



Unit 9

Our Planet Earth

LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1

Speaking 1

1 Answer the questions.

1. How do you think environmental problems affect our life?
2. Does Russia experience the problems shown in the pictures?
3. Which of the problems do you think is the most worrying?
4. Who do you think is responsible for solving such problems?
5. What are the effects of global warming/ hunting/ overfishing/ deforestation/ pollution?
6. What are the ways to save on water/ create less litter/ reduce air and water pollution?
7. How can we make our planet a safer place for living beings?
8. Will the future be better or worse in terms of ecology?
9. What kind of weather do you enjoy? Why?
10. What is the weather like today? What is the weather forecast for the coming week?

2 Phonetics practice: read the words below.

food	percent	catastrophe
torrential	cellulose	'dispute (n) – dis'pute (v)
carbon-dioxide	recycle	emphasise (v) – emphasis (n)
draughts	determine	foreseeable
insulation	wreck	consequences
plague	havoc	malnutrition
hemisphere		uninhabitable

3 Reading practice: read the text, focusing on the pronunciation and intonation.

Scientists warn the way we are hunting and killing marine species will have lasting, devastating effects on ocean ecosystems for millions of years, possibly leading to a catastrophe in the foreseeable future. Prior to the current era, the world has experienced five mass extinctions. Today, we're apparently witnessing and contributing to what has been termed the "sixth extinction", which is shaping up to be the speediest death of marine animal species. What makes the sixth extinction unique is that large species such as great white sharks, blue whales and southern Bluefin tuna are dying in large numbers. This is because humans tend to fish for larger fish and to the point where many of these species, consequently, are now pushed to the brink of extinction. But it is the large species that play critical roles in marine ecosystems, which means that their extinction would wreak havoc on ecosystems of the future.

Reading 1

4 Read the article and for questions 1-7 choose the answer which according to the text you think fits best.

Why Go Green?

The term "going green" is a common expression and topical issue these days. Basically, it is a gradual process of changing your lifestyle by using products that are considered to be "green" and doing activities that help save the world and protect the environment. The answer to the question, "Why do we need to go green and make more eco-friendly choices?" is as complex as the environmental problems the world population faces.

There's no denying the fact that human activities carry responsibility for the impact they have on our atmosphere as we are seeing an increase in super storms, rising sea levels and shrinking glaciers. Every day, the emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and other pollutants are pumped into the atmosphere. They are partly the result of such human activities as the burning of oil, coal and gas, as well as deforestation. These emissions change the balance of gases and cause climate change, global warming and degrade the ozone layer. The only way to reverse these effects is by reducing our emissions.

We are able to thrive on this planet because it is rich in natural resources. The forest and plants create the oxygen we have to breathe. The lakes and rivers provide water for us to drink. Nonrenewable resources, such as oil, coal and natural gas give us energy to heat our homes, drive our cars and cook our food. We rely on natural resources for the things we need every day. However, our natural resources are becoming increasingly stressed as greater demands are placed on them. We eliminate the capacity at which nature can provide for us every time we cut down trees, drain lakes and rivers and cover our land with urban development. If we continue to use our resources faster than the earth can fill them up, we'll be close to running out of them, and we don't have another planet for the human race to relocate. Once the resources are gone – they're gone.

Air, water and soil pollution, all have a negative effect on the health of humans, as well as, our environment. When we pour chemicals or fertilizers down the drain, they get washed into storm water drains and further on into rivers or the seas. Reducing pollution requires some changes in our ways of life, such as using less gas, recycling, walking or riding to work or the shops instead of driving, using environmentally friendly cleaning products or shopping with reusable bags. But first of all it is our understanding how the items we use are produced. It's much easier to reduce pollution at the manufacturing level by preventing chemicals and waste products from getting into our air, water and soil.

The determination to go green also leads towards supporting local businesses and farmers. By shopping at local farmers's markets and shops, you help your country or region in terms of the production and consumption of locally produced goods. In return the more money you spend locally, the more of it stays in your community, and both the community and you personally will benefit from it. If more people in your area support local business owners, there will be more money for community luxuries, such as, parks, more sidewalks and playgrounds.

While many behaviours and practices associated with going green are designed to save money, there are certain ways in which green living can actually be rather expensive. Much of the technology associated with green living does provide benefits to the environment but often at a much higher cost than their traditional counterparts. For instance, if we put solar

panels to good use they can potentially save our money on our energy bills, but solar panels can cost thousands of dollars to install. Energy-efficient appliances are designed to use less electricity and water but they often come with a high price tag. Eating organic food is another popular way to go green, but unless you choose to grow your own food, you should expect to pay significantly more for food grown organically rather than through conventional growing methods.

The time factor also may play down the significance of going green. You may find it useful and rewarding to make your own cleaning or beauty products, but it takes more time to produce them than simply purchase them from a store. The time factor is also an issue in terms of the payback rate of certain green living investments. For example, growing a garden is a great way to have organic food and promote healthy living but it doesn't happen overnight. Green buildings and vehicles tend to use less energy, which can result in energy savings. The problem is that the savings generated by going green are often less than expected; they do not make up for the initial cost quickly enough to make them economically reasonable.

Living a green lifestyle is all about choices. The realization that your choices affect you, other people and the health of our planet, makes it much easier for you to make more responsible decisions.

1. "Going green" movement
 - a) poses some problems for the world.
 - b) requires answering difficult questions.
 - c) is widely discussed today.
 - d) is aimed at fast and effective protection of the environment.
2. One of the reasons why people should think of going green is that
 - a) it may help reverse climate change and global warming.
 - b) it will lead to the decrease in sea levels and super storms.
 - c) it will completely prevent polluting the atmosphere.
 - d) it can stop deforestation.
3. Another reason for green living movement is based on the necessity
 - a) to use nonrenewable resources in a proper way.
 - b) to eliminate urban development.
 - c) to preserve natural resources.
 - d) to install central heating in our homes.
4. If we want pollution to be reduced
 - a) we should stop air, water and soil pollution.
 - b) our life habits have to be re-considered.
 - c) "green" movement has to speed up.
 - d) we should forbid manufactures to wash waste products into water.
5. If people are green-oriented
 - a) they may help considerably develop the local economy.
 - b) the community will have more successful businessmen.
 - c) they will have more money for public amenities.
 - d) more local goods can be produced.

6. Going green puts people at a disadvantage as
 - a) they can't use a traditional technology.
 - b) it takes a lot of money to install solar panels.
 - c) growing organic food is a labour-intensive process.
 - d) it makes them go to great expenses to reach the desired result.
7. The time factor
 - a) plays an important role in choosing a healthy life style.
 - b) can be considered another drawback of going green.
 - c) affects the rate of savings.
 - d) should be taken into account while making green living investments.

5 Ask seven questions (general, special or alternative) questions on *the contents* of the text.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

6 Write down five arguments for the statement *A lot of people believe it's worth going green.* Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases.

! Remember to answer WHY-questions.

1. *First(ly)*,
2.
3.
4.
5.

7 Write down five arguments for the statement *Some people think that going green has its downside.* Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases.

! Remember to answer WHY-questions.

1. *First*,
2.
3.
4.
5.

Vocabulary Practice 1

General and Topic Vocabulary

to provide снабжать, обеспечивать/ давать содержать	provide sth for sb provide sb with sth provide for a family/children	She provided us with tea and biscuits. The hotel provides laundry service for guests. I can't provide for my children without work.
to draw (drew, drawn) чертить/ тащить, тянуть/ привлекать, притягивать/ приходить к заключению/ проводить сравнение/ навлекать критику, вызывать одобрение	draw attention to sb/sth draw sb (people/visitors/ crowds/audience etc) to sth draw a conclusion (from) draw praise/criticism (from) draw to a close/to an end	He is always drawing attention to himself. The festival is likely to draw huge crowds. The author draws a comparison between these two countries. The film drew praise from critics. What drew you to the painting? This long winter was drawing to an end.
to lead (led) вести, сопровождать, быть проводником влиять, склонять, убеждать приводить к, быть причиной чего- либо вести (к-л образ жизни)	lead sb to/towards/into/away/ down/from/out of/through lead the way (=go first) lead the party/the country lead sb to do /believe/expect/ understand/appreciate sth lead to the conclusion (that) lead a (normal/quiet/busy) life lead a life of poverty/luxury lead by example	She was led away from the toyshop in tears. Her spoiled nature often led her into trouble . He led the way through the crowd. He is too old to lead the company. The investigation will be led by Inspector Leistered. What led him to divorce his wife? I was led to understand that he didn't want to see me. She now leads the life of a wealthy woman. The best leaders usually lead by example . Politicians think they can easily lead people by the nose . (= have a strong influence)
the lead (noun) преимущество, первое место, место впереди	be in the lead (=the first position in a race/competition) take the lead (in doing sth)	She was in the lead from start to finish in the race. The team took the lead for the first time this season.
to cause послужить причиной, поводом заставлять, добиваться	cause sth (for sb) cause sb trouble/problems cause concern/ embarrassment cause sb to do (Gr.!)	Heavy traffic is causing delays for drivers. You've caused us a lot of unnecessary worry . I'm sorry if I've caused any confusion . What caused you to change your mind?
cause причина, основание дело, цель	(<i>effect</i> =) a cause of sth (<i>reason</i> =) cause for concern/ alarm/complaint/fear have (good) cause to do sth	Alcohol is the most common cause of road accidents. His progress gives much cause for optimism . You have good cause to be proud of your son. It's our job to establish/discover/find the cause of the fire .
to carry (carried, carrying) - нести, возить иметь при себе содержать, сообщать (историю) иметь (вес) держат в голове выполнять	carry sth/sb to sth/sb carry risk/weight/a story/ carry responsibility/burden of carry sth in your mind/head carry sth to extremes/too far carry out a plan/threat/promise	The patient was carried to the ambulance. Their voices carried across the lake. The national TV carries children's programmes . Tobacco products must carry a health warning . Parents carry the burden of supporting their children. I don't mind the joke, but this is carrying it too far .
to find (found) заставать к-л (за к-л занятием) считать, полагать, признавать критиковать за ч-л выяснять, узнать	find sb doing find sb to be find sth/sb easy/useful/ interesting/(im)possible find it hard/easy etc (to do) find fault with sb/sth find out sth	I found him <u>eating</u> the cake alone. I found the people there <u>to be</u> friendly. She finds the work dull and monotonous. The child <u>finds it difficult</u> to concentrate. You can always find fault with something, either in my work or in my personality. You can find out more on our website.
rate размер, уровень, норма, величина темп, скорость	at a rate of at (a) ... rate at any rate (=anyway) birth/crime/ exchange rate	Children learn at different rates . Our money was running out at an alarming rate . Iceland is getting wider at a rate of 0.5 cm per year. Well, at any rate , we have to go.

nature сущность, основное свойство характер, нрав род, тип, сорт	(in) sb's nature/in the nature of sth/sb by nature of a personal/political/difficult nature of this/that nature be/become second nature (to)	It's just not in Katy's nature to tell lies. Our lesson will be in the nature of a discussion. She was by nature a very kind person. I never troubled myself with questions of this nature . Driving becomes second nature to a driver after a while.
consequence последствие, результат/ важность, значимость	consequence of sth/for sb, sth in/as a consequence (of sth) be of little/ no/ any consequences accept/take/face/draw the consequences (of sth).	What are the likely consequences of these changes? Deforestation has had serious consequences for nature. Your opinion is of little consequence to me. I'm prepared to accept the consequences of my decision.
to blame причислять, осуждать, критиковать возлагать вину, обвинять	blame sb for sth blame sth on sb sb/sth is to blame (for sth) have oneself to blame	He blamed himself for the failure in the talks. They blamed the crash on pilot error. I am not to blame for the accident. If he fails his exams, he'll only have himself to blame . He is partly/entirely to blame.
blame – неодобрение, вина, ответственность	put/place/lay the blame on sb take the blame for sth the blame lies with sb	I don't want to take the blame for the disaster. The blame for the disorder lies with them.
world мир, свет, вселенная общество, народ, нация судьба, жизнь (человека) сфера, область деятельности период истории	in/around/throughout the world/ all over the world in an ideal/ in the real world a world of difference between (=very different) mean the world to sb/think the world of sb (=very important) for all the world as if (=exactly like sth)	This sight attracts visitors from around the world . Students from all over the world come to study at MGIMO. This man is known throughout the world . The Crimea is my favourite place in the whole world . Don't worry we have all the time in the world . What in the world are you doing here? I wouldn't hurt her for the world . She sat reading her book, looking for all the world as if nothing had happened.
least - по крайней мере, по меньшей мере ни в малейшей мере, нисколько мягко говоря в частности	at least at the very least not the least/not in the least to say the least not least (=in particular) last but not the least	It'll take you at least 20 minutes to get there. It would cost \$1 million at the very least . His training methods were strange, to say the least . What I looked like was the least of my problems . There is a serious issue, not least in relation to the environment
to suggest предлагать, советовать, намекать, наводить на мысль	suggest sth (to sb) (gr!) suggest doing (gr!) suggest that sb (should) do/ that sth (should) be done	All visitors are asked to suggest names for animals. He suggested a solution to us. They suggested going in one car to save money. Her mother suggested that she should go and see the doctor. I suggested she change the opening paragraph. (=formal)

weather – the temperature and such conditions as sun, rain, and wind	good/nice/lovely/fine/ fair/ sunny/dry/wet/rainy/stormy/bad/hot/cold weather the weather forecast in all weathers (=in all types of weather) predict/ forecast weather <i>What is the weather like today? We have had lovely weather lately. The weather was really nasty yesterday. What rainy weather (No art.!)</i>
forecast /to forecast (forecast/forecasted)	<i>The weather forecast is good for tomorrow. Rain was forecast for the weekend. Economic forecasters are far from optimism.</i>
the environment the air, water, and land on earth	protect/conservе harm/damage/destroy/pollute/clean up the environment care about the environment be good/bad for the environment be harmful to the environment the damage/harm to the environment the effect/impact on the environment
waste (products) ОТХОДЫ	nuclear/toxic/industrial/chemical/domestic/household waste to recycle waste (перерабатывать отходы) to dump waste into rivers/ in the ground (сбрасывать отходы) to dispose of waste (избавляться от отходов)
nature	<i>The inhabitants of the island fight a constant battle against the forces of</i>

	nature. All these materials are found in nature. the laws/the power of nature
north/south/east/ west	noun (the direction): to the north/west etc of sth in the north/south etc from/towards the South/East etc adjective (in the north/west etc): A north wind comes from the north. He lives in North Wales. I know the east coast well. The west door of the house is open. Adverb (towards the north): The birds fly north in summer. The town is four hours south of Moscow. The route heads west across the field. Let's go east.
northern/southern/ eastern/western	He is a man with a northern accent. Southern Hemisphere the eastern shore of the island the western end of the building Western philosophies
species (plural species)	Seven species of birds have been discovered for the last five years. We must preserve such an endangered species as pandas.
below/ above	(be) below/above zero/ freezing/ ... degrees: In winter, temperatures dip to 40 degrees below freezing/zero.
experiment	do/carry out/perform/conduct an experiment with/in/on by experiment an experiment to test/find out/measure They carried a series of experiments to test the theory. The lab began conducting experiments on mice.
research (Unc), to research	(no art!) research into/on to do/carry out/conduct/undertake research 'scientific/medical/basic etc research an area/field of research a piece of research: It is a good idea to do some research before you buy a house. He wants to carry out research into the nature of tornado. to research into sth
data (plural) datum (sing)	In everyday English, data is usually followed by a singular verb: The data is collected by trained interviewers. In formal English, a plural verb is used: These data are summarized in Table 6. data on (average temperatures) a piece of data
record (noun) запись, письменная фиксация (фактов)/ факты чего-либо	1. (information) keep a record of sth: Teachers keep a record of students' progress. This has been the wettest winter since the official records began. 2. (past activities) record of/in (doing) sth: Our economics graduates have a good record in finding jobs.



Prepositions

8 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. Environmentalists keep a record the changes in temperatures and all other data weather patterns. 2. Humans are largely to blame the increase in carbon dioxide. 3. This anti-ecology programme is dire consequence people. 4. Higher temperatures can have a devastating impact ... low-lying islands. 5. Such experiments are carried the world. 6. The team captain has always led example. 7. What first drew you the idea of preserving the environment? 8. The oil spill is causing problems coastal fishers. 9. We are also able to provide suitable facilities business meetings. 10. Global freezing can do irreversible damage the planet. 11. The patient's condition is giving cause concern. 12. Our company took the lead carrying out research the destruction of the ozone layer. 13. Billboards are sure to draw attention the festival. 14. Dumping waste rivers and lakes will inevitably lead an environmental disaster. 15. Even the most critical reviewer couldn't find fault her performance. 16. Kindness and sympathy were his nature. 17. The ozone layer is being damaged ... an unprecedented rate. 18. When the planet is destroyed it will be too late to establish the cause ... the destruction. 19. Politeness is second nature him. 20. The air crash was blamed pilot error. 21. The coach of the team tried to lay the blame the players, but they are unwilling to take the blame the failure. 22. The enquiry will be the nature a public meeting. 23. Computer viruses are the very least annoying and often destructive. 24. Our country has taken the lead declaring war on terrorism. 25. Our country house is the west of Moscow.



Word Formation

9 Look at Appendix 3 and give the missing form of the words below.

verb	noun 1	noun 2	adjective 1	adjective 2	adjective (negative)	adverb
		leadership		=====	=====	=====
protect		=====				
	reliance	=====				
=====		=====	natural	=====		
			polluted	=====		=====
prevent		=====		=====	=====	
	support				=====	=====
own				=====	=====	=====
				=====	=====	warmly
		weakling		=====	=====	
=====				consequential		
		=====			nonexistent	=====
	blame	=====	=====	=====		
		=====		=====	insignificant	
defend				=====		
		=====	dramatic	=====	=====	+



Grammar Practice 1: Conditionals - Unreal Past

Conditionals			
	If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result clause)	Use
Type 2 unreal present	If + did/ was doing	would/could/might + do	an unreal or imaginary situation in the present or future, also used to give advice
	If I(he) <i>were</i> taller, I (he) <i>would join</i> the basketball team. If you <i>became</i> a millionaire, you <i>might</i> be unhappy.		
Type 3 unreal past	If + had done/had been doing	would/could/might + have done	imaginary situation in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism or approach
	Why didn't you tell me? If you <i>had told</i> me about it, I <i>would have helped</i> you. If you <i>had tried</i> harder, you <i>might have succeeded</i> .		
Mixed conditionals	If he <i>hadn't stolen</i> the car, he <i>wouldn't be</i> in prison now. (Type 3+2) If you <i>were</i> a better driver, you <i>wouldn't have crashed</i> the car. (Type 2+3)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">After "if" we normally use <i>were</i> instead of <i>was</i> for all persons in conditionals 2 in formal English. <i>If I were/was you, I would leave now.</i>		

10 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (Conditionals, Type 2).

Did you hear about that guy who won 200 million dollars in the lottery? If I (1) (win) that much money, I (2)..... (quit) my job the next day. I (3) (travel) around the world and (4) (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I (5) (want) anything, I (6) (buy) it. If I (7) (see) a beautiful Mercedes that I wanted, I (8) (buy) it. If I (9) (want) to stay in a beautiful hotel and the hotel (10) (be) full, I (11) (buy) the hotel and (12) (make) them give me a room. I (13) (can) do anything in the world if I (14) (have) 200 million dollars... Oh? I am starting to sound a little materialistic.... Well, I (15) (do) good things the money could do as well. If anybody (16) (need) help, I (17) (give) them some money to help them out. I (18) (donate) money to charities. If I (19) (win) that much money, I (20) (not keep) it all for myself. I (21) (help) as many people as possible. But I've always been luckless in my life. That's why even I (22) (buy) a lottery ticket, I (23) (never/win) anything at all.

11 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form (second, third or mixed conditional).

1. Yesterday Charles said he was late because of car problems, but everyone knew it was a lie. If the boss (stand) there when he showed up, I am sure he (fire).
2. If he (have) more time, he (finish) decorating the baby's room before she was born. If he (start) a month earlier, the room (be) ready now.
3. Why are you so upset? – I (not be) so upset if you (invite) me to your birthday party last Wednesday. Everyone seems to have been there except me.
4. If you (remember) to take the compass, we (not/lose) our way.
5. Tom, thank you for your help! If you (fail) to provide the necessary information, we (not complete) our term paper on time.
6. If I (not eat) so much last night, I (have) a sweet sleep.
7. If the United Nations (stop) the war between the two countries beforehand, today so many children (not suffer) from hunger and cold.
8. If you (not be) so stubborn you (find) it a lot easier to keep your friends and (may/ go) to tomorrow's party with Ann, but not alone.
9. Sorry I didn't call you. I (call) you if I (have) your number with me.
10. Gerry wasn't wearing a helmet. If he (crash) into that car, he (kill)! – If he (be) sensible, he (not/have) an accident.
11. If he (not/want) to draw attention to himself at the reception, he (not/carry) his behaviour to extremes. He (be) more sensible.
12. He says that if he (not be) so busy he (go) with you to the movies tomorrow. As it is, he simply has too much work to do.
13. When Mike came home yesterday, he claimed he had been jogging. I didn't believe a word he said. If he really (jog), he (sweat) or at least out of breath.
14. All this catastrophe (not happen) if they (not cut) down most of the trees in that area.
15. We don't have time to organize a surprise party for Linda. If all of her friends (sit) in her flat waiting for her when she gets home from work tomorrow, she (be) so surprised!
16. The car (still/not/run) smoothly if we (not/have) it serviced regularly.
17. The fire alarm went off yesterday. If there (not/be) a smoke detector, the fire (not/discover) and (deal) with.

12 A Mixed Bag. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the conditionals.

1. They've cancelled all the flights out of Moscow today because of the snowstorm. If it (not snow) so hard for two days, I (not/be) stuck in the airport.
2. Every hour, two or three kinds of animals and plants die out for ever. If nothing (do) about it, one million species that are alive today (become) extinct twenty years from now.
3. What (you/do) if you (be) in Hawaii right now? - I (sunbathe) on a beach. And mountains of paperwork..... (not/cause) me to spend so much time in the office for a whole week.
4. If they (tear) down that old theatre then, we (not have) any historical architecture left now.
5. Nobody can achieve anything unless they really (resolve) to do it.
6. I won't be able to come to your wedding because my boss is sending me to London. I (never/miss) your wedding if I (have) a choice in the matter.
7. If I (be) in your shoes now, I (choose) to decline this offer.
8. If Tim (not stand) behind us now, I (tell) you what happened.
9. If Bob (be) a millionaire, he (not work) here in this factory. He (shop) in Paris, (ski) in Innsbruck or (sail) the Mediterranean on his super yacht.
10. Olaf is so lazy! If I (have) time, I we (go) over to his place right now. I bet I (find) him lying in front of TV. - Yes, and he (eat) a pizza.
11. I (interpret) for you at the conference tomorrow if I (not be) already scheduled to work at the UN. I have a friend who (do) it for you if she (not be) busy. Why don't you give her a call to see what her schedule is like?
12. The mountain climbing team (attempt) to conquer Mount Everest next month if the weather conditions (be) suitable. I (join) them in the ascent if I (can). But, I broke my leg last month while travelling in Alaska.
13. If Sarah (go) to university, she (be) the first person in her family to get a degree. She has applied to the Institute of Technology. - If she (get) accepted to the university, she (move) to Boston to study astrophysics.
14. Even if they (manage) to convince him to run for presidency in the next election, but they didn't, he (never/elect). His ideas are too strange. - Why, I (vote) for him, if I (not/be) a foreigner.
15. If I (be) you, I..... (take) some cash with me in case I (exceed) my credit limit.

LISTENING 1

13



You will hear the interview with Jessica Miles about National Science Week. For statements 1-7, choose the best answer (True, False or Not Stated). You will hear the interview twice.

1. National Science Week is particularly intended for young people.
1) True 2) False 3) Not Stated
2. National Science Week was successful when it was first held.
1) True 2) False 3) Not Stated

15 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct conditional form.

1. Most teachers are women. If there (be) more male teachers, teaching (can) become a better-paid and a more prestigious profession.
2. If I (learn) Spanish, I (understand) what they were talking about.
3. Oh, no! We've missed the bus! – But even if we (catch) a bus we (be) late for the performance. – But we (can/see the second act).
4. If Laura (put) the milk back in the fridge it (not/go) off.
5. We (not/criticize) the government now if they (not/fail) to limit air pollution. – If (take) some measures in due time, it (be) great.
6. If we (know) about the ozone layer, we (ban) aerosol sprays years ago.
7. He (not/stay) at a hotel now if his flat (not/damage) during the fire.
8. We aren't thinking of buying a house. It (place) a big financial burden on us.
9. In the shop the lady behind the counter was talking on the phone. I waited until I finally had to demand that she help me. If I (not/say) anything. I (wait) there for hours.
10. Cutting down rainforests has caused a lot of problems. Many unique animals (not/become) extinct, if people (not/cut) down rainforests.
11. How she (react) if you (tell) her you are getting married tomorrow? – I think she (take) the lead in arranging the marriage.
12. Rex (take) the job if he (know) how challenging it was?
13. I think that if the doctor (call) earlier, my Grandma (be) alive today. – I (not/lay) the blame on the doctor, but Grandma's age, if I (be) you.
14. What place you (choose) if you (can) live anywhere in the world? – I (not/leave) my cozy and dear place for the world.
15. Sam (avoid) the traffic jam if he (set) out earlier. He won't make it on time now.
16. The hotel was terrible. If I (find) out the information about this hotel beforehand, I (not/be) so sorrowful now.
17. She (not/complain) about being sunburnt now if she (not/spent) the whole afternoon lying in the sun.
18. The windows are so clean. – They (not/look) spotlessly clean if the window-cleaner (not/come) yesterday.

16 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct conditional form (second or third conditional).

If severe storm (1) (not/sweep) across Britain yesterday, sixteen people (2) (not/kill). If there (3) (not/be) a widespread flooding, many buildings (4) (not/damage) by high winds and several rivers (5) (not/burst) their banks. If mountainous seas (6) (not/smash) through the sea wall, the town (7) (protect) and floods up to two metres deep (8) (not/sweep) through the town. Lifeboats were used to evacuate 2,000 people. A police spokesman said, "If we (9) (not/get) the people out in time, many of them (10) (die)." If the police (11) (not/find) a confused old lady, who had earlier hidden from the police, she (12) (be) dead by that time. If cars (13) (not/overturn) on exposed roads there (14) (be) fewer victims

of the storm. If the bus (15) (not/crush) by a falling tree the bus driver (16) (not/have) to be taken to hospital. If trees (17) (not/fall) and vehicles (18) (not/blow) onto the roads by severe gales, the roads (19) (not/be) blocked now, all ferry services (20) (operate) now and many flights (21) (not/ delay).

17 Translate the sentences. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. И что ты *предлагаешь* мне делать? – На твоём месте я бы искал другую работу.
2. Если бы она просто молчала тогда, она бы не привлекла всеобщее внимание.
3. Что бы вы сделали, если бы *вину* за провал экспедиции *возложили* на вас?
4. Если бы Джон не сломал ногу в прошлом месяце, он бы продолжал *вести* сейчас такой же активный образ жизни, как и раньше.
5. Том не ссорился бы с Анной, если бы она не *придиралась* к нему так часто.
6. Я не бросила бы работу, даже если бы мне не надо было *обеспечивать* семью.
7. Если бы наша лаборатория имела достаточное финансирование, мы бы давно *осуществили* всю серию экспериментов и *завершили* исследование.
8. Обижаться *не в характере* Дианы. На твоём месте я бы не беспокоился.
9. Если бы Джек *предложил* поехать за город на выходные, ты бы согласилась?
10. Преступника нашли бы раньше, если бы *расследование* вел инспектор Харрис.
11. Эмма была бы счастлива, если бы ей предложили *главную роль* в новом фильме.
12. Том разозлился бы, если бы узнал правду? – Я думаю, он был бы в гневе.
13. Если бы я знал, что мой визит *причинит* вам столько *хлопот*, я бы остановился в гостинице. – Не беспокойтесь. Мы любим принимать гостей.
14. Что бы ты сказала, если бы снова *застала* его за игрой на компьютере вместо чтения? – Я бы забрала бы его ноутбук.
15. Если бы он не сдал экзамен, ему пришлось бы *винить* в этом *только себя*.
16. Он бы смог *содержать* семью, если бы у него была работа. Но он ее даже не ищет. – Если бы я была его женой, я бы не стала мириться с этим.

18



Writing a letter. You received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Sam who writes:

....*Smog days are often posted in our local newspaper. I'm sending you the pictures of our city landscape on a high and low smog days. The difference is striking, isn't it? How many smog days has your city had in the last year? How does smog in the city affect your life? What is smog made of?*

... *Oh, I've decided to join the green movement in our city....*

Write back to Sam.

In your letter (100-140 words)

1. answer his questions
2. ask **3 questions** about his participation in the green movement.