

Unit 5 The environment

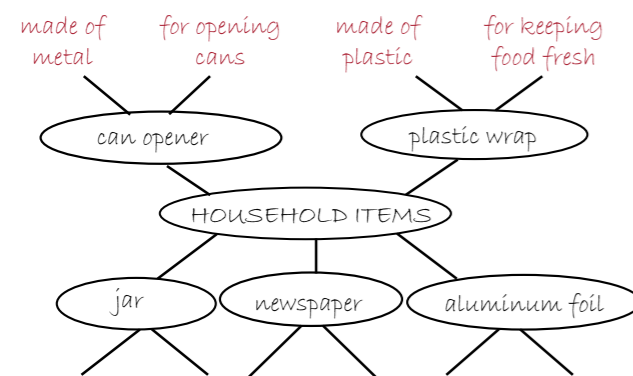
5a Recycling begins at home

Vocabulary recycling



plastic wrap

1 Look at these notes from a student's notebook. Complete the rest of the diagram in the same way.



Grammar quantifiers

2 Look at the nouns (1–6). Decide if you can use *a*, *an*, or *some*.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1 _____ banana | 4 _____ egg |
| 2 _____ juice | 5 _____ milk |
| 3 _____ box | 6 _____ carton |

▶ SPELL CHECK plural countable nouns

- Add *-s* to most countable nouns: *egg* → *eggs*
- Add *-es* to nouns ending in *-ch*, *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, and *-x*: *sandwich* → *sandwiches*
- Change nouns ending in *-y* (after a consonant) to *-i* and add *-es*: *city* → *cities*
- Don't change the *-y* to *-i* after a vowel: *key* → *keys*
- Some nouns are irregular: *man* → *men*

3 Look at the spell check box. Then write the plural form of these countable nouns. Use a dictionary if necessary.

- jar _____
- bus _____
- country _____
- holiday _____
- woman _____
- can _____
- box _____
- child _____
- phone _____
- class _____
- story _____
- cartridge _____

4 Complete the pairs of sentences with the quantifiers.

- some / any
 - There are _____ cakes on the table.
 - There isn't _____ sugar.
- any / many
 - I don't have _____ eggs, but I can give you one.
 - I don't have _____ eggs. We'll have to buy some.
- a lot of / much
 - We have _____ old aluminum foil that we should recycle.
 - We don't use _____ aluminum foil because plastic wrap is better.
- a few / a little
 - There are _____ ink cartridges in that box.
 - There's only _____ ink in this pen.
- a few / many
 - I don't get _____ days off for vacation.
 - I have _____ days every year for vacation.
- a little / much
 - I only get _____ exercise at the gym each week.
 - Do you get _____ exercise?

5 Complete the sentences with these words. Are the sentences true for you?

any few lot many some

- There are some recycling bins in each office.
- There aren't _____ plastic cups. Everyone has to bring in their own coffee cup.
- There are a _____ signs in the office to remind people to turn off anything electrical at the end of the day.
- Some people drive to work, but there aren't _____ places to park. Most people travel by bus or they cycle to work.
- We use a _____ of paper in the office for printing documents.

Reading reusing household items

6 Read the article about recycling. Match these headings (a–e) with the paragraphs (1–5).

- Items made of paper _____
- Storage items _____
- Plastic bags _____
- House cleaning _____
- Clothing _____

7 Read the article again. Answer these questions.

- What is better than taking household items to the recycling center?

- What can you use for cleaning instead of paper towels?

- What types of storage items are good for reusing?

- What three uses does the writer suggest for old newspapers?

- Where can you take old clothes and shoes?

- What two uses does the writer suggest for old plastic bags?

Recycling



Reusing household items is better for the environment than throwing them away. Reusing requires less energy than collecting household trash or taking it to the recycling center. Here are some ideas for reusing common household items.

- The next time you don't have any paper towels for cleaning, don't go to the store. Make your own from old cotton shirts, old socks, and old towels. You can clean your car with them, clean the kitchen floor, and dust the furniture. And they're cheap!
- Wash your glass jars and reuse them to keep small items. In the kitchen, you can store beans, tea, and spices in them. You can also wash yogurt containers as well as other plastic containers and reuse them for food in the fridge.
- Use your magazines and newspapers for wrapping presents or protecting fragile objects. They can also make good compost. Before you throw away the paper on your desk, ask yourself: *Can I write on the other side first?*
- Obviously, when your child's old shirts and pants are too small, you can pass them on to smaller kids. Most countries also have second-hand stores, so you can take your shoes and clothes there.
- We all use too many of these every day and they are hard to recycle, so reuse them for carrying your shopping. When you travel, you can put bottles of liquid in them in case they open.

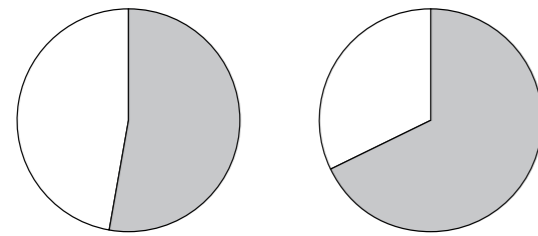
compost (n) /'kɒmpɒst/ a mixture of dead plants and vegetables added to soil to help plants grow

5b What we consume

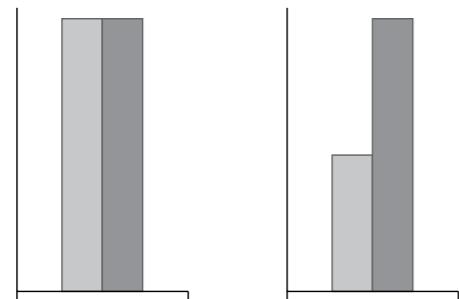
Vocabulary results and figures

1 Look at the pie and bar charts. Complete the phrases (1–4) with these words.

exactly just over nearly well over

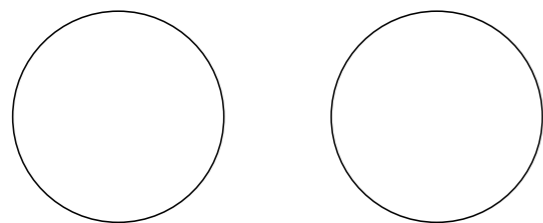


1 _____ half 2 _____ 50%

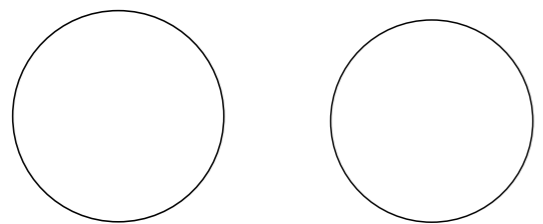


3 _____ the same 4 _____ double

2 Read the phrases and shade in the pie charts accordingly.



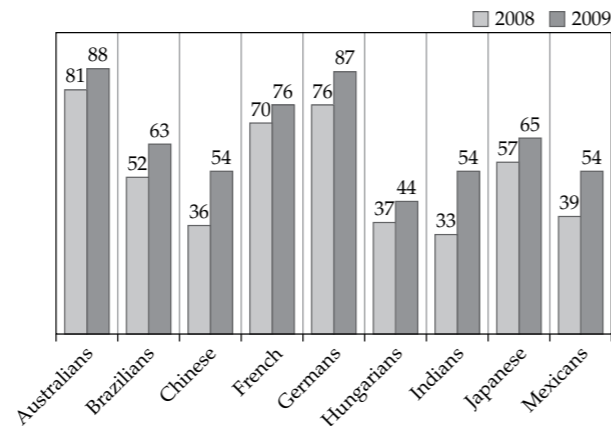
1 exactly half 2 just over 75%



3 nearly 50% 4 well over 90%

Reading understanding a chart

3 This chart compares how often people in different countries recycled their household materials in 2008 and 2009. Complete the statements (1–7) with the correct nationality.



- In both years, the Australians recycled over eighty percent of the time.
- The _____ increased their recycling to just over three-quarters of the time in 2009.
- In 2008, the _____ recycled exactly a third of the time. In 2009, they recycled just over fifty percent of the time.
- In 2009, the _____, the _____, and the _____ all recycled at the same frequency.
- The _____ increased their rate of recycling by exactly fifty percent.
- The _____ recycled just over seventy-five percent of the time in 2008 and then well over eighty percent in 2009.
- The _____ recycled just over a third of the time in 2008 and over forty percent in 2009.

Listening managing the environment

4 Listen to a news report about environmentally friendly houses. Number the photos (A–C) on page 39 in the order the speaker talks about them (1–3).

carbon emissions (n) /'kɑ:bən ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)nz/ the amount of carbon dioxide that vehicles or industries put into the air
climate change (n) /'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ a long-term change in the Earth's weather patterns

A _____



B _____



C _____



5 Listen again and complete these sentences.

- It's estimated that the construction industry produces around _____ of the world's carbon emissions.
- The world population is growing, so _____ need houses to live in.
- The house in Holland is made from _____. It takes just _____ to build it.
- Some people are trying to build houses out of _____, though this isn't a new idea.
- In about 1905, a man named Tom Kelly built a house made with _____ glass bottles.

- In London, one _____ has covered a wall with more than _____ plants.
- Two towers in Milan will have forests on the sides, which will improve Milan's _____.
- The forests also protect the people living there from the _____ of the city.

Grammar articles

6 Complete the sentences with *the* or – (no article).

- Birds eat _____ worms.
- One day I'd love to visit _____ Amazon rain forest.
- _____ New Zealand is a country with every type of natural feature.
- _____ Maldives are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean.
- My favorite Hollywood actor is staying at _____ Astoria Hotel in London.
- I don't like driving at _____ night.
- One of _____ best vacations I had was staying at home for a week!
- Do you also speak _____ English at home with your family?
- A: There's a strange car outside our house!
B: It's _____ same one I told you about earlier.

7 Pronunciation /ðə/ or /ði:/

31 Listen to the sentences in Exercise 6 with *the*. Do you hear the pronunciation /ðə/ or /ði:/?

/ðə/ Sentences: _____

/ði:/ Sentences: _____

8 Read this paragraph. An article (*a*, *an*, or *the*) is missing in eight places. Write the missing articles.

Over three hundred million people live in ^{the} USA. It is one of world's most multicultural countries. It used to be part of United Kingdom, but it became new country in 1776. Washington, D.C. became capital city, and the president still lives there in White House today. However, it isn't biggest city. New York City is bigger, and it's also more popular with tourists. In particular, they come to see Statue of Liberty.

5c Trash we produce

Word focus take

1 Replace *take* in the sentences (1–6) with these verbs or phrases.

carry have	drink last	go-by slow down
---------------	---------------	--------------------

- Let's **take** a taxi. It's much faster. go by
 - The trip will **take** about three hours. _____
 - Take your time!** There's no hurry. _____
 - It's time for you to **take** a break. _____
 - You need to **take** 10 ml of this medicine twice a day for two weeks. _____
 - This boat can **take** up to 30 people. _____
- 2 Complete these sentences in your own words.
- My commute to work takes _____.
 - I normally take a break _____.
 - It's important to take your time when you _____.
 - It's important to take care when you _____.

Listening one household's trash

3 32 Listen to a news report. Answer these questions.

- What type of news is it about?

- Which country is it about?

- What examples of electronic devices does it mention?

- Does the reporter think recycling electronic devices could have a big effect?

- What kind of recycling has become successful in this country?

4 32 Listen again. Complete this fact sheet with numbers.

American households	
1	Total amount of trash produced = _____ billion kilos
2	Amount recycled or composted = _____ billion kilos
Electronic devices	
3	The average American household owns _____ electronic devices.
4	Households with three or more people own as many as _____ devices.
5	Recycling one million cell phones could produce _____ kilos of gold.
Paper recycling	
6	In 2009, the average amount of paper recycled was _____ kilos per person in the US, or about _____ kilos per household.
7	_____ % of American households live near paper recycling projects.

By Karyn Maier, Demand Media



5d Online shopping

Listening an order by phone



1 33 Listen to a customer ordering a garden composter by phone. Complete the order form.

Item number: ¹ _____
 Name of item: Garden Composter
 Price: ² _____ (including delivery)
 Last name of customer: ³ _____
 Address: ⁴ _____ Second Avenue, Salem, OR
 Type of credit card: ⁵ _____
 Card number: ⁶ _____
 Email: ⁷ _____

Real life calling about an order

2 33 Complete the conversation from Exercise 1 with these questions (a–i). Then listen again and check your answers.

- Can I get your last name?
- Does that include delivery?
- Do you have the item number?
- How can I help you?
- Would you like confirmation by email?
- Is that the garden composter?
- Which credit card would you like to pay with?
- Can I put you on hold for a moment?
- Is there anything else I can help you with today?

S = Sales assistant, C = Customer

S: Good morning. ¹ _____

C: Hi. I'm calling about a product on your website. I'd like to order it, but the website won't let me.

S: One moment ... ² _____

C: Yes, it's 7786-P.

S: 7786-P. OK. ³ _____

C: Yes, that's right.

S: Well, I can take your order by phone.

C: OK, but how much does it cost?

S: Hmm. ⁴ _____

C: Sure ...

- S: Hello?
 C: Yes, hello.
 S: It's \$29.
 C: ⁵ _____
 S: Yes, it does.
 C: OK. I'll order it.
 S: Great. I'll need to get some details. ⁶ _____
 C: It's Bruce. B-R-U-C-E.
 S: And your address?
 C: 312 Second Avenue. And that's in Salem, Oregon.
 S: ⁷ _____
 C: VISA. The number is 4456 8938 9604 9500.
 S: Sorry, is that 9500 at the end?
 C: Yes, that's right.
 S: ⁸ _____
 C: Yes, please. My email is bob dot bruce fifty-one at gmail dot com.
 S: Let me check: bob dot bruce fifty-one at gmail dot com.
 C: That's right.
 S: ⁹ _____
 C: No, thanks. That's everything.
 S: OK. Goodbye.
 C: Bye.

3 Listen and respond making an order

34 You are ordering an item by phone. Listen and respond to the salesperson using this information and your own details. Spell your last name and email address.

Name of item:	Laptop
Item number:	GR897-01
Type of credit card:	Mastercard
Card number:	7558 6799 3647 1023

4 Pronunciation sounding friendly

35 Listen to the salesperson again. Repeat the expressions with similar intonation so that you sound polite and friendly.

- How can I help you?
- Do you have the item number?
- Can I get your last name?
- Which credit card would you like to pay with?
- Can I have the card number?
- Would you like confirmation by email?
- Can I have your email address?
- Is there anything else I can help you with today?

5e Emails about an order

1 Writing skill formal words

These sentences are from two emails. One email is more formal than the other. Write the sentences in the correct order in the two emails below.

- Please email this as soon as possible.
- I'm happy to send you the running shoes.
- But you didn't give me the item no. ☹
- Thanks for placing another order with us!
- We are grateful for your order dated August 30th.
- Please send ASAP.
- We would be delighted to send you the dress immediately.
- However, we require the correct order number.

Hi Hans!

- Thanks for placing another order with us!*
- _____
- _____
- _____

All the best,
Malcolm

Dear Ms. Powell,

- We are grateful for your order dated August 30th.*
- _____
- _____
- _____

Malcolm Douglas
Customer Care Dept.

- Replace the words in **bold** in the sentences with these more formal words.

apologize	'd be delighted	provide
receive	refund	request

- I'm **happy** to deliver it today. _____
- We didn't **get** our order. _____
- I'm writing to **ask for** a replacement. _____
- We're **sorry** for any delay. _____
- Please **give** your email address. _____
- When will you **give back** the money? _____

Writing emails

- Write three different emails between a customer and an online DVD supplier. Use formal language. Follow the instructions in parentheses.

Email 1

- (1 Request information about a DVD)
- (2 Ask about the price)
- (3 Request information ASAP)

Email 2

- (4 Thank customer for inquiry)
- (5 Say the price is \$10)
- (6 Add that delivery is included in price)

Email 3

- (7 Thank the other person for replying)
- (8 Confirm you want to order it)
- (9 Ask for information on how to pay)

Wordbuilding hyphenated words

WORDBUILDING hyphenated words

We sometimes use a hyphen to join two or more words. It's always useful to check your dictionary, but here are some examples of when we use a hyphen:

- two or more words as a noun, e.g., *e-waste*, *brother-in-law*
- two or more words as an adjective before a noun, e.g., *out-of-date*, *second-hand*
- with a capitalized word, e.g., *anti-English*, *pro-American*
- with numbers, fractions, and measurements, e.g., *twenty-one*, *two-thirds*, *three-liter plastic bottle*

- Look at the wordbuilding box. Then write the missing hyphens in these sentences.

- Please board the plane as we are ready for take off.
- There's some out of date software here.
- A lot of people are pro European.
- Nearly three quarters of the population regularly recycles glass.
- I only use eco friendly laundry detergent.
- Do you have an up to date bus schedule?
- My birthday is on the thirty first of January.
- My wife's mother is my mother in law.
- A marathon is a twenty six mile run. That's forty two kilometers.
- All our products use state of the art technology.

- Look at an English text (e.g., in a newspaper, on the internet, or in the Student Book) and circle more examples of hyphenated words.

Learning skills using a dictionary (2)

- Use these exercises to practice your dictionary skills.

- Look at the noun in this dictionary extract. Is it countable or uncountable? How do you know from the dictionary extract?

information /,ɪnfər'meɪʃən/ noun [U]
knowledge or facts about a person or thing

- Find these five nouns in your dictionary. Are they countable (C), uncountable (U), or both (B)?

foot _____ information _____ luggage _____
time _____ tooth _____

- These words all have two or more parts. Find them in your dictionary. Which part of the word or phrase did you look for first?

out-of-date eco-friendly recycling bin
can opener user-friendly

- Find the verb *take* in your dictionary. Answer these questions.

- How many different meanings does the verb *take* have: fewer than 10? more than 10 and 20? more than 20?
- Find a new collocation or expression with the verb *take*.

- Look up the verb *reuse* in your dictionary. From the definition, guess the meaning of the prefix *re-*. Then check your answer by looking up the definition of *re-* in your dictionary.

Check!

- What is the connection between these pairs of words from Unit 5 of the Student Book? Check your ideas by looking back through the unit.

1 Earth ↔ 30%

2 computers ↔ e-waste

3 a few ↔ a little

4 tell ↔ inform

5 Great Wall ↔ Green Wall

6 *Plastiki* ↔ plastic bottles

7 Pacific Ocean ↔ Garbage Patch

8 Arctic Ocean ↔ Pacific Ocean

9 Gobi Desert ↔ Sahara Desert