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Ready-to-Use English Lessons by Sean Banville

Level 3
Pollution is the world's biggest killer

23rd October, 2017

https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1710/171023-pollution.html

Contents

Please try Levels 0, 1 and 2 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

A new study has found that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study was published in the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations, especially countries where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths.

Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are deeply intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, health, wellbeing, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million premature deaths. The second biggest killer was water pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. The next largest killer was pollution in the workplace, which was linked to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is reaching crisis point." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children and the elderly.

WARM-UPS

1. POLLUTION: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about pollution. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

study / pollution / killer / diseases / cancer / poorer countries / low-income / worst / poverty / poor health / human rights / wellbeing / premature / workplace / crisis point

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. THE FUTURE: Students A **strongly** believe there will be more pollution in the future; Students B **strongly** believe there will be less pollution in the future. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. TYPES OF POLLUTION: What causes these types of pollution and how bad are they? How can we reduce these levels? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	Causes	**How bad?**	**Reducing levels**
Air			
Water			
Soil			
Radioactive			
Noise			
Light			

5. POVERTY: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "poverty". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. PROBLEMS: Rank these with your partner. Put the best at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- poor air in cities
- acid rain
- oil spills
- lung problems

- global warming
- melting ice caps
- skin cancer
- smog

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

a. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution.   **T / F**

b. Most deaths from pollution were because of infectious diseases.   **T / F**

c. Most pollution-related deaths were in richer countries.   **T / F**

d. Bangladesh and Sweden have the lowest pollution-related death rates.   **T / F**

e. A researcher said pollution and social injustice are strongly linked.   **T / F**

f. The researcher said pollution threatens human rights.   **T / F**

g. Water pollution was the biggest killer.   **T / F**

h. A scientist said pollution is so bad it is reaching crisis point.   **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:
Match the following synonyms. The words in **bold** are from the news article.

1.	**study**	a.	basic
2.	**worldwide**	b.	countries
3.	**occurred**	c.	like
4.	**nations**	d.	connected
5.	**such as**	e.	report
6.	**injustice**	f.	untimely
7.	**fundamental**	g.	globally
8.	**premature**	h.	unfairness
9.	**linked**	i.	emergency
10.	**crisis**	j.	happened

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

1.	One in six	a.	point
2.	non-infectious	b.	of pollution-related deaths
3.	in low-	c.	rights
4.	countries where there is a lot of	d.	diseases
5.	Sweden had the lowest numbers	e.	income nations
6.	Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social	f.	deaths
7.	Pollution threatens fundamental human	g.	problems
8.	6.5 million premature	h.	economic development
9.	Air pollution is reaching crisis	i.	injustice
10.	those with breathing and lung	j.	deaths worldwide

GAP FILL

A new (1) _____ has found that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all (2) _____ deaths. Most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution. These include heart disease, lung (3) _____ and stroke. The study was published in the medical (4) _____ 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths (5) _____ in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income (6) _____, especially countries where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst (7) _____ countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-(8) _____ deaths.

occurred

global

related

journal

study

affected

cancer

nations

Study co-(9) _____ Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social (10) _____ are deeply intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, health, (11) _____, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million (12) _____ deaths. The second biggest killer was (13) _____ pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. The next largest killer was pollution in the (14) _____, which was linked to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is reaching (15) _____ point." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children and the (16) _____.

premature

author

water

wellbeing

workplace

elderly

injustice

crisis

LISTENING – **Guess the answers. Listen to check.**

1) One in six deaths worldwide is _____
   a. because for pollution
   b. because from pollution
   c. because as pollution
   d. because of pollution

2) This is 16 per cent of all _____
   a. globally deaths
   b. globe all deaths
   c. global deaths
   d. globalize deaths

3) Researchers said most pollution-related deaths _____ countries
   a. recurred in poorer
   b. concurred in poorer
   c. occurrence in poorer
   d. occurred in poorer

4) Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst _____
   a. affected countries
   b. affecting countries
   c. affection countries
   d. affect it countries

5) Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-_____
   a. related deaths
   b. relate it deaths
   c. relayed deaths
   d. inflated deaths

6) Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are _____
   a. deeply in two twined
   b. deeply inter twinned
   c. deeply in tart wined
   d. deeply intertwined

7) fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, health, wellbeing, _____
   a. and safety work
   b. and safe work
   c. and safes work
   d. and unsafe work

8) The second biggest killer was _____
   a. water pollution
   b. watery pollution
   c. waters pollution
   d. watered pollution

9) pollution in the workplace, which was linked to 800,000 _____
   a. worldly wide deaths
   b. worldly width deaths
   c. world widen deaths
   d. worldwide deaths

10) those with breathing and lung problems, children _____
   a. and them elderly
   b. and all elderly
   c. and an elderly
   d. and the elderly

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

A new study (1) _____ pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of (2) _____ from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study was published in (3) _____ 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in (4) _____, especially countries where there is a lot of (5) _____, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had (6) _____ of pollution-related deaths.

Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, (7) _____ social injustice are deeply intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such (8) _____ to life, health, wellbeing, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million (9) _____. The second biggest killer was water pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. (10) _____ killer was pollution in the workplace, which was linked to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is (11) _____." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children (12) _____.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. How many deaths worldwide are caused by pollution?

2. What kind of cancer was mentioned?

3. What percent of pollution-related deaths were in low-income nations?

4. What were the worst-affected countries?

5. What were the least-affected countries?

6. What kind of injustice is mentioned in the article?

7. What kind of pollution was the biggest killer?

8. How many people did water pollution kill?

9. What kind of pollution killed 800,000 people?

10. What kind of point did a scientist say air pollution is reaching?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

1) How many deaths worldwide are caused by pollution?
a) one in six
b) six in one
c) one in sixty
d) 61

2) What kind of cancer was mentioned?
a) skin cancer
b) liver cancer
c) lung cancer
d) bladder cancer

3) What percent of pollution-related deaths were in low-income nations?
a) 75%
b) 29%
c) 19%
d) 92%

4) What were the worst-affected countries?
a) Bangladesh and Brunei
b) Bangladesh and Somalia
c) Bangladesh and Sweden
d) Sweden and Somalia

5) What were the least-affected countries?
a) Brunei and Sweden
b) Bangladesh and Brunei
c) Brunei and Somalia
d) Bangladesh and Sweden

6) What kind of injustice is mentioned in the article?
a) sexual injustice
b) racial injustice
c) class injustice
d) social injustice

7) What kind of pollution was the biggest killer?
a) radioactive pollution
b) water pollution
c) air pollution
d) noise pollution

8) How many people did water pollution kill?
a) 18 million
b) 1.8 million
c) 180 million
d) 180,000

9) What kind of pollution killed 800,000 people?
a) light pollution
b) noise pollution
c) workplace pollution
d) soil pollution

10) What kind of point did a scientist say air pollution is reaching?
a) melting point
b) crisis point
c) turning point
d) main point

ROLE PLAY

Role A – Poor Air

You think poor air is the worst effect of pollution. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their effects aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least problematic of these (and why): melting ice caps, skin cancer or acid rain.

Role B – Melting Ice Caps

You think melting ice caps is the worst effect of pollution. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their effects aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least problematic of these (and why): poor air, skin cancer or acid rain.

Role C – Skin Cancer

You think skin cancer is the worst effect of pollution. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their effects aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least problematic of these (and why): melting ice caps, poor air or acid rain.

Role D – Acid Rain

You think acid rain is the worst effect of pollution. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them why their effects aren't as bad. Also, tell the others which is the least problematic of these (and why): melting ice caps, skin cancer or poor air.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms … for the words 'pollution' and 'crisis'.

pollution	crisis

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning…?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

• six	• social
• 16	• such
• caused	• 6.5
• journal	• 1.8
• 92	• 800,000
• lowest	• those

POLLUTION SURVEY

From   https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1710/171023-pollution.html

Write five GOOD questions about pollution in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.
When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

POLLUTION DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?

2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'crisis'?

3. What is pollution like where you live?

4. How affected are you by pollution?

5. How did pollution get to be this bad?

6. How much do you worry about pollution?

7. How can we reduce the amount of pollution?

8. Why are most deaths in poorer countries?

9. What do you think when you see pollution?

10. What will happen if pollution gets worse?

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POLLUTION DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?

12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'pollution'?

13. What do you think about what you read?

14. Why is pollution called a silent killer?

15. How can pollution affect human rights?

16. What causes air and water pollution?

17. What kind of pollution is there in the workplace?

18. What is 'crisis point'?

19. Do international agreements on pollution work?

20. What questions would you like to ask the researchers?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

A new study has found that pollution is (1) _____ the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths (2) _____ is because of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases (3) _____ by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study was published (4) _____ the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations, (5) _____ countries where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related (6) _____.

Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are (7) _____ intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such as the (8) _____ to life, health, wellbeing, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million premature deaths. The second biggest killer was (9) _____ pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. The next largest killer was pollution in the workplace, which was (10) _____ to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is reaching (11) _____ point." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children and the (12) _____.

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

1.	(a)	now	(b)	know	(c)	known	(d)	knows
2.	(a)	world-beater	(b)	world-famous	(c)	worldwide	(d)	worldly
3.	(a)	cased	(b)	encased	(c)	caused	(d)	cared
4.	(a)	by	(b)	of	(c)	on	(d)	in
5.	(a)	special	(b)	specialize	(c)	especially	(d)	specialist
6.	(a)	deadens	(b)	deaths	(c)	dies	(d)	dying
7.	(a)	deep	(b)	deeply	(c)	deepens	(d)	depth
8.	(a)	bright	(b)	right	(c)	blight	(d)	light
9.	(a)	watered	(b)	watery	(c)	water	(d)	waters
10.	(a)	linking	(b)	linkage	(c)	links	(d)	linked
11.	(a)	dialysis	(b)	analysis	(c)	paralysis	(d)	crisis
12.	(a)	oldster	(b)	elder	(c)	olden	(d)	elderly

SPELLING

Paragraph 1

1.   non-<u>uncistieof</u> diseases

2.   lung <u>anrcce</u>

3.   medical <u>aunolrj</u>

4.   <u>oomeicnc</u> development

5.   the worst <u>deeacfft</u> countries

6.   pollution-<u>aterdle</u> deaths

Paragraph 2

7.   social <u>ijcnsitue</u>

8.   Pollution <u>tntehrsae</u> fundamental human rights

9.   6.5 million <u>remuetapr</u> deaths

10.   pollution in the <u>lcowpaekr</u>

11.   reaching <u>iisrcs</u> point

12.   children and the <u>ldleeyr</u>

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From

Number these lines in the correct order.

(   )   said: "Air pollution is reaching crisis point." She said the people

(   )   92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations, especially countries

(   )   affected countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths.

(   )   wellbeing, and safe work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million

(**1**)   A new study has found that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because

(   )   killer was pollution in the workplace, which was linked to 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods

(   )   of pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases caused

(   )   Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are deeply

(   )   intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens fundamental human rights, such as the right to life, health,

(   )   who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems, children and the elderly.

(   )   premature deaths. The second biggest killer was water pollution, which caused 1.8 million deaths. The next largest

(   )   in the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries. About

(   )   by pollution. These include heart disease, lung cancer and stroke. The study was published

(   )   where there is a lot of economic development, such as India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

1. deaths pollution worldwide One is in because six of .

2. of were Most deaths non- diseases these from infectious .

3. deaths these of 92% About nations income low- in were .

4. there economic is development a Countries lot where of .

5. numbers Sweden lowest pollution- deaths the of related had .

6. that added He rights human fundamental threatens pollution .

7. He killer biggest the was pollution air said .

8. second killer water The biggest was pollution .

9. reaching said crisis air point pollution Dr is Woods .

10. hardest people pollution the The who hit .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

A new *study / studying* has found that pollution is now the world's biggest killer. One in six deaths worldwide is because *for / of* pollution. This is 16 per cent of all global deaths. Most of these deaths were from *not-infectious / non-infectious* diseases caused by pollution. These *including / include* heart disease, lung cancer and *strike / stroke*. The study was published in the medical journal 'The Lancet'. Researchers said most pollution-related *deathly / deaths* occurred in *poorer / poverty* countries. About 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations, *especial / especially* countries where there is a lot of economic development, such *as / was* India and China. Bangladesh and Somalia were the worst *affected / affection* countries. Brunei and Sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths.

Study co-author Karti Sandilya said: "Pollution, poverty, poor health, and social injustice are *deep / deeply* intertwined." He added: "Pollution threatens *fundamental / fundamentally* human rights, such as the *light / right* to life, health, wellbeing, and *safety / safe* work." He said air pollution was the biggest killer. Air pollution led to 6.5 million *prematurely / premature* deaths. The second biggest killer was water pollution, which *caused / causing* 1.8 million deaths. The next largest killer *was / were* pollution in the workplace, which was linked *to / at* 800,000 worldwide deaths. Scientist Dr Penny Woods said: "Air pollution is reaching crisis *paint / point*." She said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung *problems / problematic*, children and the elderly.

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

_ n_w st_dy h_s f__nd th_t p_ll_t__n _s n_w th_ w_rld's b_gg_st k_ll_r. _n_ _n s_x d__ths w_rldw_d_ _s b_c__s_ _f p_ll_t__n. Th_s _s 16 p_r c_nt _f _ll gl_b_l d__ths. M_st _f th_s_ d__ths w_r_ fr_m n_n-_nf_ct___s d_s__s_s c__s_d by p_ll_t__n. Th_s_ _ncl_d_ h__rt d_s__s_, l_ng c_nc_r _nd str_k_. Th_ st_dy w_s p_bl_sh_d _n th_ m_d_c_l j__rn_l 'Th_ L_nc_t'. R_s__rch_rs s__d m_st p_ll_t__n-r_l_t_d d__ths _cc_rr_d _n p__r_r c__ntr__s. _b__t 92 p_r c_nt _f th_s_ d__ths w_r_ _n l_w-_nc_m_ n_t__ns, _sp_c__lly c__ntr__s wh_r_ th_r_ _s _ l_t _f _c_n_m_c d_v_l_pm_nt, s_ch _s _nd__ _nd Ch_n_. B_ngl_d_sh _nd S_m_l__ w_r_ th_ w_rst _ff_ct_d c__ntr__s. Br_n__ _nd Sw_d_n h_d th_ l_w_st n_mb_rs _f p_ll_t__n-r_l_t_d d__ths.

St_dy c_-__th_r K_rt_ S_nd_ly_ s__d: "P_ll_t__n, p_v_rty, p__r h__lth, _nd s_c__l _nj_st_c_ _r_ d__ply _nt_rtw_n_d." H_ _dd_d: "P_ll_t__n thr__t_ns f_nd_m_nt_l h_m_n r_ghts, s_ch _s th_ r_ght t_ l_f_, h__lth, w_llb__ng, _nd s_f_ w_rk." H_ s__d __r p_ll_t__n w_s th_ b_gg_st k_ll_r. __r p_ll_t__n l_d t_ 6.5 m_ll__n pr_m_t_r_ d__ths. Th_ s_c_nd b_gg_st k_ll_r w_s w_t_r p_ll_t__n, wh_ch c__s_d 1.8 m_ll__n d__ths. Th_ n_xt l_rg_st k_ll_r w_s p_ll_t__n _n th_ w_rkpl_c_, wh_ch w_s l_nk_d t_ 800,000 w_rldw_d_ d__ths. Sc__nt_st Dr P_nny W__ds s__d: "__r p_ll_t__n _s r__ch_ng cr_s_s p__nt." Sh_ s__d th_ p__pl_ wh_ p_ll_t__n h_t th_ h_rd_st _r_ th_s_ w_th br__th_ng _nd l_ng pr_bl_ms, ch_ldr_n _nd th_ _ld_rly.

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

one in six deaths worldwide is because of pollution this is 16 per cent of all global deaths most of these deaths were from non-infectious diseases caused by pollution these include heart disease lung cancer and stroke the study was published in the medical journal 'the lancet' researchers said most pollution-related deaths occurred in poorer countries about 92 per cent of these deaths were in low-income nations especially countries where there is a lot of economic development such as india and china bangladesh and somalia were the worst affected countries brunei and sweden had the lowest numbers of pollution-related deaths

study co-author karti sandilya said "pollution poverty poor health and social injustice are deeply intertwined" he added "pollution threatens fundamental human rights such as the right to life health wellbeing and safe work" he said air pollution was the biggest killer air pollution led to 65 million premature deaths the second biggest killer was water pollution which caused 18 million deaths the next largest killer was pollution in the workplace which was linked to 800000 worldwide deaths scientist dr penny woods said "air pollution is reaching crisis point" she said the people who pollution hit the hardest are those with breathing and lung problems children and the elderly

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

Anewstudyhasfoundthatpollutionisnowtheworld'sbiggestkiller.Onei
nsixdeathsworldwideisbecauseofpollution.Thisis16percentofallglob
aldeaths.Mostofthesedeathswerefromnon-infectiousdiseasescause
dbypollution.Theseincludeheartdisease,lungcancerandstroke.Thest
udywaspublishedinthemedicaljournal'TheLancet'.Researcherssaid
mostpollution-relateddeathsoccurredinpoorercountries.About92pe
rcentofthesedeathswereinlow-incomenations,especiallycountriesw
herethereisalotofeconomicdevelopment,suchasIndiaandChina.Ban
gladeshandSomaliaweretheworstaffectedcountries.BruneiandSwed
enhadthelowestnumbersofpollution-relateddeaths.Studyco-autho
rKartiSandilyasaid:"Pollution,poverty,poorhealth,andsocialinjustic
earedeeplyintertwined."Headded:"Pollutionthreatensfundamentalh
umanrights,suchastherighttolife,health,wellbeing,andsafework."H
esaidairpollutionwasthebiggestkiller.Airpollutionledto6.5millionpre
maturedeaths.Thesecondbiggestkillerwaswaterpollution,whichcaus
ed1.8milliondeaths.Thenextlargestkillerwaspollutionintheworkplac
e,whichwaslinkedto800,000worldwidedeaths.ScientistDrPennyWo
odssaid:"Airpollutionisreachingcrisispoint."Shesaidthepeoplewhop
ollutionhitthehardestarethosewithbreathingandlungproblems,child
renandtheelderly.

FREE WRITING

Write about **pollution** for 10 minutes. Comment on your partner's paper.

_____

_____

_____

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ACADEMIC WRITING

Pollution will always be a huge danger to the world. Discuss.

_____

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_____

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. POLLUTION: Make a poster about pollution. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. SILENT KILLER: Write a magazine article about pollution being a huge silent killer. Talk about how moving out of cities would help reduce pollution. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on pollution. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on how to cut pollution. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

TRUE / FALSE (p.4)

a T   b F   c F   d F   e T   f T   g F   h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.4)

1.	study	a.	report
2.	worldwide	b.	globally
3.	occurred	c.	happened
4.	nations	d.	countries
5.	such as	e.	like
6.	injustice	f.	unfairness
7.	fundamental	g.	basic
8.	premature	h.	untimely
9.	linked	i.	connected
10.	crisis	j.	emergency

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.8)

1. One in six (16%)
2. Lung cancer
3. 92%
4. Bangladesh and Somalia
5. Sweden and Brunei
6. Social injustice
7. Air pollution
8. 1.8 million deaths
9. Pollution in the workplace
10. A crisis point

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.9)

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

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)