



Los alumnos de 4to año de Ingles nivel Bajo analizaron los problemas que encontramos en nuestro medio ambiente en la actualidad y escribieron informes sobre los mismos. Estos son algunos de sus trabajos:

The problem of the litter in our streets by Nadia Rizzi

This report is about the problem of litter on our streets. I interviewed Simon Greenman, an environmental campaigner, about the situation. He has been studying this problem for 3 years and travelling around the world and he told me that is unbelievable the amount of trash that is on the street of every city in the world. Nowadays people are consuming more and more and that generates a lot of garbage and people without thinking throw it on the street.

Also another problem appears when the people who are in charge of picking up the trash on the streets go on strike, that has a lot to do with this problem because the garbage begins to accumulate more and more until the moment when you are walking and the only thing you can see are piles of bags with rubbish, is impossible to walk, and that is a problem that affects many cities in the world, not only the big cities but also small towns or villages. Accumulation of trash is growing every day and has been growing more than ever in the last fifteen years.

in my opinion scientists should find a way to recycle all that trash and find a better use for it. Then we can save a lot of money and use it for a better purpose and in conclusion I think people should realise the problem that they are generating around the world and start to do something about it

The problem of noise pollution by Federico Bollero

The problem of noise is very serious in our city. According to the Environment Protection Agency from Bs As government., BS AS is the fourth noisiest city in the world following Tokio, Nagasaki and New York.

The main reasons for this pollution are the old cars, buses and buildings in construction. However, one benefit is that BS AS has got wider avenues than Europe.

This investigation was done three years ago and showed high levels of noise pollution (from 65 to 80 db)

Silvia Cabeza from the Asociation "Hearing better" said: "noise makes us more excited, stressed and aggressive."

The capital is already working on a normative to rule the construction and a software will be done to control the noises in the city.

Contamination of Sound by Augisto Valls

Noise pollution: sound and noise

I'll initially distinguish two concepts: sound and noise.

Sound: A set of vibrations that can stimulate the organ of hearing.

Sound: sound disturbance, periodic, consisting of a set of sounds that are amplitude, frequency and phase variables and a mixture which usually leads to feeling sound unpleasant to the ear.

Physically, it is not possible to set a net boundary between sound and noise because psychological factors involved and dependent on the environment occur as a manifestation of sound.

Nowadays, the increase in noise is due, as is well known, to a number of factors: technological innovations, transportation, electrical instruments, media: radio, television, film, etcetera.

Its field of manifestation occurs in both urban and suburban and rural areas, increasing in the vicinity of airports, ports and industries.

There are actually two main groups:

Industrial noise: impairment of hearing due to working conditions. Supervening Hearing loss is presented as temporary and then permanent.

At present, most of the PIAS, clean the normal level reaches 90 dB. Beyond that cap hearing protectors should be used Community Noise: the hearing impairment of recognizing their cause in the daily grind with. sources would vary from one speaker to,. a garbage collector, to a ZUA ~ ~ kmnn peak or shock.

Riachuelo

A problem which demands a quick solution.

The current situation of the “Cuenta de la Matanza” is definitely catastrophic, because of its environmental situation. This reflects directly on the health of those people who live in that area, including women and kids. After a lot of years of recklessness and abandon this is what we get, as a permissive and corrupted society.

Causes

Among the factors that contribute to reach the point in which the waters are these days, we can mention:

- Industrial and domicilliary residues. It is supposed that over 3000 companies, a hundred are responsible for 85% of contamination.
- Lack of control over the industries and people, who inhabit the area in unhygienic conditions.



Who pollutes the most?

The industrial sectors which have bigger impacts on the environment are: tanneries (over 50% of the total contamination) and frigorifics (20%).

There are 251 establishments, which 179 are tanneries, mostly located in Lanús. What is usually thrown away are sulfides, fats and trivalent chromium .

What can be done?

- Starting a project to clean the area, and trying to reach an effective control over the industries which do not stick to the law.
- Environmental restoration of the area.
- Bring to zero discharges and emissions of heavy metals and organohalogen by 2020.