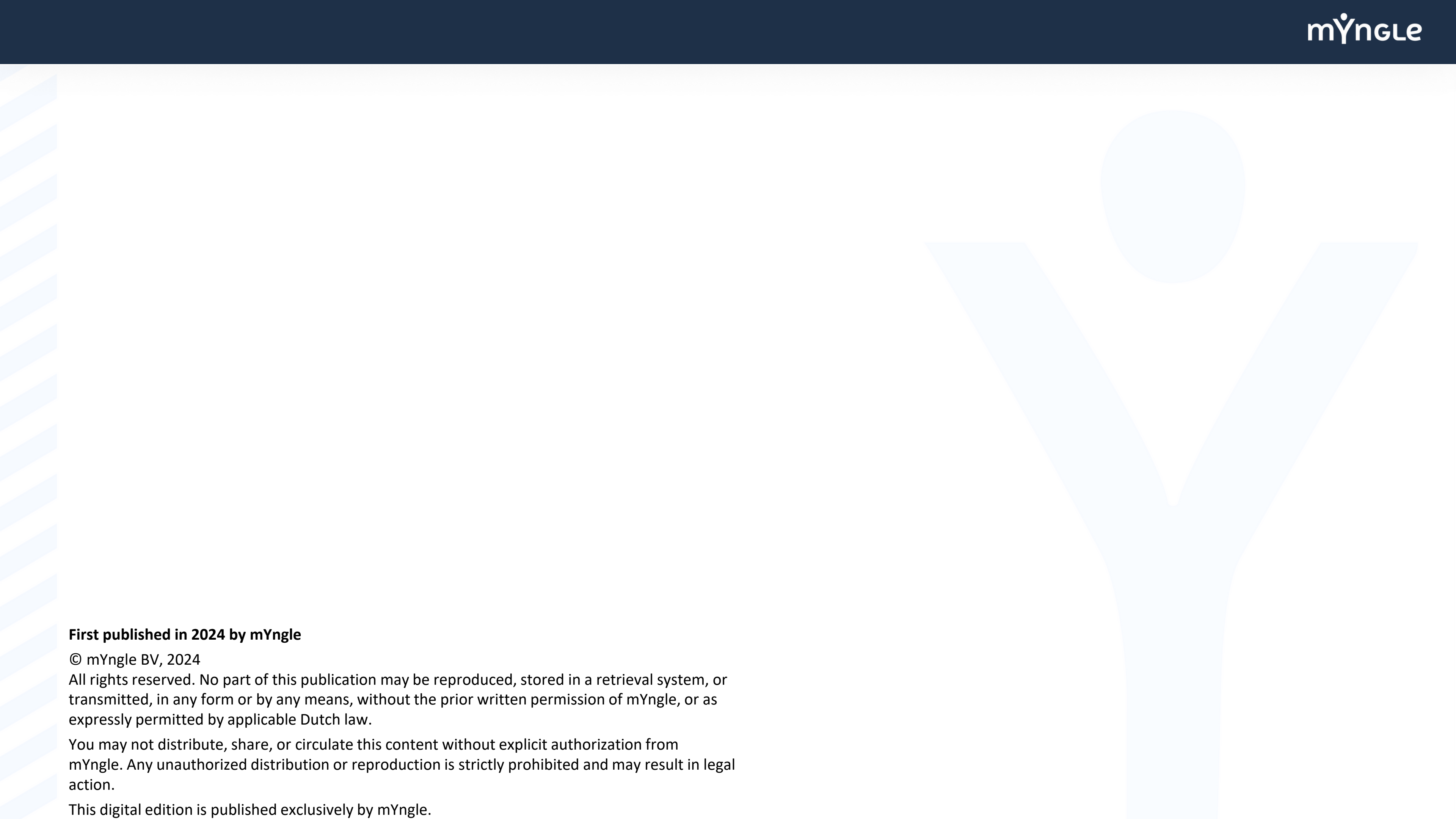


mYngle

Business Pre-Intermediate

Homework - Unit 10: Environment



The background features a dark blue header with the mYngle logo. On the left, there is a vertical strip with diagonal light blue and white stripes. On the right, there is a large, faint, light blue graphic of a person with arms raised, with a circle above their head, resembling a stylized 'Y' or a person celebrating.

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1. Read the text about New Sources of Energy and respond the following questions.

1. Why do we need new sources of energy?
2. What happens to sea animals when there is plastic waste in the oceans?
3. What is one-way global warming can harm animals?
4. How can trees help the environment?

New Sources of Energy

The world is looking for new sources of energy. This is very important to help our planet. Today, many people use oil and coal for energy. But these sources create air pollution and make global warming worse. Global warming is when the Earth gets too hot. It can be dangerous for animals and plants. Some animals, like endangered species, can lose their homes because of this.

Deforestation is another problem. When people cut down trees to get wood, they destroy forests. Trees are important because they clean the air and give homes to animals. Without forests, the air becomes more polluted, and animals have no place to live.

Another issue is plastic waste. People use plastic for many things, but when they throw it away, it can end up in the oceans. This is very harmful to sea animals and birds. Some of them can eat the plastic by mistake and become very sick.

To solve these problems, we need new sources of energy. Solar energy and wind energy are clean and do not harm the environment. These new energy sources do not cause air pollution, and they help protect nature. If we use clean energy, we can save forests, reduce plastic waste, and help endangered species. Everyone can help by using less plastic, recycling, and supporting clean energy.

2. Find words/phrases in the text that match these definitions.

Definitions:

1. _____: animals or plants that are in danger of disappearing.
2. _____: the increase in the Earth's temperature caused by too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
3. _____: cutting down trees in a large area, which harms the environment.
4. _____: pollution in the air from cars, factories, or burning fossil fuels.
5. _____: rubbish made from a material that is harmful to the environment.

2. Find words/phrases in the text that match these definitions.

Definitions:

1. _____: Animals or plants that are in danger of disappearing.
2. _____: The increase in the Earth's temperature caused by too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
3. _____: Cutting down trees in a large area, which harms the environment.
4. _____: Pollution in the air from cars, factories, or burning fossil fuels.
5. _____: Rubbish made from a material that is harmful to the environment.

3. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word from the box below.

endangered species / deforestation / plastic waste / global warming / air pollution

1. _____ is a big problem for our planet. It happens when more heat stays in the air because of gases like carbon dioxide. One reason for global warming is 2. _____, which means cutting down a lot of trees. Trees help to take carbon dioxide out of the air, so when we lose trees, there is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
3. _____ is another problem. Cars, factories, and other things put dirty gases into the air, which can make people and animals sick. 4. _____ is also bad for the environment. Plastic doesn't break down easily, and it often goes into the ocean where it can hurt animals.
- Some animals are called 5. _____ because there are not many of them left. This happens because of things like deforestation and pollution. It is important to help protect these animals and take care of the environment.

3. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word from the box below.

endangered species / deforestation / plastic waste / global warming / air pollution

1. _____ is a big problem for our planet. It happens when more heat stays in the air because of gases like carbon dioxide. One reason for global warming is 2. _____, which means cutting down a lot of trees. Trees help to take carbon dioxide out of the air, so when we lose trees, there is more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

3. _____ is another problem. Cars, factories, and other things put dirty gases into the air, which can make people and animals sick. 4. _____ is also bad for the environment. Plastic doesn't break down easily, and it often goes into the ocean where it can hurt animals.

Some animals are called 5. _____ because there are not many of them left. This happens because of things like deforestation and pollution. It is important to help protect these animals and take care of the environment.



4. Match the first part of the sentences (1-8) with their correct endings (a-h).

1. We should use less plastic and buy products	a. pollution by using renewable energy sources.
2. Walking or cycling to work instead of driving	b. we can give these materials a second life.
3. Factories must find ways to reduce	c. with minimal packaging to protect the environment.
4. If we recycle glass, paper, and plastic,	d. cause long-term damage to ecosystems.
5. Using eco-friendly products, such as	e. reusable bags or solar-powered devices, helps protect nature.
6. We should reduce waste by using less plastic and	f. reusing things instead of buying new items.
7. People who pollute the environment	g. consider donating them to charity.
8. Don't just throw away old clothes;	h. helps to lower your carbon footprint.



1. Read the following text and then decide if the statements (1-10) are true or false.

A Fun Guide to Helping the Planet!

Are you ready to **take part in** saving the environment? It's easier than you think! Every small action can make a big difference, and there are many simple ways to help. Let's dive in and learn how we can make the world a cleaner place!

First, let's talk about **cutting down on** waste. Have you ever noticed how much **packaging** comes with the things we buy? Instead of using **disposable** plastic bags, why not try **reusable** ones? They're stronger, last longer, and they don't **pollute the environment**. Plus, you can even get cool designs! Another great idea is to **recycle**. That means taking old materials like paper, plastic, or glass and turning them into something new. When we **recycle**, we use less energy and **reduce pollution**. You'll feel great knowing you're keeping things out of the trash and helping to protect nature.

Speaking of trash, did you know we can also **cut down on** the amount of water or energy we use at home? Simple things like turning off the lights when you leave a room or fixing a leaky tap can help. If we're not careful, we might **run out of** natural resources!

Now, let's think about our **carbon footprint**. This is the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) we create when we drive cars, use electricity, or even when things are made in factories. To make your **carbon footprint** smaller, try walking or biking instead of driving, and use energy-saving light bulbs at home. These little changes make a big impact!

Why do all of this? Because we should **care about** the planet! It's the only one we've got, and if we all make small changes, we can protect it for future generations. By choosing **eco-friendly** products, we help reduce our impact on nature.

So, next time you shop, try to pick things that have less **packaging**, are **reusable**, or that you can **recycle**. Let's all work together to **reduce pollution** and keep our world clean. It's fun to be part of the solution!

1. Reusable bags are better than disposable ones because they help reduce waste.
2. Recycling old materials uses more energy and pollutes the environment.
3. Turning off lights when you leave a room can help save energy and natural resources.
4. A carbon footprint refers to the amount of waste a person produces.
5. Walking or biking instead of driving can help reduce your carbon footprint.
6. Eco-friendly products are harmful to the environment.
7. Packaging helps to reduce pollution by making the environment cleaner.
8. Fixing a leaky tap can help conserve natural resources.
9. Recycling is one way to reduce the amount of trash we create.
10. We don't need to care about the environment because it doesn't affect us.



2. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence (1-10).

1. We need to _____ (*protect / protection*) endangered animals to save them from extinction.
2. The _____ (*pollution / pollute*) in the city has increased because of the factories.
3. Many people are starting to _____ (*recycle / recycling*) their plastic and paper waste at home.
4. The _____ (*recycling / recycle*) of glass bottles helps save energy and reduce waste.
5. To fight climate change, it's important to _____ (*reduce / reduction*) our carbon footprint.
6. The company is working on the _____ (*reduce / reduction*) of its energy usage to help the environment.
7. The store uses eco-friendly _____ (*pack / packaging*) for all its products.
8. We need to _____ (*pack / packaging*) these boxes before the delivery truck arrives.
9. Strict laws have been created to _____ (*pollution / pollute*) the rivers and air in big cities.
10. The government is encouraging the _____ (*protect / protection*) of forests through new regulations.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verb from the box below. You will have to use each phrasal verb twice.

- **care about**
- **cut down on**
- **take part in**
- **run out of**

1. We need to _____ the amount of sugar we eat if we want to stay healthy.
2. Oh no! We've _____ milk. Could you go to the store and get some more?
3. Sarah really _____ the environment, so she always recycles and uses eco-friendly products.
4. We're trying to _____ using plastic bags to help the environment.
5. I will _____ the school play this year because I love acting.
6. We _____ time to finish the project, so we had to ask for an extension.
7. It's important to _____ things that matter, like family and friends.
8. Would you like to _____ the charity event next weekend?

First Conditional in Business English

The **first conditional** is used to talk about **real or possible future situations** that depend on a condition. In business, it is often used to discuss future plans, decisions, or consequences that will happen if a certain action is taken.

Structure	If + present simple,	will + base verb
	condition	result / consequence

1. If we **reduce** our prices, we **will** attract more customers.

(We believe lowering prices will result in more customers.)
2. If you **submit** the report today, the manager **will** review it tomorrow.

(The manager can review the report tomorrow, but only if it is submitted today.)
3. If the client **doesn't sign** the contract, we **will lose** the deal.

(Losing the deal depends on whether or not the client signs.)

Structure – when the result / consequence is in the beginning, there is no comma	Will + base verb	if + present simple
	result / consequence	condition

Common Business Situations:

- Making decisions: **If we invest** in marketing, **we will increase** sales.
- Setting goals: **If you reach** your sales target, **you will get** a bonus.
- Negotiating: **If the supplier agrees** to the price, **we will place** the order.

1. Match the first part of the sentence on the left with the correct result on the right.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If we increase our advertising... | a. the company will expand. |
| 2. If you attend the meeting... | b. we will lose customers. |
| 3. If the project is finished on time... | c. the customer will be unhappy. |
| 4. If we don't reduce our prices... | d. we will start production immediately. |
| 5. If the supplier offers a discount... | e. we will gain more customers. |
| 6. If they sign the contract... | f. we will have to follow up tomorrow. |
| 7. If we deliver the product late... | g. we will increase production capacity. |
| 8. If the client doesn't respond today... | h. we will finish the report by Friday. |
| 9. If the market continues to grow... | i. you will meet the new manager. |
| 10. If we hire more staff... | j. we will save 10% on costs. |

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- If we _____ (*increase*) our prices, some customers _____ (*leave*).
- If the team _____ (*finish*) the project early, they _____ (*get*) a bonus.
- If the client _____ (*not sign*) the contract, we _____ (*lose*) the deal.
- If we _____ (*invest*) in new technology, we _____ (*improve*) efficiency.
- If you _____ (*not attend*) the training, you _____ (*miss*) important information.
- If the company _____ (*reduce*) its workforce, it _____ (*save*) costs.
- If we _____ (*deliver*) the order on time, the client _____ (*be*) happy.
- If the supplier _____ (*not offer*) a discount, we _____ (*look*) for another.
- If they _____ (*expand*) their business, they _____ (*need*) more employees.
- If you _____ (*work*) overtime, you _____ (*finish*) the report today.

3. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. If we will increase the budget, we will hire more staff.
2. If the meeting finish early, I will go to home.
3. If the product will not be in stock, we will lose the customers.
4. If you don't finish the presentation, the boss fires you.
5. We will reach our target, if we will get more clients.
6. If the internet connection will be slow, we will finish the work late.
7. If they will not answer the email, we contact them tomorrow.
8. If the team completes the project, they will gets a reward.
9. If you won't come to the office, I will send you the report.
10. If the supplier offers a discount, we will buys more materials.



1. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate phrase.

I thought ...

So, are you saying that ...?

What do you mean by ...?

Can you say that again?

I'm not sure I understand.

Sorry, could you clarify ...?

John: Hi, Anna! Did you hear about the news? They say that the forests are getting smaller every year.

Anna: Yes, John, it's terrible. It's called **deforestation**. People cut down trees, and it hurts the environment.

John: 1. _____ deforestation?

Anna: It means that people cut down a lot of trees, usually for wood or farming.

John: Oh, I see. 2. _____? I didn't quite catch it.

Anna: Sure! Deforestation happens when people cut down too many trees, which is bad for nature.

John: Thanks! 3. _____ why it's so bad for the environment.

Anna: Well, if we cut down too many trees, we lose forests that help clean the air and provide homes for animals.

John: 4. _____ if we don't stop cutting trees, animals will have nowhere to live?

Anna: Exactly! Many animals will become endangered.

John: 5. _____ what endangered means?

Anna: Of course! **Endangered species** are animals that could disappear forever if we don't protect them.

John: 6. _____ it meant dangerous species, but I understand now. It's really important to protect them.

2. Complete the following dialogue with the phrases Adriana says.

- a. **Adriana:** Yes, that's right! And recycling helps too. **If we recycle**, we create less waste and use fewer resources.
- b. **Adriana:** Of course! When we recycle, we reuse old materials to make new things, so we don't need to throw as much away.
- c. **Adriana:** Sure! If we use public transportation instead of driving, we can reduce the gases that cause pollution.
- d. **Adriana:** Actually, it can happen anywhere, not just in big cities.
- e. **Adriana:** Cars and factories release gases that make the air dirty. If we don't reduce pollution, we will have problems with the air we breathe.
- f. **Adriana:** Did you know that air pollution is getting worse because of factories and cars?

Adriana: 1. _____.

Samuel: I **thought** air pollution wasn't a big problem in small towns.

Adriana: 2. _____.

Samuel: I'm a **bit confused about** how cars and factories cause air pollution. Can you explain?

Adriana: 3. _____.

Samuel: **Could you give an example** of how we can reduce pollution?

Adriana: 4. _____.

Samuel: **Do you mean** that by using public transport, we will have cleaner air?

Adriana: 5. _____.

Samuel: That makes sense. **Could you explain that again?** I want to make sure I get it.

Adriana: 6. _____.

Samuel: Got it! It's all about small changes to make a big difference.

3. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate expression from the box.

Expressions:

- Do you mean ...?
- Did you say ...?
- I thought ...
- So, are you saying that ...?
- What do you mean by ...?
- Could you explain that again?
- Can you say that again?
- I'm not sure I understand.
- I'm a bit confused about ...
- Could you give an example?
- Sorry, could you clarify...

1. _____ "endangered species"? I'm not sure I know that term.
2. _____ we should cut down on waste? Or do you mean something else?
3. _____ "carbon footprint"? I don't fully get it.
4. _____ you're suggesting we use less plastic to reduce pollution?
5. _____ how using public transportation helps the environment?
6. _____ we should recycle more often? I didn't quite hear.
7. _____ the difference between air pollution and water pollution?
8. _____ we will run out of natural resources soon if we don't act?
9. _____ (formal) I want to make sure I understand what you mean.
10. _____ how driving less can reduce our carbon footprint?

1. Put the following phrases below in the correct box.

- Seventy-five per cent ...
 - Our research showed that ...
 - We wanted to find out ...
 - First, we contacted/offered them ...
 - We did this by (+ -ing).
 - We found that ...
 - The majority said that ...
- Then we visited/interviewed/ asked them ...
 - The purpose of this research was ...
 - We recommend (+ -ing)
 - Finally, we
 - They said/thought that ...
 - Our conclusion is that ...

Stating aims	
Explaining the process	
Reporting on results	
Concluding	

2. Match the phrases on the left (1-10) with their corresponding part on the right (a-j).

1. The purpose of this research was...
 2. We did this by...
 3. First, we contacted...
 4. Then we asked...
 5. Finally, we...
 6. They said that...
 7. Our research showed that...
 8. Seventy-five per cent...
 9. The majority said that...
 10. Our conclusion is that...
- a. thought free delivery is important.
 - b. to collect data about shopping preferences.
 - c. we should improve customer support.
 - d. participants for the survey.
 - e. of respondents rated product quality as good.
 - f. analyzed the survey results.
 - g. people value fast delivery options.
 - h. they prefer to shop online.
 - i. sending out a questionnaire.
 - j. agreed to participate.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct phrase from the box.

Phrases:

- First, we contacted...
- The purpose of this research was...
- We wanted to find out...
- We recommend...
- We did this by...
- Then we asked...
- Finally, we...
- Our conclusion is that...
- They said that...
- Our research showed that...

Sentences:

1. _____ how many people prefer eco-friendly products.
2. _____ to understand why customers choose online shopping.
3. _____ interviewing 50 customers at the mall.
4. _____ the manager of the store to arrange a meeting.
5. _____ the customers about their shopping habits.
6. _____ collected all the answers and analyzed them.
7. _____ they were satisfied with the service.
8. _____ 69% of the people shop online for convenience.
9. _____ companies should focus more on customer service.
10. _____ offering free delivery to improve sales.



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Business Pre-Intermediate

Unit 10: Environment

Homework – Answer Key

Exercise 1

1. Because current sources cause pollution and global warming.
2. They can eat plastic by mistake and become sick.
3. It can make animals lose their homes.
4. They clean the air and provide homes for animals.

Exercise 2

1. Endangered species
2. Global warming
3. Deforestation
4. Air pollution
5. Plastic waste

Exercise 3

1. Global warming
2. Deforestation
3. Air pollution
4. Plastic waste
5. Endangered species

Exercise 4

1. We should use less plastic and buy products **c)** with minimal packaging to protect the environment.
2. Walking or cycling to work instead of driving **h)** helps to lower your carbon footprint.
3. Factories must find ways to reduce **a)** pollution by using renewable energy sources.
4. If we recycle glass, paper, and plastic, **b)** we can give these materials a second life.
5. Using eco-friendly products, such as **e)** reusable bags or solar-powered devices, helps protect nature.
6. We should reduce waste by using less plastic and **f)** reusing things instead of buying new items.
7. People who pollute the environment **d)** cause long-term damage to ecosystems.
8. Don't just throw away old clothes; **g)** consider donating them to charity.

Exercise 1

1. **True.** The text explains that reusable bags last longer and do not pollute the environment, unlike disposable plastic bags. Using reusable bags cuts down on waste and is better for the planet.
2. **False.** The text states that recycling uses less energy and reduces pollution. By recycling, we prevent waste from going to the trash, thus protecting nature.
3. **True.** The text suggests that simple actions like turning off lights help conserve energy. By using less electricity, we save natural resources used to produce that energy.
4. **False.** According to the text, a carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) created by activities like driving cars or using electricity, not the physical waste produced.
5. **True.** The text explains that choosing to walk or bike instead of driving reduces the amount of CO2 emissions, thereby making your carbon footprint smaller.
6. **False.** The text encourages choosing eco-friendly products because they help reduce our impact on nature. Eco-friendly products are designed to be less harmful to the environment.
7. **False.** The text mentions that a lot of packaging, especially from products we buy, contributes to pollution. It encourages using less packaging to reduce waste.
8. **True.** The text states that cutting down on water use, such as fixing a leaky tap, helps conserve natural resources like water.
9. **True.** The text explains that recycling helps to reuse materials instead of throwing them away, thereby reducing the total amount of trash.
10. **False.** The text emphasizes that we should care about the planet because it's the only one we have. Taking care of the environment affects our lives and the lives of future generations.

Exercise 2

1. protect
2. pollution
3. recycle
4. recycling
5. reduce
6. reduction
7. packaging
8. pack
9. polluting
10. protection

Exercise 3

1. cut down on
2. run out of
3. cares about
4. cut down on
5. take part in
6. ran out of
7. care about
8. take part in

Exercise 1

1. e
2. i
3. h
4. b
5. j
6. d
7. c
8. f
9. a
10. g

Exercise 2

1. increase, will leave
2. finish, will get
3. doesn't sign, will lose
4. invest, will improve
5. don't attend, will miss
6. reduces, will save
7. deliver, will be
8. doesn't offer, will look
9. expand, will need
10. work, will finish

Exercise 3

1. If we **increase** the budget, we will hire more staff.
2. If the meeting **finishes** early, I will go home.
3. If the product **is not** in stock, we will lose the customers.
4. If you don't finish the presentation, the boss **will fire** you.
5. We will reach our target if we **get** more clients.
6. If the internet connection **is** slow, we will finish the work late.
7. If they **do not** answer the email, we will contact them tomorrow.
8. If the team completes the project, they **will get** a reward.
9. If you **don't** come to the office, I will send you the report.
10. If the supplier offers a discount, we **will buy** more materials.

Exercise 1

1. What do you mean by...?
2. Can you say that again?
3. I'm not sure I understand.
4. So, are you saying that...?
5. Sorry, could you clarify...?
6. I thought...

Exercise 2

1. **f- Adriana:** Did you know that air pollution is getting worse because of factories and cars?
2. **d- Adriana:** Actually, it can happen anywhere, not just in big cities.
3. **e- Adriana:** Cars and factories release gases that make the air dirty. If we don't reduce pollution, we will have problems with the air we breathe.
4. **c- Adriana:** Sure! If we use public transportation instead of driving, we can reduce the gases that cause pollution.
5. **a- Adriana:** Yes, that's right! And recycling helps too. **If we recycle**, we create less waste and use fewer resources.
6. **b- Adriana:** Of course! When we recycle, we reuse old materials to make new things, so we don't need to throw as much away.

Exercise 3

1. **What do you mean by** "endangered species"? I'm not sure I know that term.
2. **Did you say** we should cut down on waste? Or do you mean something else?
3. **I'm a bit confused about** "carbon footprint"? I don't fully get it.
4. **So, are you saying that** you're suggesting we use less plastic to reduce pollution?
5. **Could you give an example** how using public transportation helps the environment?
6. **Can you say that again** we should recycle more often? I didn't quite hear.
7. **Sorry, could you clarify** the difference between air pollution and water pollution?
8. **I thought** we will run out of natural resources soon if we don't act?
9. **Could you explain that again?** I want to make sure I understand what you mean.
10. **Do you mean** how driving less can reduce our carbon footprint?

Exercise 1

Stating aims	○ The purpose of this research was ... ○ We wanted to find out ...	Reporting on results	○ They said/thought that ... ○ We found that ... ○ Seventy-five per cent ... ○ The majority said that ... ○ Our research showed that ...
Explaining the process	○ We did this by (+ -ing). ○ First, we contacted/offered them ... ○ Then we visited/interviewed/ asked them ... ○ Finally, we	Concluding	○ Our conclusion is that ... ○ We recommend (+ -ing)

Exercise 2

1. The purpose of this research was b. to collect data about shopping preferences.
2. We did this by i. sending out a questionnaire.
3. First, we contacted d. participants for the survey.
4. Then we asked j. agreed to participate.
5. Finally, we f. analyzed the survey results.
6. They said that h. they prefer to shop online.
7. Our research showed that a. thought free delivery is important.
8. Seventy-five per cent e. of respondents rated product quality as good.
9. The majority said that g. people value fast delivery options.
10. Our conclusion is that c. we should improve customer support.

Exercise 3

1. We wanted to find out how / They said that many people prefer eco-friendly products.
2. The purpose of this research was to understand why customers choose online shopping.
3. We did this by interviewing 50 customers at the mall.
4. First, we contacted the manager of the store to arrange a meeting.
5. Then we asked the customers about their shopping habits.
6. Finally, we collected all the answers and analyzed them.
7. They said that / We wanted to find out how they were satisfied with the service.
8. Our research showed that 69% of the people shop online for convenience.
9. Our conclusion is that companies should focus more on customer service.
10. We recommend offering free delivery to improve sales.