Język angielski klasa 8 – nauczyciel Anna Kowalczyk – 14-15.05.2020

Unit 7

Uwaga – w kacie pracy 11-13.05 podany był błędny kod do filmu Flying pumpkins - powinno być wejdź na stronę <https://docwiczenia.pl/> i wpisz Kod: MEL9YZ

Subject: The wonders of Nature – reading.

Rozpoznawanie formy tekstu

• Jeśli wiesz, z jakiego rodzaju tekstem masz do czynienia, lepiej rozumiesz zawarte w nim informacje.

• Najpierw szybko przeczytaj cały tekst i określ jego formę.

• Następnie czytaj akapit po akapicie, odpowiadając na pytania: Jakie informacje przekazuje autor? O czym mówi akapit?

• Pamiętaj, że tytuł i śródtytuły pomagają w zrozumieniu przekazu.

Przeczytaj tekst :

Danger at the ends of the Earth Welcome to Nunavik – a beautiful landscape of forests, blue skies and clear waters. It’s a huge area with 14 Inuit villages in the Arctic area of Canada. Wild animals, such as bears and wolves, are common sights. There are also caribou (a kind of reindeer), and fish fill the rivers, lakes and sea. In summer, the Sun shines day and night, and so this is when the people fish, hunt and pick berries. Winter is cold and dark, but at night, stars fill the clear, dark sky and you can often even see the Northern Lights. You might think that Nunavik’s geographical position at the ends of the Earth keeps it safe from big city problems like air and water pollution. Unfortunately, the pretty villages of Nunavik have not escaped the problems that the rest of the world is facing. Some years ago, scientists made a worrying discovery. An extremely dangerous group of chemicals known as ‘persistent organic pollutants’ (or POPs) were attacking the Arctic environment. There are few factories there and not many cars, so where was the pollution coming from? It turns out that it was coming from cities thousands of kilometres away. But how? POPs are used everywhere – in TVs, in lights and in paint. They are also sprayed onto crops as pesticides. Over time, they transform into a gas and become airborne, and the wind carries them thousands of kilometres. When they reach a cold environment, the gas transforms again, this time into a liquid, like water. So when the wind carries POPs into the Arctic, cold temperatures make them stick to plants or fall into the oceans, where they remain and increase over time. POPs also collect inside the fatty tissue of people and animals, and they remain there forever. Large animals, like seals and whales, have the most POPs in their bodies. These are the animals that Inuit people have been eating for thousands of years. POPs can cause cancer and allergies, as well as other damage. They can also cause developmental problems in babies and children. Clearly, something had to be done about the problem, so in the 1990s the United Nations held a meeting called the Stockholm Convention to discuss banning lots of the POP chemicals. Since then, many countries have agreed to start producing fewer POP chemicals, and as a result, levels of POPs in the Arctic are falling. It will take many years for the problem to go away. For one thing, buildings around the world still have many tons of POPs in their paint and wiring systems. Every day, those chemicals turn into gas and enter the atmosphere, eventually reaching the Arctic. For the Inuit people, and all the people and animals in the Arctic regions, their only hope is the work of scientists and the help of the rest of the world in putting an end to POPs once and for all.

Odpowiedz na pytania – wybierz a,b,c lub d.

1 What is the purpose of the text?

 a to entertain the reader

 b to give information about the Arctic and POPs

 c to describe Nunavik

 d to persuade people to visit the Arctic

2 What is true about the Inuit people according to the article?

 a They all have health problems.

 b Many of them drive cars.

 c They get their food from natural sources.

 d They eat a lot of fat.

3 How do POPs get to the Arctic?

 a Other countries send them there.

 b They are in the oceans.

 c Factories in the Arctic produce them.

 d They are carried in the atmosphere.

4 What effect has the Stockholm Convention had?

 a The United Nations solved the problem in 1990.

 b POP chemicals have been banned.

 c The level of POP chemicals is falling.

 d The Inuit people have more health problems.

5 Which is the best summary of the text?

 a Animals are facing many problems in the Arctic.

 b POP chemicals are causing environmental problems in the Arctic.

 c The Stockholm Convention and its decision on the world’s future.

 d The United Nations wants to help the environment.

Dawid , Maks, Jarek, Sebastian , Szymon proszę , abyście przeczytali tekst i spróbowali przetłumaczyć korzystając ze słowników zaznaczony na kolorowo fragment tekstu.

Proszę pamiętaj o podpisaniu wykonanej pracy : imię + nazwisko + klasa + data pracy **. Praca ma być obowiązkowo podpisana !**

Powodzenia!