



Ambient Air Pollution

Reading to Writing Summary

EXAMPLE

Copyright: These materials are photocopiable but please leave all logos and web addresses on handouts. Please don't post these materials onto the web. Thank you

Student

Two types of lesson

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

1. Predict the content of the text. Write down key terms & ideas.
2. Read the text & check words & meanings with a dictionary.
3. Identify the key points and supporting details and complete the **outline**.
4. Write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
5. Check key points with the **completed outline** & **model answer** (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 supporting points).
6. Answer the critical thinking questions & check possible answers.

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

1. Read the text – no dictionary.
2. Identify the key points and supporting details and complete the **outline**.
3. Write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
4. Check key points with the **completed outline** & **model answer** (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 supporting points).
5. Answer the critical thinking questions & check possible answers.

Teacher

Two types of lesson

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

1. Distribute the text a week /day before the test. Students read, check vocabulary & meanings.
2. Test day: distribute a **new copy of text** and the **summary question**.
3. Set 1 hour to read the text, take notes and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
4. Feedback¹: take in and mark [[use our correction code*](#)].
5. Feedback²: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer**. Students compare with their own work.
6. Summary marking: **should contain at least 4 main ideas with support** – see **summary key points**.
7. Extra: critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

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

1. Set 1 hour to read the **text** and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
3. Feedback¹: take in and mark [[use our correction code*](#)].
4. Feedback²: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer**. Students compare with their own work.
5. Summary marking: **should contain at least 4 main ideas with support** – see **summary key points**.
6. Extra: critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

Correction code*: www.academic-englishuk.com/error-correction

Ambient air pollution **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=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].

Summary: Key Points

Take notes on the key points of the text.

| |
|---------------|
| 1. Main idea: |
| Support: |
| 2. Main idea: |
| Support: |
| 3. Main idea: |
| Support: |
| 4. Main idea: |
| Support: |
| 5. Main idea: |
| Support: |

Summary: Key Points (ANSWERS)

Take notes on the key points of the text.

| |
|---|
| <p>1. Main idea: Ambient air poll. = big. environ. health prob. ppl face.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambient [redacted]. (The Clean Breathing Institute, 2018). • Rural + urban areas = the same level of poll. (World Health Organisation, 2021). • All [redacted] |
| <p>2. Main idea: How ambient air poll is measured.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air qual index = [redacted] • PM = coarse, fine & ultra fine (most toxic, but not mon (CBI, 2018). • PM2.5 = [redacted] • Beijing & New York - air unhealthy (World's air quality index, 2021). • [redacted] • Score = less than 50 is good. |
| <p>3. Main idea: Causes and effects of ambient air poll.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [redacted] • Industrial process = burn. coal & other fossil fuels. • Maj. [redacted] ships & vehs. – [redacted], NOx & PM released & O3 prod (DEFRA n.d.). • Effects: PM – [redacted], congestion, bronchitis, stroke, heart disease & lung cancer. • [redacted] • Ambient air poll. = caused 4.2 m deaths in a yr (WHO, 2021). |
| <p>4. Main idea: Current measures taken.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some capital cities: [redacted], expand pavements by rivers for tree planting & cycle lanes and invest in public transp. • UK: update enviro. bill [redacted] restrict on smoke emissions. |
| <p>5. Main idea: From being the problem to becoming the solution.</p> <p>Support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase [redacted] • Red. PM. • [redacted]. • Coop & account. among bus & local auth. |

Summary

Task: Write a 200-250 word summary on the key features of the text.

Word Count: _____

Summary: Ambient Air Pollution

Caused by human activities, and affecting all parts of the globe (WHO, 2021), ambient air pollution is the largest [redacted] are currently facing (The Clean Breathing Institute, 2018). The level of pollution is calculated using a tool called the Air Quality Index which measures [redacted] to determine how polluted the air is. One of these components is particulate matter (PM), [redacted] cities around the world. According to the World's Air Quality Index (2021), a city needs to score less than 50 to [redacted] 'unhealthy' or 'hazardous', and this level of pollution can have a negative impact on the citizens' [redacted] respiratory symptoms, some diseases (The CBI, 2018) and premature death (WHO, 2021). Because of this, it is [redacted] and this is being seen in some cities through tree planting, increasing the number of cycle lanes [redacted] (The United Nations [redacted] also needed is legislation that places restrictions on smoke emissions in order for [redacted] of vehicles (DEFRA, 2021). Only [redacted] more sustainable forms of transport and more collaboration and accountability among [redacted] an human activities become part of the solution and no longer the cause.

252 words [including in-text citations].

Critical Thinking Questions

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?

[2 points]

ii) Is this a credible article? Yes /no – why?

[2 points]

iii) Highlight four ideas in the text you would use for an essay on: "To what [redacted] people's health?"

[4 points]

iv) Highlight two areas in the text that you question, disagree with or lack evidence.

[2 points]

Critical Thinking Questions (POSSIBLE ANSWERS)

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?

The writer believes that ambient air pollution has a negative impact on people's health and more should be done to improve the air quality around the world. This is shown throughout the whole article through her choice of words:

- It is ambient pollution which is the **biggest environmental health problem** we face at present.
- It **affects** all countries, regardless of income...
-

ALL ANSWERS INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...