

GREENPEACE

In 1969, the USA began a series of nuclear tests on a little island near Alaska. At the time, the Alaskans did not realize that those tests were dangerous. They did not even know they were happening. A Canadian decided he had to do something about this. With some friends of his they bought a boat, which they called Greenpeace. And they went to the island on their boat, just when the Americans wanted to explode another bomb.

The American had to give up testing bombs in Alaska and the Greenpeace people and organization became famous all over the world. Since then, Greenpeace has not stopped working: its members try to stop people and governments doing things that pollute the environment. Their actions are usually spectacular, and they are often dangerous, too. In 1985, Greenpeace started campaigning against French nuclear tests in the south pacific, not far from New Zealand. A bomb was put under the Greenpeace boat, the Rainbow Warrior, by the French secret services.

When the bomb exploded, a Greenpeace photographer was going to his cabin to get a camera of his. The boat sank. He died. A political scandal followed in France.

In Britain, Greenpeace now has half a million members, and three big boats. It is hated by many politicians, and by people in the industries that pollute the environment. But Greenpeace gets the support of millions of people all over the world.

I- COMPREHENSION

A. Answer these questions.

1. Did the Alaskans protest against the American nuclear tests? Explain.
2. Who founded Greenpeace organization?
3. What made Greenpeace organization well known?
4. Does England contribute to Greenpeace?

B. Are these sentences true or false? Justify your answer.

1. Greenpeace people stopped the Americans just as they wanted to start their tests.
2. Both American and French tests were carried out in the same island.
3. Many people are for the Greenpeace causes.

II- LANGUAGE

A. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from the box.

Some – enough – there are – ones – any – there is – not enough – one.

1. Have you got correction fluid? I've made a mistake.
2. I don't like those jeans. The other were nice.
3. It's big for me. Have you got a large size?
4. so much crime and violence in Washington DC.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the form.

1. it a lot in your country? (to rain)
2. Cherry ever to France? (to be)
3. you Jane at the park yesterday? (to see)
4. We are thinking offor a walk in the snow.(to go)

III. WRITING

You've joined an environmental group in your school.

Write a paragraph about what you do in this group to help save the environment.