

CNN News Highlights – The World's Most Polluted Capital

1) atmosphere	2) blanketed	3) blaze	4) choked
5) cloaked	6) landfill	7) smog	8) toxic

We're going to start today though with news out of India, where air quality is an ongoing issue. New Delhi, India, is the world's most polluted capital, according to IQAir, a Swiss company that measures air quality. It's _____ in _____ every winter as the cold air traps dust in the _____ above the city.

In March of this year, firefighters battled a 3) blaze in New Delhi at a _____ site. The fire _____ the area in a _____ haze and smoke _____ residents for days. Factories, construction sites and primary schools were ordered to shut down, and Delhi authorities urged people to work from home.

1) concentration	2) debate	3) dump
4) hazardous	5) processing	6) tackle

There's currently a _____ in India over how to handle waste. There's no _____ of waste in most Indian cities, according to the government's central pollution board and in some cases trash is simply burned in open _____ yards on the roads.

Delhi's 24-hour air quality index measures the _____ of harmful pollutants. Anything over 300 is considered _____ and New Delhi's levels are as high as 470. The government is attempting to take stricter measures to _____ air quality as there are major health concerns for citizens in India.

1) chronic asthma	2) gasping	3) methane
4) sparked	5) swelling	6) unsegregated

We'll hear more now from Vedika Sud, a CNN reporter based at the New Delhi bureau who will introduce us to some of the people impacted by the poor air quality and explain the science behind the toxic air.

Seventy-two-year-old shopkeeper Narayan Choudhary suffers from _____. He says he almost died in April this year after the landfill behind his house which is the size of a village caught fire.

It was a massive blaze. It was difficult to survive. My face and nose started _____. I was _____ for breath. I could barely drink or eat.

Choudhary says had it not been for his friend who rushed him to hospital, he wouldn't be here today. It was a dangerous combination of _____, _____ garbage and record high temperatures earlier this year that _____ massive fires not only at the Bhalswa landfill but also here at one of Asia's biggest dump sites.

1) decomposed	2) emissions	3) leaked
4) passenger vehicles	5) prevalent	6) seep

Government data from 2019 says this Ghazipur landfill is almost 15 stories tall and the size of 70 soccer fields. Methane is the second most _____ greenhouse gas and one company GHGSat found on a single day in March as trash _____ more than two metric tons of methane gas _____ every hour from the Ghazipur landfill. When we take all the measurements that we took over a period of about a year, we found that the total _____ were equivalent to emissions from approximately 350,000 U.S. _____ per year.

And methane emissions aren't the only hazard. Dangerous toxins from landfills _____ into the ground polluting the water supply for thousands of residents living nearby.

1) accredited	2) ammonia	3) commissioned	4) groundwater
5) mandated	6) off the charts	7) sulfate	8) wayside

In May, CNN _____ two _____ labs to test the _____ around the Bhalswa landfill. The result: the groundwater within at least a 500-meter radius around the _____ is contaminated. According to the labs, it's unfit for drinking.

In the first lab report, the total dissolved solids from all three samples were _____. Amid other parameters, levels of _____ and _____ was significantly higher than acceptable limits _____ by the Indian government.

1) catastrophic	2) consume	3) convert	4) densely populated
5) iron traces	6) monumental	7) stem	8) toll

Results from the second lab report were equally worrying. Also _____ in the first sample for both lab reports were at least eight times more than the permissible limit. And while authorities bring in a supply of clean water, residents say they're simply not enough for this _____ neighborhood, and that they must buy and _____ purified water.

As part of his Clean India Initiative, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has said efforts are being made to remove these mountains of garbage and _____ them into green zones. That goal, if achieved, could _____ the suffering of those residents living in the shadows of these dump sites and go a long way to curb the massive amounts of methane being released into the atmosphere.

With more than 3,100 landfills, the task is _____ and so far unrealized. And if decisive action isn't taken soon, the consequences on the global climate fight could be _____ and the _____ on human life unimaginable.

Translation

今天我們將從印度的新聞開始，那裡的空氣質量一直是個問題。根據測量空氣質量的瑞士公司 IQAir，印度新德里是世界上污染最嚴重的首都。每年冬天，由於冷空氣在城市上空的大氣中讓大量灰塵流滯，使得新德里被煙霧籠罩。

今年 3 月，消防員在新德里的一個垃圾填埋場撲滅大火。大火使該地區籠罩在有毒的霧霾中，濃煙使居民窒息了好幾天。工廠、建築工地和小學被勒令關閉，德里當局敦促人們在家工作。

目前在印度有一場關於如何處理垃圾的辯論。根據政府中央污染委員會的說法，大多數印度城市都沒有對垃圾進行處理，在某些情況下，垃圾只是在道路上的露天垃圾場焚燒。

德里的 24 小時空氣質量指數衡量有害污染物的濃度。任何超過 300 的指數都被認為是危險的，新德里的指數高達 470。政府正試圖採取更嚴格的措施來解決空氣質量問題，因為這對印度公民存在重大健康問題。

現在，我們將從駐新德里分社的 CNN 記者 Vedika Sud 那裡聽到更多消息，她將向我們介紹一些受到惡劣空氣品質影響的人，並解釋有毒空氣背後的科學原理。

72 歲的店主 Narayan Choudhary 患有慢性哮喘。他說，今年 4 月，他家後面的一個村莊大小的垃圾填埋場著火後，他差點喪命。

那是一場大火。很難在其中生存。我的臉和鼻子開始腫脹。我喘不過氣來。我幾乎不能喝或吃。

Choudhary 說，如果不是他的朋友把他送到醫院，他今天就不會在這裡。今年早些時候，甲烷、未分類垃圾和創紀錄高溫的危險組合不僅在 Bhalswa 垃圾填埋場引發了大火，也在亞洲最大的垃圾場之一引發了大火。2019 年的政府數據顯示，這個 Ghazipur 垃圾填埋場幾乎有 15 層樓高，17 個足球場那麼大。甲烷是第二大最普遍的溫室氣體，一家公司 GHGSat 在 3 月份的一天發現，因為垃圾分解的甲烷氣體每小時從 Ghazipur 垃圾填埋場排出超過兩公噸。

當我們在大約一年的時間裡進行所有測量時，我們發現總排放量相當於每年大約 350,000 輛美國汽車的排放量。

甲烷排放並不是唯一的危害。來自垃圾填埋場的危險毒素滲入地下，污染了附近成千上萬居民的供水。

那就是水的顏色：淡黃色，髒兮兮的，我們離垃圾填埋場的山腳只有一百米遠。

5 月，CNN 委託兩個經過認證的實驗室測試 Bhalswa 垃圾填埋場周圍的地下水。結果：路邊至少 500 米半徑範圍內的地下水受到污染。根據實驗室的說法，它不適合飲用。

在第一份實驗室報告中，所有三個樣品的總溶解固體均超出圖表。在其他參數中，氨和硫酸鹽的含量明顯高於印度政府規定的可接受限值。

第二份實驗室報告的結果同樣令人擔憂。此外，兩份實驗室報告的第一個樣本中的鐵元素至少超過允許限值的八倍。雖然當局提供了清潔水，但居民們表示，對於這個人口稠密的社區來說，這些水根本不夠用，他們必須購買和飲用純淨水。

作為清潔印度倡議的一部分，印度總理納倫德拉莫迪表示正在努力清除這些堆積如山的垃圾並將其轉變為綠色區域。這一目標如果實現，可以減輕那些生活在這些垃圾場陰影下的居民的痛苦，並大大有助於遏制大量甲烷被釋放到大氣中。

擁有 3,100 多個垃圾填埋場，這項任務艱鉅且迄今尚未實現。如果不盡快採取果斷行動，全球氣候變遷的後果可能是災難性的，人類生命損失將難以想像。



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Answers

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We're going to start today though with news out of India, where air quality is an ongoing issue. New Delhi, India, is the world's most polluted capital, according to IQAir, a Swiss company that measures air quality. It's **2) blanketed** in **7) smog** every winter as the cold air traps dust in the **1) atmosphere** above the city.

In March of this year, firefighters battled a **3) blaze** in New Delhi at a **6) landfill** site. The fire **5) cloaked** the area in a **8) toxic** haze and smoke **4) choked** residents for days. Factories, construction sites and primary schools were ordered to shut down, and Delhi authorities urged people to work from home.

1) concentration	2) debate	3) dump
4) hazardous	5) processing	6) tackle

There's currently a **2) debate** in India over how to handle waste. There's no **5) processing** of waste in most Indian cities, according to the government's central pollution board and in some cases trash is simply burned in open **3) dump** yards on the roads.

Delhi's 24-hour air quality index measures the **1) concentration** of harmful pollutants. Anything over 300 is considered **4) hazardous** and New Delhi's levels are as high as 470. The government is attempting to take stricter measures to **6) tackle** air quality as there are major health concerns for citizens in India.

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Seventy-two-year-old shopkeeper Narayan Choudhary suffers from **1) chronic asthma**. He says he almost died in April this year after the landfill behind his house which is the size of a village caught fire.

It was a massive blaze. It was difficult to survive. My face and nose started **5) swelling**. I was **2) gasping** for breath. I could barely drink or eat.

Choudhary says had it not been for his friend who rushed him to hospital, he wouldn't be here today. It was a dangerous combination of **3) methane**, **6) unsegregated** garbage and record high temperatures earlier this year that **4) sparked** massive fires not only at the Bhalswa landfill but also here at one of Asia's biggest dump sites.

1) decomposed	2) emissions	3) leaked
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Government data from 2019 says this Ghazipur landfill is almost 15 stories tall and the size of 70 soccer fields. Methane is the second most **5) prevalent** greenhouse gas and one company GHGSat found on a single day in March as trash **1) decomposed** more than two metric tons of methane gas **3) leaked** every hour from the Ghazipur landfill. When we take all the measurements that we took over a period of about a year, we found that the total **2) emissions** were equivalent to emissions from approximately 350,000 U.S. **4) passenger vehicles** per year.

And methane emissions aren't the only hazard. Dangerous toxins from landfills **6) seep** into the ground polluting the water supply for thousands of residents living nearby.

1) accredited	2) ammonia	3) commissioned	4) groundwater
5) mandated	6) off the charts	7) sulfate	8) wayside

In May, CNN **3) commissioned** two **1) accredited** labs to test the **4) groundwater** around the Bhalswa landfill. The result: the groundwater within at least a 500-meter radius around the **8) wayside** is contaminated. According to the labs, it's unfit for drinking.

In the first lab report, the total dissolved solids from all three samples were **6) off the charts**. Amid other parameters, levels of **2) ammonia** and **7) sulfate** was significantly higher than acceptable limits **5) mandated** by the Indian government.

1) catastrophic	2) consume	3) convert	4) densely populated
5) iron traces	6) monumental	7) stem	8) toll

Results from the second lab report were equally worrying. Also **5) iron traces** in the first sample for both lab reports were at least eight times more than the permissible limit. And while authorities bring in a supply of clean water, residents say they're simply not enough for this **4) densely populated** neighborhood, and that they must buy and **2) consume** purified water.

As part of his Clean India Initiative, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi has said efforts are being made to remove these mountains of garbage and **3) convert** them into green zones. That goal, if achieved, could **7) stem** the suffering of those residents living in the shadows of these dump sites and go a long way to curb the massive amounts of methane being released into the atmosphere.

With more than 3,100 landfills, the task is **6) monumental** and so far unrealized. And if decisive action isn't taken soon, the consequences on the global climate fight could be **1) catastrophic** and the **8) toll** on human life unimaginable.