



Unit 1: Hazards

Date: 30th April

Activity 1: Read the text “Occupational Hazards” and do the activities from 1.1. to 1.5.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

Occupational hazards can be divided into the following categories:

Safety hazards can cause immediate accidents and injuries. Examples are hot surfaces, broken ladders, and slippery floors. Safety hazards can result in burns, cuts, broken bones, electric shock, or death.

Chemical and biological hazards are agents that can make you sick. They can get into the body through the nose, mouth, or skin to cause harm.

Chemical hazards are gases, vapors, liquids, fumes or dusts that can result in poisoning, lung disease, skin irritation, or damage to other parts of the body. Examples include cleaning products, asbestos, and pesticides.

Biological hazards are living organisms that can cause infectious diseases and allergies. They include viruses, bacteria, and molds.

Other hazards are those that cannot be classified into the other categories but can cause health or safety problems for workers. This can include stress, violence, and ergonomic hazards.

Activity 1.1.: What is the text about?

- Diseases and injuries at work.
- Classification of occupational hazards.
- Ways of controlling occupational hazards.



Activity 1.2.: Complete the chart with the information from the text.

TYPE OF HAZARD	DEFINITION OR CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLES	EFFECTS

Activity 1.3.: What are the differences between safety and health hazards? You can write a text or make a chart with ideas.



Activity 1.4.: Choose the correct option.

- 1) What does ‘**THEY**’ refer to in the following extract?

*“Chemical and biological hazards are agents that can make you sick. **They** can get into the body through the nose, mouth or skin to cause harm.”*

- a. Agents
- b. Chemicals
- c. Biological hazards

- 2) *“Biological hazards are **living** organisms that can cause infectious diseases and allergies.”*

The suffix **-ing** indicates:

- a. An action in progress.
- b. An adjective that modifies the noun ‘organisms’.
- c. A situation happening now.

- 3) What does ‘**THEY**’ refer to in the following extract?

*“Biological hazards are living organisms that can cause infectious diseases and allergies. **THEY** include viruses, bacteria and molds.”*

- a. Living organisms
- b. Diseases
- c. Allergies

- 4) What does “**CAN**” indicate in the following extract?

*“Other hazards are those that **cannot** be classified into other categories but **can** cause health and safety problems for workers. This **can** include stress, violence and ergonomic hazards.”*

- a. Ability
- b. Possibility
- c. Permission

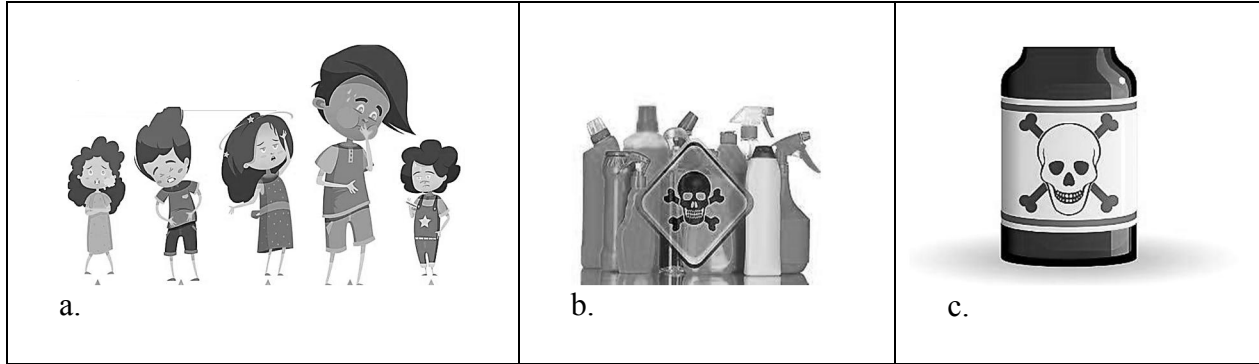
- 5) Why is **present simple** used in the text?

- a. To describe an everyday action.



- b. To talk about temporary actions.
- c. To talk about things that are always or generally true.

6) Which picture best describes the idea of “poisoning”?



Activity 1.5.: Read the text again and match these definitions to the words from the text.

- a) _____: difficult to hold or to stand or move on, because it is smooth, wet, or polished.
- b) _____: physically or mentally ill.
- c) _____: either of the two organs in the chest that you use for breathing.
- d) _____: a soft grey mineral that does not burn and can be woven into material, used especially in the past in building as a protection against fire or to prevent heat loss.
- e) _____: a disease can be passed easily from one person to another, especially through air or water.
- f) _____: designed to make people’s working environment more comfortable and to help them work more efficiently.

Activity 1.6.: Read the text again and find examples of two nouns, two adjectives and two verbs.
