

8

AROUND THE GLOBE

We know that when we protect our oceans, we're protecting our future.

BILL CLINTON (B. 1946),
A FORMER US PRESIDENT

UNIT LANGUAGE AND SKILLS

Vocabulary:

- Show what you know – land and water
- the natural world
- hazards and pollutants
- compound nouns
- collocations
- word families
- Word in Focus – around

Grammar:

- unreal past and regrets
- emphasis – cleft sentences and inversion

Listening:

- an interview about intelligent animals
- multiple choice

Reading:

- four summaries of films about journeys
- multiple matching

Speaking:

- a presentation about a natural wonder

Writing:

- a review of travel destination

FOCUS EXTRA

- Grammar Focus pp. 140–141
- WORD STORE booklet pp. 16–17
- Workbook pp. 106–119 or MyEnglishLab
- MP3s – www.english.com/focus

8.1 Vocabulary

The natural world • Pollution • Compound nouns

I can talk about pollution and the environment.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

- 1 In pairs, put the words in the box under an appropriate heading. Explain your choices.

bay cliff dam float foothills fossil fuel glacier
drought flood melt pond stream

Land	Water
	bay

- 2 Think of three more words for each category.



Boyan Slat is a young Dutchman with a mission to save the oceans from the consequences of our throwaway society.

THE FACTS

Oceans cover seventy-one percent of the earth's surface. From the fresh water of the polar ice caps to the seabed eleven kilometres below the surface at the deepest point of the Pacific Ocean, the ocean is home to over half of all living **species**. Over the past 100 years, due to global warming, the sea level has risen ten to twenty-five centimetres.

THE PROBLEM

The oceans are being used as rubbish tips. Thirty-three percent of toxic contaminants in oceans come from air pollution such as acid rain and debris blown from landfills. Other pollutants are sewage, industrial waste and pollution from oilfields and ships. The plastic debris concentrates in five rotating **currents** like giant **whirlpools** called gyres. The largest gyre, called the Pacific Garbage Patch, is twice the size of France and is located between Hawaii and California.



At least 1 million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals die each year due to plastic pollution. When plastic breaks up into smaller particles, it becomes a hazard for marine wildlife. Seabirds, whales, turtles and other sea creatures regularly consume waste products, which can be easily mistaken for jellyfish or other **prey** but cannot be degraded in the stomach. The animals die from starvation because they're not getting the **nutrients** they need. Plastics also slowly release toxins and other chemical substances that work their way up the marine food chain.