



Unit 3 Test

Name _____

(____/50)

Vocabulary

1 Read and write the letter (a to m) of the word or phrase that completes the sentences. (____/12)

- Clean energy does not (1.) h.
 - When people (2.) _____, they travel to work together in one car and help reduce the use of (3.) _____.
 - Take short showers to (4.) _____.
 - You can (5.) _____ by walking or riding your bike.
 - Every day, the City of New York sends more than 12,000 tons of (6.) _____.
 - Most of our electricity comes from (7.) _____ that use fossil fuels like coal.
 - Sun, wind and water are examples of (8.) _____ sources.
 - Do something to protect the (9.) _____. Join the campaign: Let's all (10.) _____!
 - A common way to reduce the (11.) _____ of humans is to (12.) _____ material like paper, plastic, (13.) _____ and metal.
- a. carbon footprint
 - b. carpool
 - c. rubbish to landfills
 - d. conserve water
 - e. clean energy
 - f. soil
 - g. fossil fuels
 - h. pollute the environment
 - i. power plants
 - j. glass
 - k. recycle
 - l. plant trees
 - m. reduce carbon emissions



Grammar

1 Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form to complete conditional sentences type 1. (_____/6)

1. If people recycle more, they will help the environment. (recycle / help)
2. The North and South Pole _____ if the oceans _____. (melt / heat up)
3. If there _____ floods around the world, many people _____ their homes. (be / lose)
4. Polar bears _____ extinct if the planet _____ warmer. (become / get)
5. If we _____ our own bags to the supermarket, we _____ plastic waste. (take / reduce)
6. What _____ if we _____ using fossil fuels to generate electricity? (happen / keep)
7. You _____ more electricity if you _____ the lights. (waste / not turn off)



2 Unscramble and write the sentences. (_____/4)

1. worse / don't / If / the / get / will / we / help / problem
If we don't help, the problem will get worse.
2. bike / help / the / ride / If / will / environment / you / a / you
_____.
3. music / you / have / listen / You / problems / if / will / hearing / loud / to
_____.
4. cars / reduce / dioxide / will / we / emissions / carbon / share / If / we
_____.
5. paper / What / we / will / happen / recycle / if
_____?

Listening and Reading

1 Listen and number the sentences in the order you hear the recommendations. (____/5)

How to Use Less Plastic

Don't buy items packaged in plastic. ____1____

Don't just discard electronics. ____

Carry a reusable bottle. ____

Say, 'No straw, please!' ____

Don't use disposable cups when you order your drink. ____

Use cloth shopping bags. ____

2 Listen and write only one word to complete the sentences. (____/6)

- Whenever possible you should buy detergent in boxes.
- Send a message to the makers of products and explain that you don't like _____ packaging.
- Plastic bags are dangerous to _____.
- Plastic _____ are expensive.
- Keep a _____ mug to refill with coffee or tea.
- Straws are one of the top ten items of _____ found on beaches.
- Find a place where you can turn your old gadgets in for _____.

3 Read and circle T (True) or F (False). (____/7)

Pollution

Pollute is a word we all know. But what does it mean exactly? A dictionary defines it as 'to add a harmful substance to something so that it becomes unpleasant or unsafe.' The pollutants we produce affect the quality of our lives and the lives of other living things. Here are a few examples of pollution.

Land Pollution

Plants provide food for animals and human beings. To grow healthy, plants need soil in good condition. Industrial waste and litter may ruin the condition of the soil. Most of the rubbish produced by people is sent to landfill sites. Some poisonous or radioactive industrial waste is sometimes buried in landfills and can be dangerous to the planet. Littering (the careless throwing away of unwanted things onto the streets and in the countryside) is also dangerous.

Air Pollution

Air pollution is caused by harmful or poisonous substances.

It affects not only the air, but also rivers and seas. In big cities, millions of vehicles contribute to air pollution. Car emissions contain chemicals potentially dangerous for human health which can cause lung problems.

Water Pollution

Fresh water: rain takes chemicals sprayed on crops to rivers, lakes and ponds. Many of the plants and animals that live in or use this water are poisoned, and the ecosystem is affected.

Oceans: besides pollutants transported by rivers to the ocean, a lot of waste is intentionally dumped into the open sea. The most serious problem is radioactive waste, which can have a serious impact on marine life. As oceans are connected to each other, the pollutants are carried in currents and tides and spread around the world.

Now we know more about pollution. But what are we doing to control it?

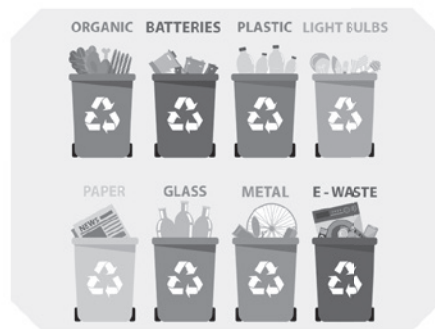
- | | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 1. Pollution is not a common word. | T | (F) |
| 2. Pollution only affects human lives. | T | F |
| 3. Waste from factories is buried in landfills. | T | F |
| 4. Littering refers to rubbish that people throw in public places. | T | F |
| 5. Air pollution does not affect fish. | T | F |
| 6. Car emissions can cause lung problems. | T | F |
| 7. Chemicals used on crop fields affect life in lakes. | T | F |
| 8. Radioactive waste dumped in the Pacific Ocean does not affect marine life in the Atlantic Ocean. | T | F |

Speaking and Writing

(____/10)

1 Look at the pictures and match them to the phrases. Discuss with your partner which problems you think are more serious. Discuss what things you and other people can do to help protect the environment.

rubbish on the beach recycle material save electricity clean energy plant trees use of fossil fuels



2 You can try actions in your daily life to produce less rubbish. Read a brief definition of the 3 Rs and write a personal plan you'll put into practice to become an environmentally responsible person.

Reduce the amount of waste you create.

Reuse products instead of buying new ones.

Recycle material so that it can be used to make other products.