

What is Environmental Vocabulary?

Worksheet

Environmental vocabulary in French includes terms for climate, pollution, conservation, and nature—such as 'climat' (climate), 'pollution' (pollution), 'nature' (nature), and 'énergie renouvelable' (renewable energy).

Questions

1. What is 'climat'?
 - A) a storm
 - B) climate/weather patterns
 - C) a mountain
 - D) an ocean
2. Which term means 'pollution'?
 - A) pollution
 - B) poisson
 - C) polkde
 - D) polonais
3. What does 'recyclage' refer to?
 - A) riding a bicycle
 - B) recycling
 - C) racing
 - D) resting
4. What is 'énergie renouvelable'?
 - A) nuclear energy
 - B) renewable energy
 - C) fossil fuels
 - D) coal
5. What does 'climat' refer to?
6. How do you say 'renewable energy' in French?
7. What does 'recyclage' mean?
8. Define: climat
9. Define: pollution
10. Define: nature

Answer Key

1. B) climate/weather patterns — 'Climat' means climate or long-term weather patterns. It's not a single weather event.
2. A) pollution — 'Pollution' is pollution. 'Poisson' is fish. 'Polonais' is Polish.
3. B) recycling — 'Recyclage' means recycling—the reprocessing of waste materials.
4. B) renewable energy — 'Énergie renouvelable' is renewable energy from sustainable sources like wind or solar.
5. 'Climat' means climate—the long-term weather patterns of a region. Example: Le climat de la Terre change rapidement. (Earth's climate is changing rapidly.)
6. 'Énergie renouvelable' literally translates to 'renewable energy'—energy from sustainable sources. Example: L'énergie renouvelable est plus propre. (Renewable energy is cleaner.)
7. 'Recyclage' means recycling—the process of converting waste into new materials. Example: Le recyclage réduit les déchets. (Recycling reduces waste.)
8. climate; long-term weather patterns
9. pollution; presence of harmful substances
10. nature; the natural environment

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