



Ambient air pollution

Reading Test

EXAMPLE

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Student

Time: *Approximately 1hour*

Two types of lesson

Lesson#1: [Easy] ***** [B2/C1]

1. Predict the content of the text by reading the title. Write down the key terms & ideas.
2. Read the text. Check the unknown words with a dictionary.
3. Answer the comprehension questions.
4. Check your answers with the provided key (pass mark is 70%).

Lesson #2: [Hard] ***** [C1]

1. Read the text without looking up any words.
2. Answer the comprehension questions.
3. Check your answers with the provided key (pass mark is 70%).

Teacher

Two types of lesson

Lesson#1: [easy] ***** [B2/C1]

1. Distribute **text 1 (without reference words underlined)** a week before the test. Students read, check vocabulary & meanings.
2. Test day. Distribute **text 2 (with reference words underlined)** & the **questions** (no dictionary or notes).
3. Set 1 hour to read the text & answer the questions.
4. Take in & correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%).
5. Extra activity. Students write the *summary (add 30 minutes to the test).

Lesson #2: [hard] ***** [C1]

1. Test day. Distribute **text 2 (with reference words underlined)** & the **questions**.
2. Set 1 hour to read the text & answer the questions.
3. Take in & correct or go through answers in class (pass mark is 70%).
4. Extra activity. Students write the *summary (add 30 minutes to the test).

*Summary writing: www.academic-englishuk.com/summary

Ambient air pollution (Text 1) EXAMPLE

By J. Robertson (2022)

Ambient air pollution is another term for outdoor pollution, which is a direct result of human [redacted] (The Clean Breathing Institute, 2018). Although indoor household activities can contribute to [redacted] [redacted] problem we face at present. According to the World Health Organisation (2021), outdoor pollution [redacted] they are [redacted] regardless of income.

Ambient air pollution is measured through the Air Quality Index, which focuses on five major components in the atmosphere. These are [redacted] level [redacted] photochemical reaction of sunlight, nitrogen oxides (NOx) causing smog, and particulate matter (PM), which [redacted] [redacted] organic substances suspended in the air, such as dust, smoke, pollen and chemicals (WHO, 2021). PM is then further divided into three categories, [redacted] Particles which have diameters of ten micrometres or fewer (PM10) are considered coarse, [redacted] 1.0 are [redacted] less than PM1.0 is ultra-fine and the most toxic, but also not as frequently monitored (CBI, 2018). What is regularly monitored, however, is PM2.5, [redacted] is in cities and countries across the world. Currently the World's Air Quality Index (2021) [redacted] and [redacted] is also unhealthy overall, but some areas are hazardous. In comparison, London is moderate, with a score of 61, and for a city's air to be [redacted] than 50.

As previously mentioned, the main contributory factors of outdoor air pollution are from human activity. Although industrial purposes [redacted], and [redacted] power or heating have been the main reason for the ongoing rise in global air pollution, it is now [redacted] is [redacted] engines used in vehicles and ships. This is due to the amount of carbon monoxide, volatile organic [redacted] [redacted] long-distance transport affecting both rural and urban areas (Department for Environment, [redacted] to say, nowhere on this planet is free from air pollution, which means that anyone of us could suffer [redacted] the lower PM, the more it is penetrated into the lungs, and the more effects one will suffer from, [redacted] as a cough, wheezing and congestion, to more serious illness such as bronchitis, stroke, heart disease a [redacted] breathing difficulties, such as asthmatics, continued exposure to air pollution could aggravate [redacted] develop [redacted] to pollution long-term. Most concerning of all, WHO (2021) states that in one year alone, [redacted] million premature deaths.

As WHO (2021) claims that in 2019 '99% of the world population was living in places where [redacted], it seems more important than ever to begin tackling the problem of outdoor pollution. In capital [redacted], measures [redacted] the city centre, expanding pavements along the river to make space for more tree planting and bike lanes, and reinvesting money raised from congestion charges into [redacted] on

_____ which lead to poorer air quality (United Nations Environment Programme, 2021). Moreover, countries who _____ governments to set targets regarding reducing the level of PM, as well as enabling local councils to _____, and _____ the most pollutant of vehicles (DEFRA, 2021), we will likely see significant reductions in _____.

Although human activity has been responsible for the increase in outdoor air pollution, it is hoped that within the next _____ thanks to the increases in green spaces, commitment to reducing the average level of PM, more sustainable modes of transport and more _____ businesses and local authorities.

Reference list

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), (n.d.). _____ Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/causes> [Viewed 05.04.2022].

Department _____ (DEFRA), (2021). *September 2021: Air quality factsheet (part 4)* [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-bill-2020/10-march-2020-air-quality-factsheet-part-4> [Viewed 06.04.2022].

The Clean Breathing Institute (CBI), (2018). _____ *pollution on respiratory health* [online]. Available at: https://www.thecleanbreathinginstitute.com/evidence/health-burden/?gclid=CjwKCAiAnO2MBhApEiwA8q0HYTHPSae7lTU5kiLZQ0tdLvdvmFXXvUAWud_cYxK2nQ7KR9oR0klb8RoChC4QAvD_BwE [Viewed 04.04.2022].

The United _____ (2021). *These five cities are taking aim at air pollution* [online]. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/these-five-cities-are-taking-aim-air-pollution> [Viewed 05.04.2022].

World Health Organisation (WHO), (2021). _____ [online]. Available at: [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health) [Viewed 05.04.2022].

World's Air Quality Index _____ (2021). Available at: <https://waqi.info/> [Viewed 06.04.2022].

Ambient air pollution (Text 2) EXAMPLE

By J. Robertson (2022)

1. Ambient air pollution is another term for outdoor pollution, which is a direct result of [redacted] (The Clean Breathing Institute, 2018). Although indoor household activities can contribute to [redacted] [redacted] problem we face at present. According to the World Health Organisation (2021), outdoor pollution [redacted] they are [redacted] regardless of income.

2. Ambient air pollution is measured through the Air Quality Index, which focuses on five major components in the atmosphere. These [redacted] level [redacted] photochemical reaction of sunlight, nitrogen oxides (NOx) causing smog, and particulate matter (PM), which [redacted] [redacted] organic substances suspended in the air, such as dust, smoke, pollen and chemicals (WHO, 2021). PM is then further divided into three categories, [redacted] Particles which have diameters of ten micrometres or fewer (PM10) are considered coarse, [redacted] 1.0 are [redacted] less than PM1.0 is ultra-fine and the most toxic, but also not as frequently monitored (CBI, 2018). What is regularly monitored, however, is PM2.5, [redacted] is in cities and countries across the world. Currently the World's Air Quality Index (2021) [redacted] and [redacted] is also unhealthy overall, but some areas are hazardous. In comparison, London is moderate, with a score of 61, and for a city's air to be [redacted] than 50.

3. As previously mentioned, the main contributory factors of outdoor air pollution are from human activity. Although industrial purposes [redacted], and [redacted] power or heating have been the main reason for the ongoing rise in global air pollution, it is now [redacted] is [redacted] engines used in vehicles and ships. This is due to the amount of carbon monoxide, volatile organic [redacted] [redacted] long-distance transport affecting both rural and urban areas (Department for Environment, [redacted] to say, nowhere on this planet is free from air pollution, which means that anyone of us could suffer [redacted] the lower PM, the more it is penetrated into the lungs, and the more effects one will suffer from, [redacted] as a cough, wheezing and congestion, to more serious illness such as bronchitis, stroke, heart disease a [redacted] breathing difficulties, such as asthmatics, continued exposure to air pollution could aggravate [redacted] develop [redacted] to pollution long-term. Most concerning of all, WHO (2021) states that in one year alone, [redacted] million premature deaths.

4. As WHO (2021) claims that in 2019 '99% of the world population was living in places where [redacted], it seems more important than ever to begin tackling the problem of outdoor pollution. In capital [redacted], measures [redacted] the city centre, expanding pavements along the river to make space for more tree planting and bike lanes, and reinvesting money raised from congestion charges into [redacted] on

_____ which lead to poorer air quality (United Nations Environment Programme, 2021). Moreover, countries who _____ governments to set targets regarding reducing the level of PM, as well as enabling local councils to _____, and _____ the most pollutant of vehicles (DEFRA, 2021), we will likely see significant reductions in _____.

5. Although human activity has been responsible for the increase in outdoor air pollution, it is hoped that within the next _____ thanks to the increases in green spaces, commitment to reducing the average level of PM, more sustainable modes of transport and more _____ businesses and local authorities.

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Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), (n.d.). _____ Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/causes> [Viewed 05.04.2022].

Department _____ (DEFRA), (2021). *September 2021: Air quality factsheet (part 4)* [online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-bill-2020/10-march-2020-air-quality-factsheet-part-4> [Viewed 06.04.2022].

The Clean Breathing Institute (CBI), (2018). _____ *pollution on respiratory health* [online]. Available at: https://www.thecleanbreathinginstitute.com/evidence/health-burden/?gclid=CjwKCAiAnO2MBhApEiwA8q0HYTHPSae7ITU5kiLZQ0tdLvdvmFXXvUAWud_cYxK2nQ7KR9oR0klb8RoChC4QAvD_BwE [Viewed 04.04.2022].

The United _____ (2021). *These five cities are taking aim at air pollution* [online]. Available at: <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/these-five-cities-are-taking-aim-air-pollution> [Viewed 05.04.2022].

World Health Organisation (WHO), (2021). _____ [online]. Available at: [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health) [Viewed 05.04.2022].

World's Air Quality Index _____ (2021). Available at: <https://waqi.info/> [Viewed 06.04.2022].

Comprehension Questions

1. Headings: Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1	<i>E (example)</i>	A	How ambient air pollution is measured
2		B	From being [redacted] the solution
3		C	Current measures around the world
4		D	The UK's [redacted] pollution
5		E	The biggest environmental health problem we face
		F	The causes [redacted] air pollution

___ / 4

2. True / False / Not Given: One question per paragraph.

		T / F / NG
Paragraph 1		
i.	According to the World Health Organisation (2021), outdoor pollution levels are the same in both urban and rural places.	
Paragraph 2		
ii.	Ultra-fine particulate [redacted] of air pollution.	
Paragraph 3		
iii.	Ambient air pollution was [redacted] deaths in one year alone.	
Paragraph 4		
iv.	In some cities, people are [redacted] city centre.	
Paragraph 5		
v.	There will be a global [redacted] in the next decade.	

___ / 5

4. Open Answer Questions.

Paragraph 1. What causes ambient air pollution?

i.	
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___ / 1

Paragraph 2. How is ambient air [redacted] ?

i.	
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___ / 1

Paragraph 2. What are the [redacted] of ambient air pollution?

i.	<i>Nitrogen dioxide (example)</i>
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	

___ / 4

Paragraph 2. What are the [redacted] of Particulate Matter (PM)?

i.		ii.		iii.	
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___ / 3

Paragraph 3. What is the biggest threat to clean air?

i.		___ / 1
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Paragraph 4. What does the UK's updated Environment Bill give local councils the power to do?

i.		___ / 1
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Paragraph 5. What FOUR things [redacted] quality?

i.		___ / 4
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

5. Reference Words: Explain what these reference words connect to: (underlined in the text).

Paragraph	Word	Connection
1	<u>They (example)</u>	<u>Outdoor pollution levels</u>
2	Which	
2	[redacted]	
3	It	
3	[redacted]	
4	Those	
4	[redacted]	

___ / 6

6. Vocabulary

Key language – search for the word(s) in the paragraph that mean(s):

Paragraph	Explanation	Word
2	<u>A part that combines with other parts to form something bigger.</u>	<u>Components (example)</u>
2	A mixture [redacted] the atmosphere difficult to breathe.	
2	This means dangerous.	
3	Helping to cause something.	
3	Coal, [redacted] of years ago from plant and animal remains.	
3	The two [redacted] to breathe.	
3	The unborn offspring that develops from an embryo.	
4	Information [redacted] something should be done.	
4	To officially [redacted] something.	
4	A situation in which a place is too blocked or crowded causing difficulties.	
4	A law suggested [redacted] official by parliament.	

___ / 10

Overall Total: ___ / 40

Comprehension Questions **ANSWERS**

1. **Headings:** Choose a subheading for each paragraph. One title is not needed.

1	<i>E (example)</i>	A	How ambient air pollution is measured
2	A	B	From being the problem towards becoming the solution
3	F	C	Current measures around the world

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...