

Up in Smoke


Start thinking!

What are the main threats to the environment today?

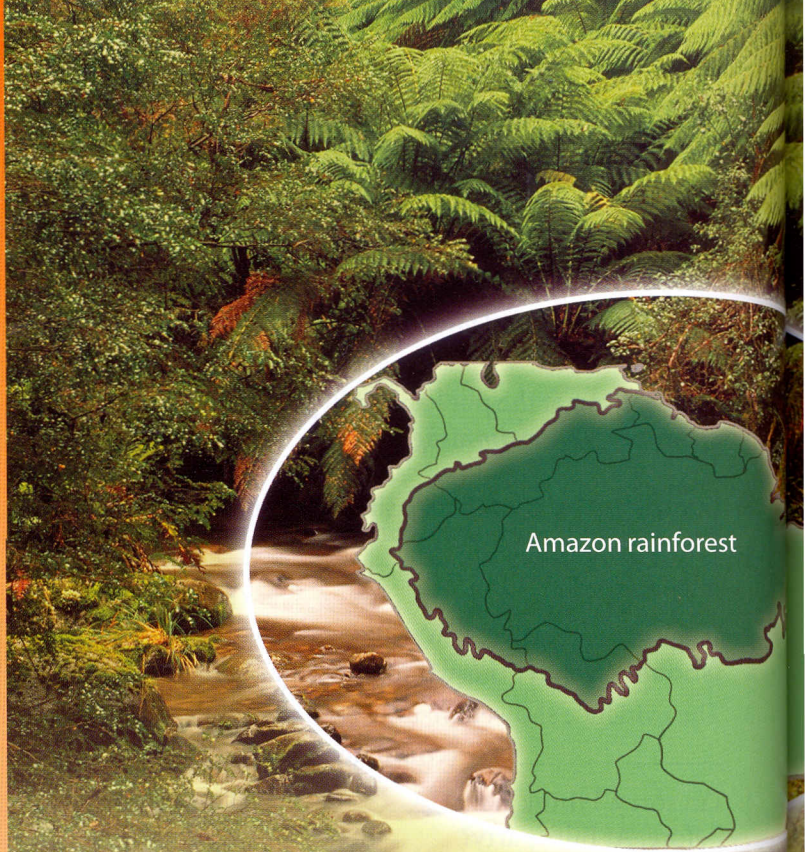
How can ordinary people help protect the environment?

Do you do anything to protect the environment?

Reading

- 1  **2.20** Quickly read the article. Ignore the gaps for now. Why should we care about the Amazon rainforest?
- 2 Find the words in bold in the article. What do they refer to?
 - 1 It (line 13)
 - 2 it (line 19)
 - 3 their (line 29)
 - 4 more (line 30)
 - 5 That (line 31)
 - 6 them (line 35)

Think about words like *that*, *this* and *these* to help you with exercise 3.



Welcome to the **AMAZON** rainforest!

Do you know how big the Amazon rainforest is? It's big! It covers 5.5 million square kilometres. That's about ten times the size of France. It's the largest tropical rainforest in the world. Approximately 60% of the rainforest is in Brazil, the rest being in Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

The Amazon rainforest is home to more than a third of all the world's species of plants, birds and animals. Twenty per cent of all the birds in the world live in the rainforest. Scientists have discovered thousands of types of plant and animal that can only be found there. **1** There are at least 2.5 million species of insect there. Imagine what would happen if they all lost their home. **It** couldn't happen, could it? Unfortunately, it's happening right now. Yes, the rainforest is big. But it's getting smaller. Every day. The problem is that people are cutting down the trees, mainly to make room for cows. **2** This process of cutting down trees is called 'deforestation'.

- 13** what would happen if they all lost their home. **It** couldn't happen, could it? Unfortunately, it's happening right now. Yes, the rainforest is big. But it's getting smaller. Every day. The problem is that people are cutting down the trees, mainly to make room for cows. **2** This process of cutting down trees is called 'deforestation'.
- 19** The good news is that **it** is slowing down. In 2004, for example, more than 27,000 square kilometres were cut down. That's an area bigger than Wales. In 2006, because of all the campaigns to save the rainforest, it had dropped



to just over 13,000 square kilometres. **3** Scientists predict that by 2030, the rainforest will have become smaller by 40%. It's possible that, by the end of the 21st century, the rainforest will have completely disappeared. With deforestation, thousands of the animals, birds, fish and plants that live in the Amazon rainforest lose their home, **their** natural habitat. **4** Many species have already become extinct, and many **more** will if deforestation continues. **That** will change the balance of life in the rainforest and could cause enormous problems to the region's ecosystem.

29
30
31

There's another problem too. Trees and plants are a vital source of oxygen. If we cut **them** down, we lose that oxygen. But it's worse than just that. With deforestation, the trees and plants are burnt. **5** That then leads to the temperature here on the ground going up. This increase in the world's temperature is called 'global warming', and most scientists believe it's a very serious issue. If they stopped deforestation, it might help prevent global warming.

35

A number of environmental organisations are campaigning to get the deforestation stopped. **6** The deforestation has decreased. But it's still happening. If we want to save the Amazon rainforest, and all the creatures and plants that live in it, the deforestation has to stop completely – now! So if you want to help save the largest rainforest on Earth, do some research on the internet. Find an environmental organisation that's working to save the region, and see what you can do to help.



3 Read the article again. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A The bad news is that it's not enough.
- B These provide meat and make money for their owners.
- C This sends gases into the Earth's atmosphere, which stop some of the Earth's heat escaping.
- D As we've seen, they have been partly successful.
- E Some of them move to other areas, but most of them die.
- F How many new medicines are actually found in the rainforest each year?
- G There are thousands – probably millions – more that we haven't discovered yet.

WORD BOX

4 Use words or phrases from the article to complete the sentences. You've been given the first letter to help you.

- 1 How many s_____ of insect live in the rainforest?
- 2 I'd love to go on holiday to a t_____ country to see what it's like during the rainy season.
- 3 A tiger's natural h_____ is the jungle.
- 4 Every animal is a v_____ part of its environment and its disappearance could be an environmental disaster.
- 5 G_____ w_____ is a real problem and it could lead to changes in the weather all over the world.

Have your say!

- What are the biggest environmental problems facing your country?
- What solutions can you suggest?

G Grammar clinic

The future (2)

👁 Look at *Grammar database* page 195 before you do the exercises.

1 Read this sentence from the article on pages 132 and 133 and answer the question.

... by the end of the 21st century, the rainforest will have completely disappeared.

Which of these is the correct order of events?

- a** now → the 21st century ends → the rainforest completely disappears
- b** now → the rainforest completely disappears → the 21st century ends

Find another example of *will + have + past participle* in the article and underline the sentence. Write the events the sentence refers to in the correct order.

now → _____ → _____

2 Choose the event which happens first.

- By the year 2100, we will have solved the problem of the rainforest.
 - The year 2150 comes.
 - We solve the problem of the rainforest.
- We will have lost 10% of the rainforest by the end of the decade.
 - We lose 10% of the rainforest.
 - The decade ends.
- Many species of animal will have disappeared by the time we wake up to this problem.
 - Many species of animal will disappear.
 - We wake up to this problem.
- By 8 o'clock, I'll have finished reading the article.
 - It is 8 o'clock.
 - I finish reading the article.



3 Look at today's calendar for Jack, a student. Write sentences using the future continuous as in the example.

all-day	
8am	breakfast at Mike's
9am	meeting with Charlie
10am	
11am	attend lecture on the rainforest
12pm	
1pm	lunch with Kate
2pm	
3pm	write essay on the rainforest
4pm	
5pm	
6pm	dinner with Harry

At 8:30am, Jack will be having breakfast at Mike's.

- At 9:30am, _____.
- At 11:30am, _____.
- At 1:30pm, _____.
- At 3:30pm, _____.
- At 6:30pm, _____.

4 Complete the dialogue with the future perfect or future continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

Jack: I went to a great lecture this morning. Did you know that by this time next year an area of rainforest the size of 30 million football fields (1) _____ (**disappear**)?

Kate: Really?

Jack: Yes, and that's every year! Before we know it, we (2) _____ (**lose**) the rainforest forever!

Kate: Surely we (3) _____ (**solve**) the problem before that happens.

Jack: I'm not so sure. The lecturer said that world leaders (4) _____ (**meet**) next year to discuss it, but I'm not hopeful.

Kate: Maybe there's something we can do to help. What are you doing this afternoon?

Jack: Well, I (5) _____ (**work**) on my essay on the rainforest after three o'clock but I (6) _____ (**finish**) by five. We can meet for a coffee.

Kate: Great. I'll bring a few friends and we'll discuss it then.

The environment

1 Complete the definitions using the words in the box.

survive • extinct • green • countryside • litter
endangered • fumes • pollution • farmland

- If you _____, you continue to exist in spite of difficulties.
- If a species is _____, there is a possibility that it could disappear.
- The _____ is made up of the natural areas outside towns and cities.
- Cars produce _____, which are gases that damage the environment.
- If you are _____, you care about the environment and try to help protect it.
- The areas where plants are grown and animals are raised for food are known as _____.
- If an animal becomes _____, it disappears forever from the world.
- Chemicals that damage the environment are known generally as _____.
- Rubbish that people drop in the streets is called _____.

2 Complete the phrases with a word from the box.

friendly • lover • bank • bin • species • acid

- a place to leave your bottles to be recycled:
bottle _____
- a kind of animal that is threatened with extinction: **endangered** _____
- not damaging the environment:
environmentally _____
- someone who cares about the natural world:
nature _____
- a kind of rain that carries harmful chemicals:
_____ **rain**
- a small container in the street for people to put rubbish in: **litter** _____



Confusable words

3 Circle the correct word in each sentence.

- You can't wear your favourite sweater because it isn't **clear/clean**.
- We could see for miles because it was such a **clear/clean** day.
- Do you think you could **bring/take** me to the bottle bank?
- Could you **bring/take** my books with you when you come to my house?
- My cousin is **giving/taking** a biology exam this afternoon.
- I hope I **pass/take** the First Certificate with a good grade.

Magic Metaphors

4 When we talk about *ideas*, we sometimes use words or phrases that have a connection with *plants*. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

grow • grow on • roots • fruitful

- I didn't really like the idea of recycling plastic at first, but it's beginning to _____ me.
- The idea of writing protest letters had its _____ in a discussion we had in class.
- We had a very _____ discussion about the local environmental problems and we came up with a lot of ideas.
- Lisa suggested recycling everything we use at home and the idea seemed to just _____ from there, really!

Listening

1 **2.21** You are going to listen to five people talking about different aspects of the environment. Decide what each speaker's purpose is.

Speaker 1 is *explaining/denying* something.

Speaker 2 wants to *persuade/entertain* people.

Speaker 3 is *denying/complaining about* something.

Speaker 4 is trying to *persuade/entertain* people.

Speaker 5 wants to *explain/deny* something.

2 **2.22** Listen to the speakers again, in a different order. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–F) what each person says about the environment. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A The destruction of different habitats is increasing. | Speaker 1 _____ |
| B Some people's appearance was surprising. | Speaker 2 _____ |
| C Changes in the law are to blame for causing the problem. | Speaker 3 _____ |
| D There are things ordinary people might do. | Speaker 4 _____ |
| E There are problems we can't see. | Speaker 5 _____ |
| F There is a lack of facilities. | |

Soundbite /ɒ/ and /əʊ/

2.23 Look at the words. The vowel in each underlined syllable is pronounced /ɒ/ (like *hot*) or /əʊ/ (like *hope*). Put the words into the correct boxes. Listen and check.

hotel	<u>not</u>	<u>woke</u>	forgotten
shopping	<u>lock</u>	<u>boat</u>	<u>wrote</u>
stop	<u>hole</u>	<u>bomb</u>	<u>comb</u>

like 'hot'	like 'hope'

Speaking

Useful Phrases

1 Match to make ways of expressing your opinion.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 I believe | a my opinion, ... |
| 2 In | b my mind, ... |
| 3 As far as | c that ... |
| 4 My personal | d view is that ... |
| 5 I tend | e I'm concerned, ... |
| 6 To | f to think that ... |

2 Work in pairs. Use the phrases from exercise 1 to help express your opinions.

- Discuss how big these environmental problems are in the area where you live.
- Decide which one is the biggest threat to your local environment.



industrial pollution



traffic pollution



rubbish



deforestation

👁 Look at Speaking database - Giving/Asking for opinion on page 165.



Transferred negation

Look at *Grammar database* page 195 before you do the exercises.

1 Use the notes to make complete sentences about each person. There is an example to help you.

- 1 Hanna (think): 'The rainforests won't survive another fifty years.'
Hanna doesn't think the rainforests will survive another fifty years.
- 2 Jacob (think): 'I'm not going to join Greenpeace.'
- 3 Mr Hussain (believe): 'The rainforests are not my problem.'
- 4 I (imagine): 'Environmental problems won't be solved easily.'
- 5 My parents (think): 'Recycling isn't such a good idea.'
- 6 People in the Amazon (hope): 'The rainforest won't be completely destroyed.'
- 7 Local people (believe): 'The council won't solve the litter problem.'

3 For questions 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning in capitals (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Word formation

2 Make people nouns derived from each of the words. Be careful with your spelling. Where there is a second gap, write another noun.

- direct director / direction
- inspect _____ / _____
- create _____ / _____
- protect _____ / _____
- science _____
- biology _____
- environmental _____
- campaign _____
- protest _____
- vote _____
- visit _____
- politics _____
- survive _____ / _____

Mass Protest in City Centre

Many (0) VISITORS to the city yesterday were surprised to find the roads blocked by (1) _____.

Around ten thousand people took to the streets to try to persuade (2) _____ to take seriously recent warnings from (3) _____. The protesters claim that unless something is done urgently about the (4) _____ of our coastline, it is highly likely that many (5) _____ species of bird will disappear.

Among those facing (6) _____ is the rare puffin, which has seen its numbers reduced enormously over the past fifty years. Some (7) _____ say that unfortunately it may already be too late for this bird, but immediate action is needed to ensure the (8) _____ of other rare birds. The (9) _____ of habitats all along our shores and the effects of (10) _____ warming have been blamed.

- VISIT
- PROTEST
- POLITICS
- ENVIRONMENT
- PROTECT
- DANGER
- EXTINCT
- SCIENCE
- SURVIVE
- DESTROY
- GLOBE



Writing

A formal letter/email

Look at *Writing database - formal letters/emails* on page 150 before you do the exercises.

1 Decide whether the points are necessary, not necessary but relevant, or irrelevant for the writing task in exercise 2.

- 1 Mrs Collins' party didn't help Greenpeace with their advertising costs.
- 2 Her party has around five million members across the country.
- 3 Tourists are put off by the pollution of the sea.
- 4 The river is no cleaner than it was two years ago.
- 5 Tourism has not increased due to pollution of the sea.
- 6 The local park is often full of litter.

2 Read this writing task. How formal should your letter be? Why?

You have read an article in your local newspaper in which your local MP talks about environmental problems. Read the extract from the article, on which you have made some notes. Then write a letter to the editor of the newspaper, using all your notes.

Write a **letter** of between **120** and **150** words in an appropriate style. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in a style appropriate for the situation. Do not write any addresses.

didn't help Greenpeace with advertising costs

I then asked Mrs Collins about the environmental problems in her local area. 'We have made a lot of progress recently,' she replied. 'Our local river, for example, is now much cleaner than it was two years ago. We have made a real effort to support local environmental groups, and we help them in whatever way we can. Our beach-cleaning scheme has also been a great success, with local young people helping to attract tourism. My party is proud of our record on these problems in my area.'

tourism still falling - sea dirty!

Working model

3 Read the answer to the writing task. Put the parts in the correct order.

A Finally, I would like to point out that the local council has not always supported environmental groups. When Greenpeace requested help with advertising costs, the request was turned down.

B Yours faithfully,

C George Lennon

D Could I suggest you interview local people to discover the truth about the environmental problems facing our area?

E Firstly, it is not true that the river is cleaner than it was two years ago. Local factories are still polluting the river.

G Dear Sir/Madam,

F I am writing in response to an article in your newspaper on 25th February, in which my local MP, Patricia Collins, was interviewed. She made a number of statements which I would like to disagree with.

H Secondly, the sea is also badly polluted. Contrary to what Mrs Collins claims, tourism is falling because of this problem. Tourists and local people have also complained about the park, which is often full of litter.

Correct order: 1 ___ 2 ___ 3 ___ 4 ___ 5 ___ 6 ___ 7 ___ 8 ___

4 Find formal phrases in the letter on page 138 that mean the same as these informal phrases.

- 1 to reply to
- 2 She said many things ...
- 3 ... I think are wrong.
- 4 Disagreeing with what Mrs Collins says ...
- 5 Why don't you ...?
- 6 Lots of love

Ready to write!

5 You are going to write a similar letter. You have seen this interview with a local businessman in your local paper. What information do you have to include?

not true - still lots of litter!

Mr Frank Yates, a local businessman, agrees. 'The local council have done a lot in our area. They've done a very good job of cleaning up the city centre. They've also done all the work they promised to do on the local park, including building a new basketball court. I'm sure young people will welcome that. They have also worked very closely with local people to plan for the future.'

they promised a new youth club but didn't build it

they only organised one meeting

Now write!

7 You are now ready to write your letter to the editor of the newspaper. Use formal language. Include all the information you have to. Use the model to guide you.

Check it out!

8 Check your work. Tick (✓) what you have done.

I have started and ended the letter in an appropriate way.

I have used formal language.

I have included all the information I had to.

I haven't written any addresses.

I have used paragraphs.

I have checked my spelling, grammar and punctuation.

My letter is between 120 and 150 words long.

6 Make a plan of your answer. Use your imagination.

- How are you going to start your letter?
- When did you see the article?
- Which point are you going to talk about first? What are you going to say about it?
- Which point are you going to talk about second? What are you going to say about it?
- Which point are you going to talk about third? What are you going to say about it?
- Are there any other relevant points to add?
- How are you going to close your letter?
- What will be the final thing you write?

Now complete Writing Planner 15 on page 162.

Look Back

Can you answer these questions? If you can't remember, look through the unit for the answers.

- 1 Which country is most of the Amazon rainforest in?
- 2 Where do we put bottles that we want to recycle?
- 3 What does a species of animal or plant become when it dies out completely?