

## Nature - reading p. 43

1

Dopasuj poniższe wyrażenia do zdjęć. W parach odpowiedzcie na pytanie.

coconut water

sparkling water

still water

tap water

watermelon

1.




2.




3.




4.




5.




You are really thirsty. Which will you choose and why?

2

Uzupełnij luki wyrazami *fresh* lub *salt*.

Did you know...?

fresh

salt

1. 97% of the water in the world is  water.
2. Icebergs are made of  water.
3. It's easier to swim in  water.
4. The Dead Sea is a  lake.
5. There are a number of dolphin species that live in  water. The biggest river dolphin lives in the Amazon.

3

W parach odpowiedzcie na pytania.

avalanche      drought      earthquake      flood  
 forest fires      hurricane      tsunami      typhoon      volcanic eruption

1. Which of the natural disasters below have something to do with water in different forms?
2. Which of them may be connected with lack of water?

**B** *I* U ☰ ☷ ☹ ☺ Pokaż

4

W parach odpowiedzcie na pytania, wykorzystując swoją wiedzę lub przypuszczenia. Następnie przeczytajcie tekst i sprawdźcie swoje odpowiedzi.

1. Have people ever tried to pull icebergs to hot countries?
2. Is it possible to make rain when there are clouds in the sky?
3. Is it possible to produce fresh water from sea water?

**B** *I* U ☰ ☷ ☹ ☺ Pokaż modelowe odpowiedzi

Możesz nagrać swoją wypowiedź.



00:00

## How Can We Solve the Problem of Fresh Water?

Did you know that 10% of the world's population don't have enough water? The problem will probably get worse soon because of global warming. For sure, we can stop wasting and polluting our fresh water. But are there any other ways to solve the problem?

In July 1977, people from different countries met in Paris to talk about possible answers to water problems. One of the options was to use icebergs as a source of fresh water. They decided to try it out and pulled some icebergs from the ice shelves in Antarctica to Saudi Arabia, a rich country with a big water problem. The journey was difficult, very slow and too expensive, so they gave up trying again. But today we really need more fresh water and the idea of pulling icebergs is back.

In some countries, when there is a bad drought, people try to make rain. They fly planes with chemicals above clouds. When the chemicals fall into the clouds, they sometimes make rain. But to use this idea, first you need clouds, and often the sky is cloudless and clear blue. So, this solution does not always work and it is expensive.

You can, of course, take the salt out of sea water. People have done it on a large scale for over fifty years. In special factories salt water from the sea goes in and fresh water comes out while the salt goes back into the sea. There are thousands of such factories in the world. Although it's expensive, it may be a good answer to the problem.

*Adapted from 'Water for Life' by Bernard Smith,  
Pearson English Active Readers.*



5

Uzupełnij luki w zdaniach zgodnie z treścią tekstu.

1.  will probably make the problem of fresh water more serious in the future.
2. Pulling icebergs to Saudi Arabia was not only  but also cost a lot.
3. People can sometimes  when they spray clouds with chemicals from planes.
4. The technology of taking the salt out of sea water in special factories is more  old.

6

Odpowiedz na pytania.

1. Do you and your family use water carefully? How?
2. What can we do to use less water every day?
3. Why is it important to save water?