

- e.g. She was very **vigorous** and energetic for a 70-year-old.
Der.: vigorously (adv)
- SA4.24 **shade** /ʃeɪd/ (v) = to darken / **zaciemniać**
e.g. He made the drawing of the apple darker by **shading** it with charcoal.
- SA4.25 **roundness** /raʊndnəs/ (n) = fullness / **krągłość**
e.g. We knew she was pregnant when we noticed the **roundness** of her belly.
- SA4.26 **texture** /tekstʃə/ (n) = the way sth feels (rough, smooth, etc.) when touched / **faktura**
e.g. The **texture** of the tablecloth was as smooth as silk, even though the material was synthetic.
- SA4.27 **pelt** /pelt/ (n) = a fur / **skóra (zwierzęca)**
e.g. The warm blanket was made of camel **pelt**.
- SA4.28 **protrusion** /prətruːʒən/ (n) = extension, sth that sticks out from sth else / **wypukłość, wystający element**
e.g. Having no climbing gear, he managed to climb the mountain by stepping on and grabbing the **protrusions** of rock.
- SA4.29 **spear** /spɛə/ (n) = a long, thin pole with a sharp point, used in hunting and warfare / **włócznia, dzida**
e.g. Thousands of years ago, people used **spears** to hunt animals such as fish.
- SA4.30 **bow** /bəʊ/ (n) = a curved piece of wood (metal, etc) with a string used to shoot arrows / **łuk**
e.g. Robin Hood used a **bow** and arrows to fight off enemies.
- SA4.31 **constellation** /kɒnstəleɪʃən/ (n) = a group of stars that form a pattern, often with a name / **konstelacja**
e.g. On a cloudless night like that, one can distinguish the various **constellations** in the sky.
- SA4.32 **summer solstice** /sʌmə ˈsɒlstɪs/ (n) = the day of the year with the most hours of daylight / **przesilenie letnie**
e.g. In the past, different cultures celebrated the **summer solstice**, which is the day of the year with the most daylight.
Opp.: winter solstice
- SA4.33 **spiritual** /ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl/ (adj) = relating to people's religious beliefs / **duchowy**
e.g. The Pope is the **spiritual** leader of all Catholics.
Der.: spiritually (adv)
- SA4.34 **shaman** /ˈʃæməŋ/ (n) = a spiritualist / **szaman**
e.g. Some American Indians believe that a **shaman** can remove evil spirits and heal people.
- SA4.35 **alter** /ɔːltə/ (v) = to change / **zmienić, odmienić**
e.g. No matter how hard she tried, she could do nothing to **alter** the situation.
Der.: alteration (n), alternative (adj)
- SA4.36 **consciousness** /kɒŋʃəsnes/ (n) = the state of being awake rather than asleep or unconscious / **świadomość**
e.g. After falling off the ladder, he got injured on the head and lost **consciousness** for a few minutes.

Listening (p. 156)

- SA4.37 **exclusively** /ɪksklʊˈsɪvli/ (adv) = solely / **wyłącznie**
e.g. The dress was **exclusively** made for the famous designer's rich customer, who didn't want anyone else to wear the same outfit as her.
Der.: exclusive (adj)

9

Planet Issues

Lead-in (p. 159)

- 9.1 **pesticides** /pestɪsaɪdz/ (n) = chemicals used by farmers to kill harmful insects / **pestycydy**
e.g. Light aircraft are used to spray crops with **pesticides**.
- 9.2 **urban development** /ˌɜːbən dɪvələpmənt/ (n) = the process of building towns and cities or making them bigger / **rozwój urbanistyczny, rozbudowa miasta**
e.g. **Urban development** has spoiled this formerly pretty part of the town. All you can see here now are buildings everywhere!
- 9.3 **global warming** /ɡləʊbəl wɔːmɪŋ/ (n) = the slow and gradual rise in the earth's temperature because of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere / **globalne ocieplenie**
e.g. The recent hot summers may have been due to **global warming**.
- 9.4 **genetically modified** /dʒenetɪkəli mɒdɪfaɪd/ (phr) = (of plants and animals) that have had one or more genes changed / **modyfikowane genetycznie**
e.g. Many people believe that **genetically modified** crops may have harmful long-term effects on the environment.

- 9.5 **toxic waste** /tɒksɪk weɪst/ (n) = material that has been used and is no longer needed, which is harmful to the environment / **odpady toksyczne**
e.g. *The uncontrolled dumping of **toxic waste** is prohibited.*
- 9.6 **solar power** /səʊlə paʊə/ (adj) = energy obtained from the sun's light and heat / **energia słoneczna**
e.g. *In countries with plenty of sunlight, **solar power** is used to heat water.*
- 9.7 **household waste** /haʊshəʊld weɪst/ (n) = rubbish produced in a household / **odpadki powstające w gospodarstwie domowym**
e.g. *The campaign encourages people to segregate **household waste**.*

Reading (pp. 160-161)

- 9.8 **fossil** /fɒsəl/ (n) = hard remains of an animal or plant that lived long ago, found inside a rock / **skamielina**
e.g. *Many plant and animal **fossils** can be seen at the Natural History Museum.*
Der.: fossilised (adj)
- 9.9 **awareness** /əweənəs/ (n) = knowledge about what is happening around you / **świadomość**
e.g. *Being so rich, she has no **awareness** of the problems that ordinary people face.*
- 9.10 **ultimate** /ʌltɪmət/ (adj) = the most important or most difficult / **ostateczny, najwyższy, największy**
e.g. *The **ultimate** judicial authority in the USA is the Supreme Court.*
Der.: ultimately (adv)
- 9.11 **hold the key to sth** (exp) = to be of central importance / **odgrywać kluczową rolę, być kluczem do czegoś**
e.g. *The police believe that the fingerprint found on the gun **holds the key to** solving the crime.*
- 9.12 **preserve** /prɪzɜːv/ (v) = to make sure sth stays as it is and doesn't change or end / **utrzymać, zachować, ocalić**
e.g. *I worked hard to **preserve** my friendship with Sylvia when she moved to another city by writing to her and calling her often.*
Der.: preservation (n), preservative (n)
- 9.13 **evolve** /ɪvɒlv/ (v) = to change and develop slowly over a period of time / **ewoluować**
e.g. *According to Darwin's theory, simpler forms of life **evolved** into more complex ones.*
Der.: evolution (n), evolutionist (n)
- 9.14 **crucial** /krʊʃəl/ (adj) = extremely important / **decydujący, kluczowy**
e.g. *It is **crucial** that you pay attention to this piece of information; it may be the solution to the problem.*
- Der.: crucially (adv)
- 9.15 **sediment** /sedɪmənt/ (n) = hard material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, esp because it has been carried there by water, ice or wind / **osad**
e.g. *There is usually a **sediment** at the bottom of bottles of good wine.*
Der.: sedimentary (adj)
- 9.16 **ice sheet** /aɪs ʃiːt/ (n) = a large, thick area of ice, esp one that exists for a long time / **lądolód**
e.g. *It was reported that some of the **ice sheets** in the Antarctic are disappearing at an alarming rate.*
- 9.17 **ozone layer** /oʊzoʊn leɪər/ (n) = part of the earth's atmosphere that protects all living things from the harmful radiation of the sun / **powłoka ozonowa**
e.g. *Scientists have reported holes in the **ozone layer** above the Antarctic.*
- 9.18 **dispose (of)** /dɪspəʊz/ (v) = to throw away sth one doesn't need or want / **usuwać, pozbywać się, wyrzucać**
e.g. *You must **dispose of** litter in a responsible way.*
Der.: disposal (n), disposable (adj), disposed (adj)
- 9.19 **marine litter** /məɪrɪn lɪtər/ (n) = rubbish that has been left in the sea / **odpady zanieczyszczające morze**
e.g. ***Marine litter** may be harmful to fish and other marine life.*
- 9.20 **hook** /hʊk/ (n) = a bent piece of plastic or metal used for fishing / **haczyk**
e.g. *He cut his finger on a fishing **hook**.*
Der.: hooked (adj), hook (v)
- 9.21 **contribute (to sth)** /kəntrɪbjʊt/ (v) = to be one of the causes of sth / **tu: przyczyniać się do czegoś**
e.g. *Low inflation combined with a general respect for the law **contributed to** the country's economic growth.*
- 9.22 **breed** /brɪd/ (v) = to have children or offspring / **rozmnażać się**
e.g. *Hunting is forbidden at times of the year when birds **breed**.*
Der.: breeding (n), breeder (n)
- 9.23 **ecosystem** /ˈɛkəʊsɪstəm/ (n) = all the plants and animals that live in a certain area and the relationships which exist between them and their environment / **ekosystem**
e.g. *The blue whale is part of the ocean **ecosystem**.*
- 9.24 **minimise** /mɪnɪmaɪz/ (v) = to lower sth to the lowest possible level or keep it from going beyond that level / **zminimalizować, ograniczyć**
e.g. *You can **minimise** the risk of developing heart disease by eating a healthy diet.*
- 9.25 **impact** /ɪmpækt/ (n) = a sudden and powerful effect on sth / **silny wpływ na coś**

e.g. As a teacher, she was aware of the **impact** unfair criticism could have on a student.

- 9.26 **dump** /dʌmp/ (v) = to put sth somewhere quickly and carelessly, to get rid of sth / **wyrzucać coś, pozbyć się czegoś**
e.g. It is strictly forbidden to **dump** waste in rivers.
Der.: dump (n)
- 9.27 **sewage** /sɪˈdʒ/ (n) = human waste or dirty water which is carried away through special pipes / **ścieki**
e.g. **Sewage** is processed before being dumped into the sea.
- 9.28 **take account of sth** (exp) = to consider sth / **brać coś pod uwagę**
e.g. The proposed curriculum reform **takes account of** the exceptionally gifted students.
- 9.29 **food chain** /fuːd tʃeɪn/ (n) = a series of living things which are connected to each other because each of them feeds on the one below it in the series / **łańcuch pokarmowy**
e.g. If this species becomes extinct, the complex **food chain** may be disrupted.
- 9.30 **assess** /əˈses/ (v) = to consider a person or thing in order to make an estimate about the amount or worth of it / **ocenić, oszacować**
e.g. We should **assess** the situation before coming to a decision.
Der.: assessment (n), assessor (n)
- 9.31 **squid** /skwɪd/ (n) = a sea creature with a long soft body and many soft arms called tentacles / **kałamarnica**
e.g. The giant **squid** is among the biggest animal in the world's oceans, but it is rarely seen.
- 9.32 **krill** /kriːl/ (n) = tiny sea creatures that live in the sea around the Antarctic and are eaten by whales / **kryl**
e.g. Blue whales eat **krill** using a special type of filter on their mouth called baleen.
- 9.33 **shrimp** /ʃrɪmp/ (n) = small eatable shellfish with long tails and many legs / **krewetka**
e.g. Add the **shrimp** and cook for 30 seconds.
- 9.34 **come to realise** (exp) = to begin to understand / **zacząć rozumieć, zdać sobie sprawę z czegoś**
e.g. Steven soon **came to realise** that he would not get promoted.
- 9.35 **drive to extinction** (exp) = cause sth to die out / **doprowadzić do wyginięcia, wytrzebić**
e.g. Unless we do something to protect the Iberian Lynx, the species will be **driven to extinction**.

Language Focus (pp. 162-163)

- 9.36 **nuclear power** /njuːkliə ˈpaʊər/ (n) = energy produced by splitting atoms / **energia jądrowa**
e.g. **Nuclear power** provides 17% of the world's electricity.
- 9.37 **deforestation** /diːfɒrɪsteɪʃən/ (n) = the cutting down or destruction of the trees in a certain area / **wylesienie, zanik lasów wskutek wyrębu**
e.g. Every second, 1.5 acres of rainforest are lost due to **deforestation**.
- 9.38 **endangered species** /ɪnˈdæŋdəd spɪˈʃiːz/ (n) = plants and animals that are in danger of dying out / **gatunki zagrożone wyginięciem**
e.g. The Siberian tiger is an **endangered species** as there are only about 400 left in the wild.
- 9.39 **acid rain** /æˈsɪd reɪn/ (n) = rain polluted by toxic substances in the atmosphere from factories and industries, which is harmful to the environment / **kwaśny deszcz**
e.g. **Acid rain** has had a harmful effect on the forests in Scandinavia.
- 9.40 **dioxin** /daɪɒksɪn/ (n) = a poisonous chemical used in industry and farming / **dioksyna**
e.g. Some 419 **dioxin** compounds have been identified by chemists, most of which are harmful to our health.
- 9.41 **carbon dioxide** /kɑːbən daɪɒksaɪd/ (n) = the gas breathed out by animals and people or coming from chemical reactions / **dwutlenek węgla**
e.g. Trees help the environment by taking in **carbon dioxide** and releasing oxygen.
- 9.42 **fossil fuel** /fɒsəl fjuːəl/ (n) = coal or oil that was formed from remains of plants and animals / **paliwo kopalne**
e.g. Coal, oil and natural gas are **fossil fuels** used to produce energy.
- 9.43 **reserve** /rɪˈzɜːv/ (n) = an area of land where animals, birds and plants are officially protected / **rezerwat przyrody**
e.g. The Serengeti is a vast game **reserve** situated in Kenya and Tanzania where you can see some of the most amazing species in the world.
Der.: reserve (v)
- 9.44 **biodegradable** /baɪəʊdɪɡreɪdəbəl/ (adj) = sth that breaks down naturally without causing pollution / **ulegający biodegradacji**
e.g. Products made of **biodegradable** substances may be thrown away without harming the environment.
- 9.45 **organic** /ɔːɡæˈnɪk/ (adj) = (of farming or gardening) using only natural animal and plant products

instead of chemicals to help plants and animals grow and be healthy / **organiczny**, (o żywności, rolnictwie itp) **naturalny**, **ekologiczny**
e.g. Sandra only buys **organic** products because she disapproves of using chemicals in farming.

Der.: organically (adv)

- 9.46 **bottle bank** /bɒtl̩ bæŋk/ (n) = a large container into which people can put empty bottles for recycling / **pojemnik na szkło**
e.g. The council decided to install **bottle banks** on every corner to collect used glass.

- 9.47 **consumption** /kənsʌmpʃən/ (n) = the amount of food or drink that is eaten or drunk / **konsumpcja**, **spożycie**, **tu: zużycie**
e.g. You need to cut down on your **consumption** of junk food.

Der.: consumptive (adj)

- 9.48 **drought** /draʊt/ (n) = a long period without rainfall / **susza**
e.g. During the summer **drought**, the river bed almost dried up completely.

- 9.49 **humpback** /hʌmpbæk/ (n) = a large whale with a curved back / **wieloryb długopłetwiec**, **humbak**
e.g. I was diving in a lovely bay close to the Argentinian coast when all of a sudden a 15-metre long **humpback** swam past me.

- 9.50 **halt** /hɔːlt/ (v) = to stop / **zatrzymać**, **wstrzymać**, **położyć kres**
e.g. Striking workers **halted** the production at the auto plant yesterday.

- 9.51 **devastation** /devəsteɪʃən/ (n) = serious damage or destruction / **dewastacja**, **niszczenie**
e.g. The **devastation** caused by the earthquake was extensive; hundreds of buildings collapsed and many vehicles were damaged.

Der.: devastated (adj), devastating (adj), devastatingly (adv)

- 9.52 **starvation** /stɑːveɪʃən/ (n) = extreme suffering or death because of lack of food / **głód**; **śmierć głodowa**
e.g. Many of the refugees suffered from **starvation** after walking for days with nothing to eat.

- 9.53 **famine** /fæmɪn/ (n) = a situation in which large numbers of people have little or no food and many die / **głód** (**kłeska głodu**)
e.g. Many people in third world countries are victims of **famine** resulting from crop failure.

- 9.54 **residue** /reɪzɪdjuː/ (n) = small amount of sth that is left after most of it has gone / **pozostałość**, **osad**
e.g. As you may observe, there is a **residue** of sodium chloride at the bottom of the test tube.

Der.: residual (adj)

- 9.55 **landfill site** /lændfɪl saɪt/ (n) = a large deep hole in the ground where rubbish is taken and buried / **składowisko odpadów**
e.g. **Landfill sites** have plastic or clay linings to keep rubbish separate from the environment.

- 9.56 **exhaust fumes** /ɪgzɔːst fjuːmz/ (n pl) = the gases produced by engines of vehicles / **spaliny**
e.g. **Exhaust fumes** and noise make living in this street unbearable.

- 9.57 **contaminate** /kəntæmɪneɪt/ (v) = to make dirty or harmful / **zanieczyścić**, **zatruci**, **skazić**
e.g. The scandal broke out when it was discovered that the river had been **contaminated** by a local tannery.

- 9.58 **discard** /dɪskɑːd/ (v) = to get rid of sth one does not need any longer / **pozbyć się czegoś**, **wyrzucić coś**
e.g. The streets of the capital were littered with **discarded** cigarette butts.

- 9.59 **re-usable** /riːjuːzəbəl/ (adj) = of sth that can be used more than once / **wielokrotnego użytku**
e.g. Incredible amounts of **re-usable** plastic bottles are thrown away each year instead of being used again.

- 9.60 **in captivity** (exp) = (of animals) kept in cages, not free / **(o zwierzętach) w niewoli**
e.g. The animal behaved as if it had spent some time **in captivity**.

Listening & Speaking (pp. 164-165)

- 9.61 **council** /kaʊnsəl/ (n) = a group of people elected to govern a local area / **rada miejska**; **władze samorządowe**
e.g. The local **council** decided to ban smoking in public places.

- 9.62 **disposal** /dɪspəʊzəl/ (n) = the act of getting rid of sth you no longer want or need / **wyrzucanie**, **pozbywanie się**
e.g. In a consumer society, waste **disposal** is a major problem.

- 9.63 **humidity** /hjuːmɪdɪti/ (n) = the amount of water in the air / **wilgotność**
e.g. European visitors to Kongo often find **humidity** and heat insufferable.

- 9.64 **biome** /baɪoʊm/ (n) = a complex community of plants and animals living in a given region and climate / **biom**, **zbiorowisko zwierząt i roślin o pewnych ogólnych wspólnych właściwościach**, **zasiedlające duży obszar jednolity pod względem biologicznym** (np. **tajgę**, **sawannę** itp)
e.g. The **biome** contains plant species from tropical regions of the world.

- 9.65 **hesitation** /ˈhezɪteɪʃən/ (n) = not speaking for a short time because of uncertainty or embarrassment / **wahanie, niepewność**
e.g. The students are taught to speak fluently and without unnecessary **hesitations**.

Reading: Culture Clip (pp. 166-167)

- 9.66 **conserve** /kənˈsɜːv/ (v) = to protect sth from harm, loss or change / **chronić, oszczędzać**
e.g. The government have imposed a hose pipe ban to **conserve** water.
Der.: conservation (n), conservationist (n)
- 9.67 **extinct** /ˈɛkstɪŋkt/ (adj) = (of animals or plants) no longer living / **wymarły, wygasły**
e.g. The dodo was a species that became **extinct** around 1680.
Der.: extinction (n)
- 9.68 **undertake** /ˌʌndəˈteɪk/ (v) = to start doing sth and take responsibility for it / **przedsięwziąć coś, podjąć się czegoś**
e.g. Anyone willing to **undertake** this task must be aware of the hazards it involves.
- 9.69 **pod** /pɒd/ (n) = a seed container that grows on plants such as peas or beans / **strąk, łupina**
e.g. The bird ripped the **pod** open with its beak to get to the seeds inside.
- 9.70 **vault** /vɔːlt/ (n) = a large underground room where things can be kept safely / **piwnica, podziemne pomieszczenie**
e.g. The family valuables were stored in a large **vault** to protect them from thieves.
- 9.71 **extract** /ˈɛkstrækt/ (v) = to obtain sth from sth else / **tu: uzyskać, wydobyć**
e.g. This perfume is so expensive because it has to be **extracted** from the petals of a very rare plant which grows only in Borneo.
- 9.72 **diversity** /daɪˈvɜːsəti/ (n) = including a range of people or things that are very different from each other / **różnorodność, różnorodność**
e.g. The enemies of globalisation claim that it threatens to annihilate human **diversity**.

English in Use (pp. 168-169)

- 9.73 **on-the-spot decision** (exp) = a spontaneous decision taken without much consideration / **natychmiastowa decyzja**
e.g. Sometimes doctors are forced to make **on-the-spot decisions** of utmost importance.
- 9.74 **be bound to** (exp) = be certain to happen / **być nieuniknionym, musieć się zdarzyć**

e.g. Just before the beginning of the First World War, many people believed that the war **was bound to** break out.

- 9.75 **on the verge of** (exp) = likely to happen very soon or going to be done very soon / **na skraju, na progu** (np. bankructwa, wygnięcia itp)
e.g. After the collapse of the government, the country was **on the verge of** civil war.
- 9.76 **poacher** /ˈpɒtʃər/ (n) = sb who hunts animals illegally / **kłusownik**
e.g. The **poacher** was arrested as he was leaving the forest, carrying the rabbits he had illegally caught.
Der.: poaching (n)
- 9.77 **rally** /ˈræli/ (n) = a large public meeting held to show support for sth / **wiecz**
e.g. Amnesty International organized a massive **rally** to protest against the abuse of human rights by the totalitarian regime in China.
- 9.78 **choked** /tʃɒkt/ (adj) = filled up with sth / **tu: zatłoczony, zatłoczony**
e.g. After the end of the match, the streets around the stadium were **choked** with traffic.
- 9.79 **outweigh** /aʊtweɪ/ (v) = to be greater or more important than sth else / **przeważać**
e.g. Although the EU access has had its drawbacks, the majority now believe that the advantages **outweigh** the disadvantages.
- 9.80 **output** /aʊtpʊt/ (n) = the amount of sth a person or thing produces / **wydajność, produkcja**
e.g. Jill doesn't seem to be working as hard as usual; her **output** is much lower than it used to be.
Opp.: input
- 9.81 **input** /ɪnpʊt/ (n) = information or resources that a group or project receives / **wkład, dopływ** (np. energii, środków)
e.g. We listen to our employees and value their **input**.
- 9.82 **overreact** /oʊvərɪækt/ (v) = to have or show more of an emotion than is necessary or appropriate / **zareagować zbyt mocno**
e.g. Emotional people tend to **overreact** to anything sad.
- 9.83 **overtime** /oʊvətəɪm/ (n/adv) = time spent on doing a job in addition to your normal working hours / **nadgodziny**
e.g. He would work **overtime** to finish the job as soon as possible.
- 9.84 **overuse** /oʊvəjuːz/ (v) = to use more of sth than is necessary / **nadużywać**
e.g. If you **overuse** painkillers, they won't have any effect in the future.
Opp.: underuse

- 9.85 **overcome** /oʊvəˈkʌm/ (v) = to deal successfully with sth and control it; to win over a problem or feeling / *przezwyciężyć, przemóc*
e.g. *Dennis has never been able to overcome his fear of flying; that's why he goes everywhere by road.*
- 9.86 **outcome** /aʊtkʌm/ (n) = the result or effect of an action or event / *wynik, rezultat*
e.g. *It's too early to know the outcome of the negotiations.*
- 9.87 **habitat** /hæbɪtæt/ (n) = the natural environment of an animal or plant / *środowisko, siedlisko (jakiegoś gatunku)*
e.g. *Much of the natural habitat of this species has been destroyed due to deforestation.*
Der.: habitation (n)
- 9.88 **birdbath** /bɜːdbɑːθ/ (n) = an ornamental vessel with water for birds to drink / *poidelko dla ptaków*
e.g. *The paths were decorated with clay pot birdbaths which attracted lots of birds to the garden.*

Writing (pp. 170-174)

- 9.89 **fast-paced** /fɑːstpeɪst/ (adj) = (of a novel) with quick-moving action and frequent twists in the plot / *(o powieści) z wartką fabułą*
e.g. *This fast-paced crime story full of suspense and violence is bound to be a success with young readers.*
- 9.90 **debut** /deɪbjʊː/ (n) = the first public performance of an artist or athlete / *debiut*
e.g. *The young pianist made his debut at a concert in Moscow.*
- 9.91 **wrestle** /resl/ (v) = to fight with sb by holding them and trying to force them to the ground / *walczyć w zapasach, mocować się (z kimś)*
e.g. *At school they taught him to wrestle.*
- 9.92 **upbeat** /ʌpbiːt/ (adj) = cheerful and hopeful / *radosny, optymistyczny*
e.g. *I am cheerful and upbeat about my prospects for the future.*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A Wybierz właściwe słowo.

- The factory dumped toxic into the river, causing the death of thousands of fish.
A pesticide C residue
B waste D sediment
- The dinosaur bones were for thousands of years by the ice.
A preserved C minimised
B evolved D disposed
- Scientists inspected the tropical to make sure the temperature was suitable for the plants inside.
A habitat C ecosystem
B reserve D biome
- He his fear of heights successfully.
A overcame C negotiated
B choked D assessed
- Skydiving was the challenge for Tom.
A crucial C extinct
B organic D ultimate
- Public of fresh products has increased by 10% this year.
A awareness C consumption
B impact D devastation
- The war resulted in as food supplies were stopped during the fighting.
A famine C deforestation
B drought D extinction
- Vehicles release carbon into the atmosphere which adds to global warming.
A fossil C sewage
B dioxin D dioxide
- Mankind should be careful not to the earth's resources as they cannot be replaced.
A conserve C breed
B overuse D negotiate
- These gloves are so throw them in the rubbish bin once you have used them.
A upbeat C solar
B biodegradable D disposable

B Uzupełnij tekst słowami utworzonymi od wyrazów podanych obok.

We live in a(n) **1)** society where people throw things away without a second thought, but how much damage are we really doing? **2)** of the situation suggests that unless we begin to use **3)** materials, pollution levels are likely to increase. The problem stems from human **4)** of products which are over-packaged. The amount of waste created is shocking when you consider how much an individual throws away per day. The need for a solution is not **5)** We must reverse the damage we have done to the environment. At present, the countryside is unfit for animal **6)**, and some species face the very real threat of **7)** Two ways in which we can make a difference are to enforce the prohibition on the illegal **8)** of rubbish and to start looking towards more environmentally-friendly products such as **9)** grown vegetables which do not come in plastic packaging. If humanity takes the necessary measures, **10)** agree that the world could soon be a better place for everyone.

DISPOSE

ASSESS
DEGRADE
CONSUME

NEGOTIATE

HABITAT
EXTINCT
DUMP

ORGANIC
CONSERVE

C Uzupełnij zdania podanymi wyrazami.

- urban development • global warming • toxic waste • marine litter • ecosystem • food chain • nuclear power
- endangered species • deforestation • acid rain

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 One of the long-term effects of is a rise in the sea level caused by the melting of polar ice.</p> <p>2 Foxes are high up in the because they feed on smaller animals.</p> <p>3 The coastguard is organising volunteers to help clean up the around the coast.</p> <p>4 is produced by factory fumes combining with rain.</p> <p>5 Campaigners are trying to stop poachers hunting by increasing public awareness.</p> | <p>6 The biologist stepped carefully so as not to interfere with the delicate balance of the</p> <p>7 This area used to be a forest, but due to it is now bare and ugly.</p> <p>8 The river was polluted with that had been dumped from the chemical factory.</p> <p>9 Overpopulation means that is on the rise.</p> <p>10 Hydroelectricity is a safer source of energy than</p> |
|--|---|

D Uzupełnij przekształcone zdania tak, aby zachować to samo znaczenie, używając od dwóch do pięciu słów, w tym słowa podanego po lewej. Podane słowo powinno zostać użyte w niezmienionej formie.

- 1 The manager decided to throw away all the old furniture in the warehouse.
dispose The manager
all the old furniture in the warehouse.
- 2 This rare species will soon become extinct.
verge This rare species
..... extinction.
- 3 I have begun to understand how important friends are.
realise I have
..... how important friends are.
- 4 Zoos keep animals locked up in cages in order to earn money.
captivity Zoos keep animals
..... in order to earn money.
- 5 You should reduce the amount of fat you consume.
intake You should
fat.

- 6 This is Mindy's first public performance, so she is really nervous.
debut This is
....., so she is really nervous.
- 7 The epidemic will affect the country considerably.
impact The epidemic will
..... the country.
- 8 The tiny flat was full of Martyn's guests.
choked The tiny flat
..... Martyn's guests.
- 9 We must reduce our expenses to the lowest possible level in order to buy that house.
minimise We
..... in order to buy that house.
- 10 These plants have had some genes changed to speed up their growth.
modified These plants
..... to speed up their growth.

E Zaznacz słowo, które nie pasuje do pozostałych.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 biodegradable – organic – extinct – re-usable | 4 pesticide – dioxin – preservative – output |
| 2 habitat – vault – environment – ecosystem | 5 drought – famine – conservation – devastation |
| 3 preserve – evolve – conserve – protect | 6 ultimate – sedimentary – crucial – important |

F Zakreśl właściwą odpowiedź.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 A: The consumption of organic vegetables has increased over the last years.
B: a That's because they do not contain harmful substances.
b Yes, there's nothing left nowadays! | 4 A: A group of experts have been called in to assess the situation.
B: a Isn't that awful!
b Let's see what they'll say. |
| 2 A: Even these days, a lot of people suffer from starvation.
B: a Think about it next time you throw away food!
b I think they should be vaccinated! | 5 A: Fossil fuels are harmful to the environment.
B: a I know, they drop litter everywhere.
b It's because of the chemicals they produce. |
| 3 A: Poachers are driving elephants to extinction.
B: a Someone should do something!
b They should see a doctor. | 6 A: Deforestation has taken place in this area.
B: a Yes, I can see the hole in the ground.
b Yes, it has destroyed the view. |