

LESSON PLAN
Environment

Name of school	Colegiul Tehnic, Arad
Specialism	Environment
Level	Intermediate
Time needed	50 min.
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Water Pollution

I Pre-reading

In pairs talk about three things that can pollute water. Report to your classmates and give solutions.

II Reading comprehension

1) Read the text below and answer the following questions:

- a) How can you help protect drinking water?
- b) What contaminants may be found in drinking water?
- c) Where does drinking water come from?

Using the information that is now available about drinking water, citizens can both be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that individuals can get involved. Some people will help clean up the watershed that is the source of their community's water. Other people might get involved in protection activities to prevent contamination of the ground water source that provides water to their community. And all consumers can do their part to conserve water and to dispose properly of household chemicals.

There is no such thing as naturally pure water. In nature, all water contains some impurities. As water flows in streams, sits in lakes, and filters through layers of soil and rock in the ground, it dissolves or absorbs the substances that it touches. Some of these substances are harmless. In fact, some people prefer mineral water precisely because minerals give it an appealing taste. However, at certain levels minerals, just like man-made chemicals, are considered contaminants that can make water unpalatable or even unsafe. Some contaminants come from erosion of natural rock formations. Other contaminants are substances discharged from factories, applied for farmlands, or used by consumers in their homes and yards.

A clean, constant supply of drinking water is essential to every community. People in large cities frequently drink water that comes from surface water sources, such as lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. Sometimes these sources are close to the community. Other times, drinking water suppliers get their water from sources many miles away. In either case, when you think about where your drinking water comes from, it's important to consider not just the part of the river or lake that you can see, but the entire watershed. The watershed is the land area over which water flows into the river, lake, or reservoir.

2) Read the text again and decide which statements are true and which are false:

- a) There is no such thing as naturally pure water.
- b) Water doesn't contain impurities.
- c) Mineral water is preferred by some people.
- d) Contaminants come from one source.
- e) Drinking water is essential to every community.
- f) In the past drinking water was taken from miles away.

III Vocabulary

1) Look through the text again and underline all the words you can find connected with pollution.

2) Find in the text the definition of the word *watershed*.

3) Complete the following table with words from the text:

Noun	Adjective	Verb
protection		
	informative	
decision		
		to conserve
		to pollute

IV Interpretation

Imagine you are a reporter and your partner is an ecologist and make an interview about the animals which live in polluted water.

V Response

Write an essay of 200-250 words about Water Pollution.