# TOPIC 6: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## Sub-topic 6A: Importance of environmental protection

### Aspect A: Vocabulary Content

### Aspect A1: Learn to pronounce and spell correctly all the words in the Vocabulary Content below.

### Aspect A2: Meaning, word family and examples

**Conserve**: protect/to use with care without wasting

**Examples**:

We must conserve our wetlands so that we can receive rainfall.

We must conserve our forests in order to get rainfall.

**Noun**: conservation

**Examples**:

The government is interested in wildlife conservation.

**Drought**: a long period of dry weather without enough water for crops or animals/ long period of time when there is little or no rain

**Examples**:

It is not easy to keep animals during drought.

A serious drought hit our village last year.

**Garbage**: rubbish, litter, trash, refuse/waste material that is thrown away

**Plural**: garbage

**Examples**:

All the garbage in front of each class must be removed.

The floor was littered with papers.

Don't forget to take out the garbage.

**Garbage can**: dustbin, litter bin, trash can, rubbish bin, waste basket

**Examples**:

Throw the garbage in the litter bin.

It is a good habit to empty dustbins to avoid a bad smell.

**Waste basket**: a container used for collecting rubbish

**Examples**:

Don't litter the compound. Put all the rubbish in the waste basket.

**Dustman**: garbage collector, refuse collector

**Waste**: throw away those waste materials

**Waist**: her waist is paining.

**Empty**: to remove everything that is in a container

**Verb forms**: empties, emptying, emptied, emptied

**Examples**:

The cleaners are emptying the litter bins.

Aisha will empty the dustbin in the evening.

**Dispose**: to get rid of something you don't want

**Verb forms**: disposes, disposing, disposed, disposed

**Noun**: disposal

**Preposition**: of

**Examples**:

We were told to dispose of the rubbish in the school compound.

**Incinerate**: to burn something until it is completely destroyed

**Noun**: incinerator (container for burning waste), incineration

**Examples**:

Our school has an incinerator.

**Erode**: to wash away

**Verb forms**: erodes, eroding, eroded, eroded

**Examples**:

Heavy rainfall causes the soil to erode.

Running water erodes fertile soil.

There is a lot of erosion in the hilly areas.

**Noun**: erosion (the washing away of top soil)

**Examples**:

There is a lot of soil erosion in hilly areas.

**Wither**: when a plant dries up and dies

**Verb forms**: withers, withering, withered, withered

**Volunteer (n)**: person who does a job without being paid for it.

**Plural**: volunteers

**Verb forms**: volunteers, volunteering, volunteered, volunteered

**Noun**: volunteer

**Adjective**: voluntary

**Adverb**: voluntarily

**Examples**:

Our school needs volunteers to collect the garbage.

It is voluntary to work in an orphanage.

He did all the work voluntarily.

**Flora**: plants

**Fauna**: animals

**Manure**: waste materials that is used as fertilizers

**Examples**:

The boys are putting manure in the school garden.

When we apply manure, we get good yields.

**Drain**: to make water flow away from an area

**Verb forms**: drains, draining, drained, drained

**Noun**: drainage (process by which water is drained from an area/a system of removing water or waste liquid from an area)

**Examples**:

That area has good drainage.

That man drained all the water out of the pool.

The swamp has been drained.

**Channel**: passage that water can flow along

**Plural**: channels

**Examples**:

The water has flowed through the drainage channels.

The boys have managed to dig the drainage channels in the rice field.

The drainage system in this area is faulty.

**Terraces**: large stapes on the side of the hill used cultivation

**Examples**:

Terraces are built around slopes of hills to reduce soil erosion.

**Reserve**: preserve, protected land for plants and animals

**Examples**:

It is good to reserve our forests and lakes.

**Dump**: to throw dangerous substances anywhere

**Verb forms**: dumps, dumping, dumped, dumped

**Examples**:

People in slum areas sometimes dump their waste in water sources.

**Encroach**: to slowly begin to cover or occupy an area

**Noun**: encroachment, encroacher

**Plural**: encroachers (illegal occupants on a plot of land)

**Verb forms**: encroaches, encroaching, encroached, encroached

**Vacate**: leave

**Verb forms:** vacates, vacating, vacated, vacated

leaves, leaving, left, left

**Examples**:

The encroachers were told to vacate the government's land.

**Leave**: we shall leave for Kampala next week.

**Live**: I live in Nigeria

**Overgrazing**: too many animals grazing in a small area

**Examples**:

Overgrazing in areas where cattle are kept has caused soil erosion.

**Burning**: destroying things by use of fire

**Examples**:

Burning bushes can destroy soil fertility.

**Floods**: a large amount of water that covers dry land when it rains heavily and for a long period

**Examples**:

Floods are common in poorly drained areas.

**Habitat**: a place that a particular organism or living thing lives in

**Examples**:

Forests are a good habitat for wild animals and birds.

**Pollute**: to add dirty or harmful substances to land, air, water etc

**Verb forms:** pollutes, polluting, polluted, polluted

**Examples**:

The gases from industries pollute the air.

The river has been polluted with toxics from factories.

**Noun**: polluter(person, company, country etc. that causes pollution), pollutant (something that pollutes air and water), pollution (process of making air, water, soil etc. dirty)

**Examples**:

Fumes from old vehicles cause air pollution.

**Refuse**: rubbish and other unwanted things

**Examples**:

All the refuse from the marketplace should be covered to avoid germs.

The refuse in and around the school should be disposed of properly.

**Source**: a place where a river or stream begins

**Storm**: a lot of rain falling quickly accompanied with strong wind and thunder

**Smoking**: the action of sucking smoke from a cigarette

**Raw materials**: natural things that are made into something else

**Wildlife**: animals, birds, insects etc. that are wild and live in a natural environment

**Examples**:

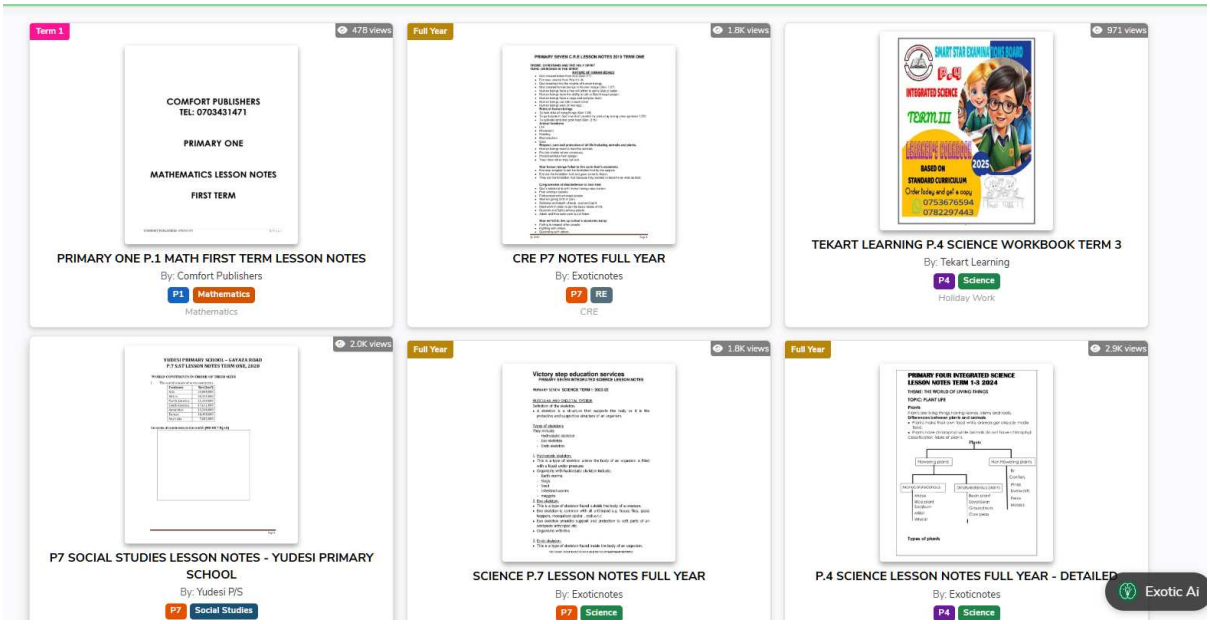
Wildlife ministry tries to reduce the level of pollution.

Development of the area would danger wildlife.

## Read these sentences

1. We are planting trees to conserve the environment.
2. People living in hilly places should dig terraces to avoid soil erosion.
3. Overgrazing causes soil erosion.
4. Poor drainage systems lead to floods.
5. The garbage in this city centre will be disposed of daily.
6. Many areas in Kampala city become flooded when it rains.
7. Animal waste can be used as manure.
8. The gases from industries pollute the air.

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