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Level 6

Household items as bad as cars for pollution

19th February, 2018

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Contents

The Article	2	Discussion (Student-Created Qs)	15
Warm-Ups	3	Language Work (Cloze)	16
Vocabulary	4	Spelling	17
Before Reading / Listening	5	Put The Text Back Together	18
Gap Fill	6	Put The Words In The Right Order	19
Match The Sentences And Listen	7	Circle The Correct Word	20
Listening Gap Fill	8	Insert The Vowels (a, e, i, o, u)	21
Comprehension Questions	9	Punctuate The Text And Add Capitals	22
Multiple Choice - Quiz	10	Put A Slash (/) Where The Spaces Are	23
Role Play	11	Free Writing	24
After Reading / Listening	12	Academic Writing	25
Student Survey	13	Homework	26
Discussion (20 Questions)	14	Answers	27

Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are unaware of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very noses. Everyday household items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, conducted research into how our homes create pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation sector gets cleaner, these other sources...become more and more important".

The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs react with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny particles in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr McDonald said governments should regulate household products more tightly to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a stark warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to emissions that come out of the tailpipe of my car."

Sources: <https://news.sky.com/story/household-items-like-perfume-as-bad-as-cars-for-pollution-scientists-say-11252527>
<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-02132-9>
<https://phys.org/news/2018-02-common-products-perfume-printer-ink.html>

WARM-UPS

1. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about household items. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

scientists / unaware / pollution / noses / deodorant / surprised / research / trucks / volatile / organic / compounds / sunlight / environment / lung damage / my car

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. POLLUTION: Students A **strongly** believe humans will stop polluting the world one day; Students B **strongly** believe they won't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. POLLUTANTS: Why might these things be bad for the environment? How could we cut down on our use of them, or replace them? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	How bad	How to cut down	Replacements
Toothpaste			
Body soap			
Printer ink			
Deodorant			
Perfume			
Polish			

5. PERFUME: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "perfume". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. MORNINGS: Rank these with your partner. Put the things you need most in the mornings at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- a shower
- toast
- coffee
- the news
- 5 minutes extra sleep
- water
- a stretch
- a big breakfast

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. unaware | a. Likely to change very quickly and unpredictably, especially in a bad way. |
| 2. massive | b. Carried out an action; did. |
| 3. foam | c. Having no knowledge of a situation or fact. |
| 4. volatile | d. A distinct part or branch or part of a nation's economy or society or of an area of activity such as education, health, transport, etc. |
| 5. conducted | e. Very, very, very big. |
| 6. contribute | f. A kind of thick and soft creamy substance that contains many small bubbles. |
| 7. sector | g. Help to cause or bring about. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 8. compounds | h. The production and discharge of something, especially gas or radiation. |
| 9. range | i. Things that are made up of two or more separate things or chemicals. |
| 10. react | j. A set of different things of the same general type. |
| 11. particles | k. Control or supervise something, especially a company or business activity by means of rules or laws. |
| 12. regulate | l. Very, very, very small pieces of something (like dust or other small things). |
| 13. stark | m. Respond with hostility, opposition, or a contrary course of action to something or someone. |
| 14. emissions | n. Unpleasantly or sharply clear. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Scientists said pollution is adversely affecting our noses. **T / F**
- b. Toothpaste contains compounds that add to pollution. **T / F**
- c. Some scientists were not surprised by the findings of their research. **T / F**
- d. Household items create a similar amount of pollution as cars and trucks. **T / F**
- e. The scientists looked carefully at volatile organic compounds (VOCs). **T / F**
- f. VOCs and sunlight can mix to create ozone pollution. **T / F**
- g. A scientist said government regulation was not necessary. **T / F**
- h. A scientist said he needed his car's tailpipe in the mornings. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

Match the following synonyms. The words in **bold** are from the news article.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. massive | a. discharges |
| 2. volatile | b. carried out |
| 3. conducted | c. origins |
| 4. sector | d. variety |
| 5. sources | e. captured |
| 6. range | f. enormous |
| 7. form | g. effect |
| 8. trapped | h. field |
| 9. impact | i. unpredictable |
| 10. emissions | j. make |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. a massive | a. organic compounds |
| 2. right under our | b. of air pollution |
| 3. deodorant, perfume | c. to lung damage |
| 4. particular types | d. in the air |
| 5. the transportation sector gets | e. very noses |
| 6. The researchers focused on volatile | f. and furniture polish |
| 7. VOCs react with sunlight to | g. tailpipe |
| 8. form tiny particles | h. cleaner |
| 9. These particles can lead | i. form ozone pollution |
| 10. emissions that come out of the | j. cause of pollution |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are unaware of a (1) _____ cause of pollution that is right under our very noses. Everyday household items such as toothpaste, shaving (2) _____, deodorant, perfume and furniture (3) _____ contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, (4) _____ research into how our homes create pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now (5) _____ as heavily to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and other (6) _____. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation (7) _____ gets cleaner, these other (8) _____...become more and more important".

polish
vehicles
conducted
sources
massive
foam
sector
contribute

The researchers focused on (9) _____ organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs (10) _____ with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets (11) _____ in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny (12) _____ in the air. These particles can lead to (13) _____ damage. Dr McDonald said governments should regulate household products more (14) _____ to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a (15) _____ warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to (16) _____ that come out of the tailpipe of my car."

trapped
stark
lung
volatile
emissions
particles
react
tightly

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

- 1) a massive cause of pollution that is right under _____
 - a. our berry noises
 - b. our very noses
 - c. our very nose is
 - d. our very noises
- 2) items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume _____
 - a. and furnish a polish
 - b. and furniture polished
 - c. and fern nature polish
 - d. and furniture polish
- 3) conducted research into how our homes _____
 - a. creates pollution
 - b. created pollution
 - c. creating pollution
 - d. create pollution
- 4) find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular _____ pollution
 - a. types of air
 - b. types of hair
 - c. types off hair
 - d. type soft air
- 5) as the transportation sector gets cleaner, these other sources become _____ important
 - a. more and most
 - b. more and mere
 - c. mores and more
 - d. more and more
- 6) The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) _____
 - a. in a whole derange
 - b. in a hole range
 - c. in a whole range
 - d. in a hole derange
- 7) VOCs react with sunlight to form _____
 - a. oh zone pollution
 - b. e-zone pollution
 - c. o's own pollution
 - d. ozone pollution
- 8) gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution _____
 - a. in our hones
 - b. in our homes
 - c. in our homies
 - d. in your homes
- 9) scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form _____ the air
 - a. tie knee particles in
 - b. tiny particles in
 - c. tie knee part tickles in
 - d. tiny particle sin
- 10) The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable _____ come out
 - a. two emissions that
 - b. too emissions that
 - c. to emissions that
 - d. tool emissions that

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are unaware of a (1) _____ pollution that is right under our very noses. Everyday household items (2) _____, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture (3) _____ compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, (4) _____ how our homes create pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to (5) _____ air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation sector gets cleaner, (6) _____...become more and more important".

The researchers (7) _____ organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs react with (8) _____ ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to (9) _____ in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr McDonald said governments should regulate household products more (10) _____ their negative impact on our health. He issued (11) _____, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to (12) _____ out of the tailpipe of my car."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

1. What kind of foam could add to pollution?
2. What is Brian McDonald's job?
3. How did the research team feel about the research findings?
4. What do household items produce as much pollution as?
5. What sector did the article say was getting cleaner?
6. What do VOCs react with to form ozone pollution?
7. Where did the article say pollution is now getting trapped?
8. Which part of the body do tiny particles damage?
9. What did Dr McDonald say governments should regulate?
10. What did Dr McDonald compare household item pollution to?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

- 1) What kind of foam could add to pollution?
 - a) insulation foam
 - b) shaving foam
 - c) bedding foam
 - d) sponge foam
- 2) What is Brian McDonald's job?
 - a) toothpaste maker
 - b) truck driver
 - c) journalist
 - d) air-pollution researcher
- 3) How did the research team feel about the research findings?
 - a) surprised
 - b) shocked
 - c) interested
 - d) confused
- 4) What do household items produce as much pollution as?
 - a) factories
 - b) airplanes
 - c) cars and trucks
 - d) chemicals
- 5) What sector did the article say was getting cleaner?
 - a) tourism
 - b) transportation
 - c) health
 - d) chemical
- 6) What do VOCs react with to form ozone pollution?
 - a) sunlight
 - b) oxygen
 - c) helium
 - d) water
- 7) Where did the article say pollution is now getting trapped?
 - a) in the stratosphere
 - b) in cars
 - c) in our homes
 - d) in toothpaste
- 8) Which part of the body do tiny particles damage?
 - a) our lungs
 - b) our skin
 - c) our teeth
 - d) our eyes
- 9) What did Dr McDonald say governments should regulate?
 - a) household products
 - b) toothpaste
 - c) cars
 - d) VOCs
- 10) What did Dr McDonald compare household item pollution to?
 - a) aviation pollution
 - b) factory pollution
 - c) nuclear radiation
 - d) emissions from his car

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Role A – A Shower

You think a shower is the thing you need most in the morning. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): toast, five minutes more sleep or the news.

Role B – Toast

You think toast is the thing you need most in the morning. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): a shower, five minutes more sleep or the news.

Role C – Five Minutes More Sleep

You think five minutes more sleep is the thing you need most in the morning. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): toast, a shower or the news.

Role D – The News

You think the news is the thing you need most in the morning. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them what is wrong with their things. Also, tell the others which is the least necessary of these (and why): toast, five minutes more sleep or a shower.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'household' and 'item'.

household	item

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• massive• perfume• conducted• researcher• team• more	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• whole• sunlight• escapes• tiny• tightly• car
--	---

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Write five GOOD questions about household items in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'pollution'?
3. How dangerous are the chemicals in our homes?
4. How much pollution does perfume contain?
5. What do you think of perfume?
6. Will you change the household items you use?
7. How can we reduce pollution?
8. What are the worst kinds of pollution?
9. Is pollution becoming more or less of a problem?
10. How polluted is your town?

Household items as bad as cars for pollution – 19th February, 2018
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HOUSEHOLD ITEMS DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'household'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do you know about ozone?
15. Is it healthier to open a window in your house?
16. What kind of government regulation is needed?
17. What do you do that creates pollution?
18. Should we all live in the countryside?
19. What things do you use in the morning to get ready?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are (1) _____ of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very noses. Everyday household items such (2) _____ toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds that (3) _____ to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, (4) _____ research into how our homes create pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as (5) _____ to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation sector gets cleaner, these other (6) _____...become more and more important".

The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a (7) _____ range of household items. VOCs (8) _____ with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny (9) _____ in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr McDonald said governments should regulate household products more (10) _____ to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a (11) _____ warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to (12) _____ that come out of the tailpipe of my car."

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. | (a) wariness | (b) awareness | (c) warrant | (d) unaware |
| 2. | (a) ease | (b) was | (c) has | (d) as |
| 3. | (a) helps | (b) help | (c) helping | (d) helpings |
| 4. | (a) conduction | (b) conductor | (c) conducted | (d) conduct |
| 5. | (a) heavily | (b) heavy | (c) heavy | (d) heaving |
| 6. | (a) sources | (b) sauces | (c) sauce is | (d) sorcerers |
| 7. | (a) whale | (b) while | (c) hole | (d) whole |
| 8. | (a) react | (b) enact | (c) pact | (d) retract |
| 9. | (a) particulars | (b) particles | (c) partitions | (d) particularities |
| 10. | (a) tighter | (b) tight | (c) tightly | (d) tightest |
| 11. | (a) stork | (b) stroke | (c) stark | (d) streak |
| 12. | (a) emissaries | (b) emissions | (c) embassies | (d) omissions |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Paragraph 1

1. a mveaiss cause of pollution
2. shaving foam, dneotaodr, perfume
3. contain ilvatelo compounds
4. ibutntcreo as heavily
5. tlracrapui types of air pollution
6. the transportation trocse

Paragraph 2

7. aiogrnc compounds
8. VOCs icrnteat with other chemicals
9. to form tiny esapilrct
10. aletrgue household products
11. comparable to misnoisse
12. the ppaiilte of my car

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () polish contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution
- () warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are
- () with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house
- () of air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation
- () sector gets cleaner, these other sources...become more and more important".
- () regulate household products more tightly to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a stark
- () or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny
- () noses. Everyday household items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture
- () comparable to emissions that come out of the tailpipe of my car."
- () pollution. His team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular types
- () particles in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr McDonald said governments should
- (**1**) Scientists say we are unaware of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very
- () The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs react
- () researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, conducted research into how our homes create

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

1. right very our Pollution under noses . that is
2. contain furniture polish and Perfume compounds . volatile
3. how research Conducted pollution . homes our create into
4. air particular pollution . Contribute as of to types heavily
5. sources become more These and more other important .
6. household a items . in of range whole Compounds
7. form VOCs ozone pollution . sunlight react with to
8. form to interact chemicals with VOCs particles . tiny
9. more regulate items should tightly . Governments household
10. Emissions car . of out my come that

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are unaware of a *massively* / *massive* cause of pollution that is right under our *really* / *very* noses. Everyday household items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture *polishing* / *polish* contain volatile *compounds* / *compound* that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, *conduction* / *conducted* research into how our homes create pollution. His team was *surprising* / *surprised* to find that household items now contribute as *heavily* / *heavy* to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and *other* / *another* vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation *sector* / *sect* gets cleaner, these other sources...become more and more *important* / *importantly*".

The researchers focused *in* / *on* volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole *derange* / *range* of household items. VOCs react with sunlight to *farm* / *form* ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets *trapping* / *trapped* in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact *with* / *to* other chemicals to form tiny particles in the air. These particles can lead to *lung* / *lug* damage. Dr McDonald said governments should *regulate* / *require* household products more tightly to reduce their negative *compact* / *impact* on our health. He issued a stark warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get *ready* / *readily* for work are comparable to *emissions* / *commissions* that come out of the tailpipe of my car."

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

S c__ n t_s t s s_y w_ _r_ _n_w_r_ _f_ _ m_s s_v_ c__ s_ _f_ p_ll_t__ n t h_t _s r_g h t _n d_r __ r v_r y n_s_s. E v_r y d_y h__ s_h_l d _t_m s s_c h _s t__ t h p_s t_, s h_v_n g f__ m, d__ d_r_n t, p_r f_m _n d f_r n_t_r_ p_l_s h c_n t__ n v_l_t_l_ c_m p__ n d s t h_t h_l p t_ c__ s_ p_ll_t__ n. D r B r__ n M c D_n_l d, _n __ r - p_ll_t__ n r_s__ r c h_r _t t h_ U S N_t__ n_l O c__ n_c _n d A t m_s p h_r_c A d m_n_s t_r_t__ n, c_n d_c t_d r_s__ r c h _n t_ h_w __ r h_m_s c r__ t_ p_ll_t__ n. H_s t__ m w_s s_r p r_s_d t_ f_n d t h_t h__ s_h_l d _t_m s n_w c_n t r_b_t_ _s h__ v_l y t_ p_r t_c_l_r t_y p_s _f __ r p_l l_t__ n _s c_r s, t_r c_k s _n d _t h_r v_h_c_l_s. D r M c D_n_l d s__ d t h_t _s "t h_ t_r n_s p_r t_t__ n s_c t_r g_t s c_l__ n_r, t h_s_ _t h_r s__ r c_s... b_c_m_ m_r_ _n d m_r_ _m p_r t_n t".

T h_ r_s__ r c h_r s f_c_s_d _n v_l_t_l_ _r g_n_c c_m p__ n d s (V O C s) _n _ w h_l_ r_n g_ _f h__ s_h_l d _t_m s. V O C s r__ c t w_t h s_n l_g h t t_ f_r m _z_n_ p_ll_t__ n. T h_s _s c_p_s _n t_ t h_ _n v_r_n m_n t _n d g_t s t_r p_p_d _n __ r h__ s__ r _p_r t m_n t, c__ s_n g p_ll_t__ n _n __ r h_m_s. T h_ s c__ n t_s t s s__ d V O C s _n t_r c t w_t h _t h_r c h_m_c_l_s t_ f_r m t_n y p_r t_c_l_s _n t h_ __ r. T h_s_ p_r t_c_l_s c_n l__ d t_ l_n g d_m_g_. D r M c D_n_l d s__ d g_v_r n m_n t s s h__ l d r_g_l_t_ h__ s_h_l d p_r d_c t s m_r_ t_g h t l y t_ r_d_c_ t h__ r n_g_t_v_ _m p_c t _n __ r h__ l t h. H_ _s s__ d _ s t_r k w_r n_n g, s_y_n g: " T h_ t h_n g s I _s _n t h_ m_r n_n g t_ g_t r__ d y f_r w_r k _r c_m p_r_b_l_ t_ _m_s s__ n s t h_t c_m_ __ t _f t h_ t__ l p_p_ _f m_y c_r. "

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

scientists say we are unaware of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very noses everyday household items such as toothpaste shaving foam deodorant perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution dr brian mcdonald an airpollution researcher at the us national oceanic and atmospheric administration conducted research into how our homes create pollution his team was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular types of air pollution as cars trucks and other vehicles dr mcdonald said that as the transportation sector gets cleaner these other sources become more and more important the researchers focused on volatile organic compounds vocs in a whole range of household items vocs react with sunlight to form ozone pollution this escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment causing pollution in our homes the scientists said vocs interact with other chemicals to form tiny particles in the air these particles can lead to lung damage dr mcdonald said governments should regulate household products more tightly to reduce their negative impact on our health he issued a stark warning saying the things i use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to emissions that come out of the tailpipe of my car

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1802/180219-household-items.html>

Scientists say we are unaware of a massive cause of pollution that is right under our very noses. Every day household items such as toothpaste, shaving foam, deodorant, perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds that help to cause pollution. Dr Brian McDonald, an air-pollution researcher at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, conducted research into how our homes create pollution. He was surprised to find that household items now contribute as heavily to particular types of air pollution as cars, trucks and other vehicles. Dr McDonald said that as "the transportation sector gets cleaner, these other sources... become more and more important". The researchers focused on volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in a whole range of household items. VOCs react with sunlight to form ozone pollution. This escapes into the environment and gets trapped in our house or apartment, causing pollution in our homes. The scientists said VOCs interact with other chemicals to form tiny particles in the air. These particles can lead to lung damage. Dr McDonald said governments should regulate household products more tightly to reduce their negative impact on our health. He issued a stark warning, saying: "The things I use in the morning to get ready for work are comparable to emissions that come out of the tail pipe of my car."

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS: Make a poster about household items. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. POLLUTION: Write a magazine article about replacing household items so they do not produce pollution. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against it.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on household items. Ask him/her three questions about them. Give him/her three of your ideas on how we can replace household items. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. c 2. e 3. f 4. a 5. b 6. g 7. d
8. i 9. j 10. m 11. l 12. k 13. n 14. h

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a F b T c F d T e T f T g F h F

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. massive | a. enormous |
| 2. volatile | b. unpredictable |
| 3. conducted | c. carried out |
| 4. sector | d. field |
| 5. sources | e. origins |
| 6. range | f. variety |
| 7. form | g. make |
| 8. trapped | h. captured |
| 9. impact | i. effect |
| 10. emissions | j. discharges |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. Shaving foam
2. Air-pollution researcher
3. Surprised
4. Cars and trucks
5. Transportation
6. Sunlight
7. In our home
8. Our lungs
9. Household products
10. Emissions from his car

WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER (p.20)

1. Pollution that is right under our very noses.
2. Perfume and furniture polish contain volatile compounds.
3. Conducted research into how our homes create pollution.
4. Contribute as heavily to particular types of air pollution.
5. These other sources become more and more important.
6. Compounds in a whole range of household items.
7. VOCs react with sunlight to form ozone pollution.
8. VOCs interact with chemicals to form tiny particles.
9. Governments should regulate household items more tightly.
10. Emissions that come out of my car.

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. d

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)