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IELTS Vocabulary: band 7-9 phrases

(아이엘츠 보카 정리 - 환경/자연)

아이엘츠 스피킹 파트1

Examiner: Are there any environmental problems in your country?

Kelly: Yes ... we have a serious issue with **pollution levels** in some of our big cities ... **exhaust fumes** from cars and lorries are definitely one reason for the problem but we also have a lot of **heavy industry** in some areas and this also results in poor **air quality** ...

Examiner: Do you take an interest in nature?

Jenny: Well ... I'm a city person through and through and don't **get back to nature** very often I'm afraid ... but like everyone else I'm fascinated by **the natural world** and I like watching documentaries showing wild animals in their **natural habitat** ...

Examiner: Do you or your family take steps to help the environment?

Mira: My parents have always tried to make us aware of our **impact on the environment** ... they're really into **energy conservation** ... and always try to buy **environmentally friendly** products if they have the chance ...

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아이엘츠 스피킹 파트2

Describe an environmental problem that has been in the news. You should say

- when this was
- where the event happened
- what actually took place

and say how you felt about this problem.

Martin: Well ... this is an interesting question ... there are so many issues I could think of ... natural disasters like earthquakes and floods seem to be in the news almost every year ... but there was one story recently about some animals that were under threat ... it wasn't focused on one place in particular ... it was looking at various animals that could actually become extinct in different African countries ... if we don't take steps to protect them ... these were really iconic animals like gorillas ... leopards ... rhinos ... and apparently they're now listed as endangered species ... what made it really depressing was they were in danger thanks to us ... in some cases it was due to a loss of habitat either because people need more agricultural production ... or even worse I think ... because of hunting and poaching ... I hate to think of future generations being robbed of the chance to see creatures like these in their natural environment ... it's lucky we have lots of organisations that focus on wildlife conservation ... hopefully with their help we can put pressure on those in power to do something to stop creatures like these dying out ... those in power to do something to stop creatures like these dying out...

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아이엘츠 스피킹 파트3

Examiner: What do you think is the main danger the world faces in terms of the environment?

Spencer: Well ... **climate change** is a real issue ... in my country we have **flash floods** and heatwaves on a yearly basis ... so yes ... I think **global warming** is the biggest issue.

Examiner: What examples are there of how we damage the natural world?

Stella: There are so many examples ... there are factories that empty **toxic waste** into rivers and oceans ... **oil spills** that damage the coastline ... the way we destroy vast areas of land and rain forests in search of **fossil fuels** or to increase agricultural production ...

Examiner: In which ways do we respond well to environmental problems?

Mathius: Well ... on the one hand there are various worldwide agencies that are always the first on the scene with **humanitarian aid** after natural and **man-made disasters** ... and on the other hand we have environmental **pressure groups** that are constantly raising awareness of issues and trying to stop disasters happening ...

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Definitions

• air quality:

the cleanliness of the air we breathe 공기질 / 대기질

• to become extinct:

to no longer exist 멸종되다

• to be under threat:

to be in danger of becoming extinct (멸종) 위기아래있다

climate change:

the change in worldwide weather patterns 기후 변화

• to die out:

see 'to become extinct' 멸종되다

• endangered species:

categories of animals or plants that are in danger of becoming extinct 위협받는 종

energy conservation:

the careful management of energy resources to ensure they last as long as possible 에너지 보존

• environmentally friendly:

behaviour and products that do not harm the environment 환경친화적인

• exhaust fumes:

the toxic gases given off by vehicles powered by petrol 배기가스

• flash floods:

floods that happen quickly

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갑작스런 홍수

• fossil fuels:

energy resources like gas and oil that are produced deep below the ground over millions of years

화석연료

• future generations:

the people who live after us 미래세대

• to get back to nature:

to live a life that is closer to nature 자연으로 돌아가다

• global warming:

the increasing temperature of the world brought about by gases such as carbon dioxide 지구 온난화

heavy industry:

the manufacture of heavy articles and materials in large numbers 중공업

• humanitarian aid:

the act of showing support to people struggling to survive $\rm \mathcal{O}$ 도주의적 도움

• impact on:

the effect on ~에 영향

• loss of habitat:

the decline in areas of land where animals and plants would normally exist 서식지 상실

• man-made disaster:

widespread damage or loss of life brought about by the action of humans 인재 $\,$

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• natural disaster:

an event such as an earthquake, flood or hurricane which causes widespread damage or loss of life

자연재해

• natural environment:

the place where animals and plants would normally be found in nature 자연환경

the natural world:

the world of nature

자연세계

• oil spill:

waste usually deposited in the seas and oceans after an accident at sea 기름유출

• poaching:

to hunt and kill wild animals illegally 밀렵

pollution levels:

the amount of toxic waste

오염도

pressure group:

a group of people who try to raise awareness of issues and try to affect the views and actions of people and organisations

시민단체/운동단체

• toxic waste:

poisonous, unwanted rubbish often produced by industrial processes 유독 폐기물

• wildlife conservation:

to protect animals and plants and their habitats 야생동물 보호