

depend on the process of combustion. Generally, - their spotless electric stoves get electricity from power plants that burn coal; likewise, so do their electric lights, their radios, television sets and refrigerators. (Steam power plants, which burn fossil fuels, are much more numerous than hydroelectric and atomic power plants. In most cities, the garbage is burned. People burn leaves and paper in their back yards.

(13) Automobiles burn gasoline. Researchers say that the daily output of every 1,000 automobiles operating in a city is 3.2 tons of carbon monoxide, 400 to 800 pounds of hydrocarbons and 100 to 300 - pounds of nitrous oxides, plus smaller amounts of sulfur and other chemicals.

(14) Whether the pollution of the air from these various sources becomes a serious problem depends on the population density and the weather. Smog is certainly both unpleasant and ugly. To what extent are it and other forms of air pollution dangerous to public health? In humans, the large particles which pollute the air, such as soot and ash, are breathed in through the nostrils into the respiratory passages. Some are retained in the mucous membranes of the - upper air passages and some smaller particles get -

into the lungs. There is evidence that disorders of the bronchial tubes and lungs are showing an -- alarming increase in industrial areas. Bronchitis and emphysema are chronic lung diseases that are made worse by air pollution. Some researchers think that hydrocarbons may be responsible for some cases of lung cancer for which tobacco smoking was formerly blamed.

(15) What can be done to fight this ever-increasing threat to public health, safety and comfort? Of - course, some cities have already taken strong and effective action by passing anti-smoke laws. These laws compel the factory owners to use proper control devices on their smokestacks.

(16) But what about hydrocarbon control? The U.S. Government has asked automobile manufactures to include pollution-control devices as standard e - - quipment on all vehicles.

(17) The control of environmental contamination- whether of the air, food or water-raises very great problems. A citizen's movement is needed to secure the cooperation of all citizens in decreasing the amount of pollution that goes into the atmosphere all the way from not burning leaves or garbage in the back yard to putting control devices on their

cars and factories.

(18) With an adequate picture of the cost to health of air pollution, the public will be awakened to the need of cleaning up the country's atmosphere.

VOCABULARY

1. Arid, dry; without moisture.
2. Combustion, burning
3. Garbage, waste materials, as from a kitchen or store.
4. Haze, lack of transparency in the air caused by heat or smoke.
5. Smokestack, a tall pipe serving as a chimney.
6. Spray, water flying in small drops or particles.
7. Sulfide, a compound of sulfur with another element or base.
8. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), a colorless corrosive gas.
9. Toxic, poisonous.

EXERCISE I

SCIENCE VOCABULARY. Be sure that you know the meaning of the following words which were used in this article:

allergy - <i>Alergia</i>	diagnose	nitrous oxide - <i>nitroso</i>
bacteria - <i>bacteria</i>	fog - <i>niebla</i>	pollen -
bronchial tubes	fume	pollution -
cancer - <i>cancer</i>	hydrocarbon - <i>hidrocarbón</i>	respiratory - <i>Respiratorio</i>
carbon monoxide	irrigation	smelter -
chronic	membrane - <i>membrana</i>	spore -
compound	mold -	

EXERCISE II

WORD STUDY. Select a word from the above list to fit each of the following definitions:

1. _____ A factory or plant where metal is extracted from its ores.
2. Pollution State of being impure and unclean.
3. fog A dense, cloud-like suspension of water particles in the air at ground level.
4. Carbon monoxide A colorless gas that is very poisonous.
5. Cancer A disease in which there is a disorderly growth of body cells.
6. bacteria Microscopic organisms, usually one-celled.

7. hydrocarbon In chemistry, two or more chemical elements united in certain fixed proportions.
8. _____ The fine yellowish powder formed within the anther of the flowering plant; the fecundating element in seed plants.
9. membrane Cell set free from a low form of plant life, which can grow into a new plant or animal without a sex process.
10. _____ A thin layer of tissue or skin.
11. _____ Smoke or vapor with an unpleasant odor.
12. _____ To determine a condition and its cause scientifically.
13. irrigation The artificial watering of farm lands by means of dams, canals and ditches.
14. _____ Chemical compounds of hydrogen and carbon.
15. _____ A growth, often woolly or cottony, produced on various forms of organic matter by minute fungi especially when damp or decaying.
16. _____ A reaction or sensitiveness to certain substances such as pollen, feathers, hair and dust.

17. _____ A colorless gas with a sweetish taste; it is often called - - "laughing gas".
18. _____ Of or pertaining to breathing.
19. _____ Branches of the windpipe (trachea) leading to the lungs.
20. _____ Continuing for a long period of time.

EXERCISE III

WORD CHOICE. Choose the word or phrase (a, b, or c) which best completes the unfinished sentence:

1. The fertile valley was watered by means of _____.
- irritation
 - irrigation
 - irradiation
2. Many people suffer from _____ respiratory disorders.
- chronic
 - cubic
 - magic

3. Because of the moisture in the air, a greenish _____ soon appeared on the bread.

- a. haze
- b. soot
- c. mold

4. The production of electric power still depends largely on _____.

- a. the combustion of fossil fuels
- b. water power
- c. atomic energy

5. The wind blew dense sulfur _____ up into the town.

- a. sprays
- b. fumes
- c. spores

6. Exhaust pipes of automobiles pollute the air with _____.

- a. hydrogen
- b. nitrous oxide
- c. hydrocarbons

EXERCISE IV

EXERCISE V

SENTENCES. Match a subject with a predicate to make a meaningful sentence:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Clouds of white smoke () | a. diagnosed the disease as cancer. |
| 2. Radioactive fallout () | b. polluted the air with salt. |
| 3. Hay fever victims () | c. travels faster than the propeller plane. |
| 4. The modern jet plane () | d. are allergic to pollen. |
| 5. Spray from the sea () | e. poured from the smokestacks of the smelters. |
| | f. results from the explosion of atomic bombs. |

EXERCISE V

Give the main topic of each paragraph.

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

16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

5.

16.

INTRODUCCION:

El Semestre ha llegado a su fin y tus estudios de Inglés en la Preparatoria también. Esperamos que las bases adquiridas durante los primeros tres Semestros y su aplicación en éste último te sirvan en tu vida futura. Nunca podremos decir que hemos

17.

18.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Analizar información escrita de un texto en Inglés.
2. Localizar palabras que se parecen en Inglés y en Español.
3. Localizar información en párrafos y textos en Inglés.
4. Expresar en Español, información requerida en Inglés.
5. Reconocer palabras Antónimas y Sinónimas.