlife or the environment.
30. Green energy is energy that is nonpolluting and/or renewable, such as solar power, wind power, biofuel, and hydrogen.

KEY CONCEPTS

III. Match the terms in the box with the following examples or descriptions.

Write A, B, C, etc. in the space provided.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. Air pollution | B. Land pollution | C. Light pollution |
| D. Noise pollution | E. Water pollution | |



1. C This kind of pollution has adverse effects on the migration, feeding, and reproductive patterns of many animal species.
2. D This is commonly generated inside many industrial facilities and some other workplaces, but it also comes from highway, railway, and airplane traffic and from outdoor construction activities.
3. A This kind of pollution, which is linked to heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and asthma, kills about 3 million people a year.
4. E In developing nations, more than 80 percent of unwanted sewage is dumped directly into rivers, lakes, and seas that are also used for drinking and bathing.
5. B This kind of pollution is part of land degradation and is typically caused by industrial activity, agricultural chemicals, or improper disposal of waste.
6. A The resulting indoor smoke contains health-damaging pollutants including small soot or dust particles that are able to penetrate deep into the lungs.
7. B The main concern about dumping e-waste in landfills is that hazardous substances can leach out of e-waste and contaminate the soil and groundwater.
8. C For example, frogs have been found to inhibit their mating calls and bats alter their feeding behavior when they are exposed to artificial light at night.
9. D Exposure to prolonged or excessive noise has been shown to cause a range of health problems, such as stress, poor concentration, productivity losses in the workplace, and communication difficulties.
10. E In 2000, a dam holding cyanide-laced waste at a Romanian gold mine broke, dumping 22 million gallons of cyanide-laced waste into the Tisza River, which flowed into Hungary and Serbia.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

IV. Match each word on the left with its meaning or synonym on the right. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. ban | a. to use, to employ |
| 2. ram | b. to form, to establish |
| 3. soot | c. remainder |
| 4. cask | d. gush, a sudden powerful forward or upward movement |
| 5. exert | e. to forbid, to prohibit |
| 6. edict | f. symbol, sign, representation |
| 7. onset | g. to swallow |
| 8. brunt | h. hidden, concealed |
| 9. surge | i. barrel |
| 10. forge | j. to hit, to crash into |
| 11. ratify | k. to absolve, to exonerate |
| 12. latent | l. impact, pressure |
| 13. token | m. order, decree |
| 14. ingest | n. start, beginning |
| 15. distill | o. to allow oneself to enjoy the pleasure of |
| 16. acquit | p. to sign or give formal consent to |
| 17. affront | q. pillage, devastate |
| 18. residue | r. a black powder composed mainly of carbon |
| 19. indulge | s. to extract, to refine, to brew |
| 20. plunder | t. insult, offence |

☞ Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
e	y	n	i	a	m	n	t	d	o	p	h	f	g	o	k	t	c	o	g

V. Match each word on the left with its meaning or synonym on the right. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. ferment | a. to reveal, to make known |
| 2. striking | b. very little |
| 3. adverse | c. outdated, old-fashioned |
| 4. fraction | d. a fabric or substance that prevents or inhibits something |
| 5. cataract | e. organic matter used as a fuel |
| 6. biomass | f. a clouding of the lens in the eye which leads to a decrease in vision |
| 7. disclose | g. to brew |
| 8. mitigate | h. to reduce, to ease |
| 9. minimal | i. noticeable, obvious, conspicuous |
| 10. obsolete | j. unfavorable, harmful |
| 11. discredit | k. to disgrace, to dishonor |

WORKSHEET 56

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GLOBAL STUDIES 302SENIOR LECTURER: OM SORYONG

Master of Science (Instructional Design)

12. emission
 13. pollinate
 14. retardant
 15. scramble
 16. regulator
 17. decimate
 18. oversight
 19. epidemic
 20. penetrate
- i. an unintentional failure to notice or do something, failure
 m. to destroy, to annihilate
 n. a small part, a fragment
 o. to go into, to go through
 p. outbreak
 q. to take pollen from one plant a plant to another so that new plant seeds can be produced
 r. discharge, release
 s. a person that supervises a particular industry or business activity
 t. a difficult or hurried clamber up or over something

☞ Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
g	b	f	n	t	e	a	h	b	c	k	r	g	d	t	s	m	l	p	o

VI. Match each word on the left with its meaning or synonym on the right. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

1. alleviate
 2. implicate
 3. onslaught
 4. phase out
 5. evaporate
 6. grassroots
 7. incinerate
 8. advisories
 9. livelihood
 10. neurotoxic
 11. permafrost
 12. prevalence
 13. curvilinear
 14. geothermal
 15. irreversibly
 16. sacrilegious
 17. stewardship
 18. catastrophic
 19. unequivocal
 20. permeability
- a. to burn
 b. to turn from liquid into vapor, to vaporize
 c. widespread presence
 d. a thick subsurface layer of soil that remains below freezing point throughout the year
 e. to show (someone) to be involved in a crime, to incriminate
 f. official announcements or warnings
 g. to reduce, to ease, to relieve
 h. common people
 i. conservation
 j. curved
 k. to slowly get rid of
 l. attack
 m. poisonous to nerve tissue
 n. profane, sinful
 o. unambiguous, unmistakable
 p. produced by the internal heat of the earth
 q. source of income, means of support
 r. allowing liquids or gases to pass through
 s. irreparably
 t. disastrous, calamitous

☞ Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
g	e	b	k	b	t	a	f	g	m	d	e	j	p	s	n	i	t	o	r

VII. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

1. Most people have witnessed environmental pollution in the form of an open garbage _____ or a factory pouring out black smoke.
 a) landfill **b) dump** c) truck d) sewer
2. Some air pollutants have reduced the capacity of the atmosphere to _____.
 a) shut down b) run off c) give off **d) filter out**
3. The relationships among all the living and nonliving things in an environment make up an ecological system, called _____.
 a) a food chain b) a food web **c) an ecosystem** d) an environment
4. Sooty smoke from a power plant might appear to harm only the _____, but rain can wash some harmful chemicals in the smoke out of the sky and onto land into waterways.
a) atmosphere b) ecosystem c) environment d) nonliving things
5. Air pollution occurs when industries and vehicles release such large amounts of gas and _____ into the air that natural processes can no longer keep the atmosphere in balance.
a) particulates b) radiation c) sewage d) fertilizers
6. Smog develops when certain gases released by the _____ of gasoline and other petroleum products react with sunlight in the atmosphere.
 a) concentration b) combination c) ventilation **d) combustion**
7. Both open dumps and landfills may contain toxins that _____ into ground water or flow into streams and lakes.
 a) evaporate b) absorb **c) seep** d) discard
8. When buried in the ground or left in open dumps, some hazardous waste can pollute ground water and _____ food crops.
a) contaminate b) dissolve c) corrode d) fertilize
9. Carbon dioxide is widely considered to be a pollutant when associated with cars, planes, power plants, and other human activities that involve the burning of _____ such as gasoline and natural gas.
a) fossil fuels b) garbage c) forest d) chemicals
10. Water pollution happens when toxic substances enter water bodies such as lakes, rivers, oceans and so on, getting dissolved in them, lying suspended in the water or _____ on the bed.
 a) exploding **b) depositing** c) igniting d) evaporating

 Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	c	a	a	d	c	a	a	b

VIII. Translation. Choose the best translation for the underlined word in each of the following sentences. Write your answers in the boxes provided.

1. Some pollution comes from one specific point or location, such as a sewage pipe spilling dirty water into a river.
 a) ពាក់សោល
 b) ទីក្រុង
 c) ឱរ
 d) ឃុំ
2. To end or greatly decrease pollution, people would have to reduce use of cars and other modern conveniences, and some factories would have to close or change production methods.
 a) ប្រព័ន្ធបែវត្ស
 b) សម្រាប់
 c) ពាក់សោល
 d) ជំនួយដែលបានរាយការណ៍
3. Air pollution, which is the contamination of the air by such substances as fuel exhaust and smoke, can harm the health of plants and animals and damage buildings and other structures.
 a) ឯកសារ
 b) រឹង
 c) សាច់
 d) ផែរពាក់សោល
4. The atmosphere normally consists of nitrogen, oxygen, and small amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases and particulates.
 a) អេស៊ូរ
 b) កំណែតិច
 c) សាច់
 d) ពាក់សោល
5. Forest fires and volcanic eruptions shoot gases and particulates into the atmosphere, and rain and wind wash them out or scatter them.
 a) សង្កែ
 b) ក្រុង
 c) ចូលរួម
 d) ឈរ
6. The burning of garbage may discharge smoke and heavy metals, such as lead and mercury, into the atmosphere. Most heavy metals are highly poisonous.
 a) ចិត្ត
 b) ក្រុង
 c) ឲ្យឱ្យ
 d) ឃុំ
7. One of the most common types of outdoor air pollution is smog. Smog is a brown, hazy mixture of gases and particulates.
 a) សៀវភៅ
 b) សៀវភៅ
 c) ឱរ
 d) អេស៊ូរ
8. Exposure to high concentrations of ozone causes headaches, burning eyes, and irritation of the respiratory tract in many individuals.
 a) កំណែតិច
 b) រឹង
 c) រឹង
 d) ឲ្យឱ្យ
9. Ozone, the same gas that is a harmful pollutant in smog, forms a protective layer in the upper atmosphere. It shields the earth's surface from more than 95 percent of the sun's ultraviolet radiation.
 a) ឲ្យឱ្យឱ្យ
 b) សាច់
 c) ឲ្យឱ្យ
 d) ជាន់ការិយា
10. A strong greenhouse effect could melt glaciers and polar icecaps, flooding coastal areas. It could also shift rainfall patterns, creating more droughts and severe tropical storms.
 a) ជាន់ការិយា
 b) សាច់
 c) ឲ្យឱ្យ
 d) ឲ្យឱ្យឱ្យ

11. The main types of indoor pollutants are tobacco smoke, gases from stoves and furnaces, household chemicals, small fiber particles, and hazardous fumes given off by building materials, including insulation, glue, and paint.
- a) ချောက်ပုံ
b) အိမ်မြန်
c) မြတ်သွေး
d) စံမှော်မူ
12. Some waste, such as oil, industrial acids, or farm pesticides, poisons aquatic plants and animals. Other waste, such as phosphate detergents, chemical fertilizers, and animal manure, pollutes by supplying excess nutrients for aquatic life.
- a) ပေါက်
b) ပေါ်စွာ
c) ပို့စွာ
d) ပေါ်ဆုံး
13. Water pollution comes from businesses, farms, homes, industries, and other sources. It includes sewage, industrial chemicals, agricultural chemicals, and livestock wastes.
- a) အော်ပုံ
b) မြတ်စွာ
c) ပေါ်ဆုံး
d) ပေါ်မြှော်
14. In parts of the world that lack modern sewage treatment plants, water carrying human waste can flow into drinking water supplies. Disease-carrying bacteria in the waste can then contaminate the drinking water and cause such illnesses as cholera and dysentery.
- a) ဖြစ်သော
b) ပေါ်ဆုံး
c) ပေါ်
d) မြတ်စွာ
15. The irrigation of soil in dry areas with poor drainage can leave water standing in fields. When this standing water evaporates, it leaves salt deposits behind making the soil too salty for growing crops.
- a) ရောင်
b) မျှ
c) ပါ
d) မောင်
16. A number of other human activities can also damage soil. Mining operations and smelters contaminate soil with toxic heavy metals.
- a) ဟန်ပျော်ခြေ
b) ဟန်ပျော်ပုံ
c) ဟန်ပျော်နှင့်
d) ဟန်ပျော်မြော်
17. Every year, people dispose of billions of tons of solid garbage. Industrial wastes account for the majority of the discarded material.
- a) စာရွက်အရောင်း
b) စာရွက်များ
c) စာရွက်နှင့်
d) စာရွက်မြော်
18. The uncontrolled burning of solid waste creates smoke and other air pollution. Even burning waste in incinerators can release toxic chemicals, ash, and harmful metals into the air.
- a) ပြန်လည်ပေး
b) ပြန်စားမှုပေး
c) ပြန်လည်ပေး
d) ပြန်လည်ပေး
19. A waste is hazardous if it corrodes other metals; explodes; ignites easily; reacts strongly with water; or is poisonous.
- a) ပြန်လည်ပေး
b) ပြန်လည်ပေး
c) ပြန်လည်ပေး
d) ပြန်လည်ပေး
20. Heavy metals, which include mercury and lead, are long lasting and can spread through the environment.
- a) ဓာတ်
b) ဓာတ်
c) ဓာတ်
d) ဓာတ်

Write your answers here.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	d	d	b	c	c	b	a	d	c	d	a	c	d	b	a	a	c	c	b