

VOCABULARY

New words	Transcription		Meaning
be in need	/bi: in ni:d/		cần
cause	/kɑ:z/	(v)	gây ra
charity	/'tʃær.i.ti/	(n)	từ thiện
deforestation	/di: fɔr.i 'steɪ.ʃən/	(n)	sự phá rừng
disappear	/dɪs.ə'piər/	(v)	biến mất
do a survey	/də eɪ 'sɜ:.veɪ/		tiến hành cuộc điều tra
effect	/ɪ'fekt/	(n)	ảnh hưởng
electricity	/ɪ lek'trɪs.i.ti/	(n)	điện
energy	/'en.ə.dʒi/	(n)	năng lượng
environment	/ɪn 'vaɪ .rən .mənt/	(n)	môi trường
exchange	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	(v)	trao đổi
invite	/ɪn'vaɪt/	(v)	mời
natural	/'nætʃ.ər.əl/	(adj)	tự nhiên
pollute	/pə'lu:t/	(v)	làm ô nhiễm
pollution	/pə'lu:.ʃən/	(n)	sự ô nhiễm
president	/'prez.i.dənt/	(n)	chủ tịch
recycle	/,ri:'saɪ.kl /	(v)	tái chế
recycling bin	/,ri:'saɪ.klɪŋ bɪn/	(n)	thùng đựng đồ tái chế
reduce	/rɪ'dju:s/	(v)	giảm
refillable	/,ri:'fɪləbl/	(adj)	có thể bơm /làm đầy lại
reuse	/,ri:'ju:z/	(v)	tái sử dụng
sea level	/si: 'lev.əl/	(n)	mức nước biển
swap	/swɒp/	(v)	trao đổi
wrap	/ræp/	(v)	gói, bọc

GRAMMAR

I. First conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I)

- Câu điều kiện loại I diễn tả sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai theo như điều kiện được đặt ra.

✚ Positive form (Thể khẳng định)

If clause	Main clause
If + S + V(s/es),	S + will/ can/ may + V-inf

- Mệnh đề If dùng thì hiện tại đơn

- Mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

E.g: If it rains, I will wear a raincoat.

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề **will** có thể đặt trước và không dùng dấu phẩy.

E.g: We will have bright future if we study hard.

✚ Negative form and question form (Thể phủ định và nghi vấn)

Thể phủ định và nghi vấn ở từng mệnh đề vẫn được sử dụng bình thường.

E.g: Will they wait if we come late?

If they don't ban cars in the city, air pollution won't decrease.

Lưu ý: Mệnh đề **will** có thể đặt trước và không dùng dấu phẩy.

✚ **Unless = if not**

- Nếu mệnh đề điều kiện ở thể phủ định, khi dùng **Unless** ta đưa mệnh đề điều kiện về dạng khẳng định và giữ nguyên mệnh đề chính.

Eg: If you **don't have** money, You won't buy it

🔊 **Unless** you **have** money, You won't buy it

- Nếu mệnh đề điều kiện ở dạng khẳng định, khi dùng **Unless** ta giữ nguyên mệnh đề điều kiện và đổi mệnh đề chính ở thể ngược lại.

Eg: If I **have** time, I'll **help** you.

🔊 **Unless** I **have** time, I **won't help** you

II. Articles (Mạo từ)

✚ **Cách dùng A/an**

- Dùng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

- Dùng **a** khi danh từ bắt đầu bằng phụ âm.

- Dùng **an** khi danh từ bắt đầu bằng nguyên âm. (**nguyên âm a, o, i, e, u**)

- Dùng **a** hay **an** ta căn cứ vào cách phát như: a union, an uncle, an hour, ...

- **Lưu ý sử dụng a/an để nói về người, vật, nghề nghiệp.**

E.g: He's a teacher.

He works as a teacher.

- **Khi mô tả về tóc: hair**

Danh từ **hair** luôn ở dạng số ít và không có mạo từ đứng trước.

E.g: She has a long nose.

He's got dark hair.

Không dùng a/an trong các trường hợp: Với danh từ không đếm được, với sở hữu, sau **kind of, sort of:** rice/ my book/ kind of tree.

✚ **Cách dùng The**

"The" được dùng trước danh từ số ít và danh từ số nhiều khi danh từ đó đã được xác định.

E.g: **The** dog that bit me ran away.

I was happy to see **the** policeman who saved my cat.

I saw **the** elephant at **the** zoo.

- **Lưu ý: trong những trường hợp sau ta dùng One mà không dùng a/an**

- Trong sự so sánh đối chiếu với "another" hay "other" (s).

E.g: One boy wants to play football, but the others want to play volleyball.

(Một cậu thì thích chơi bóng đá nhưng những cậu khác lại thích chơi bóng rổ.)

- Dùng **One day** với nghĩa: một ngày nào đó.

E.g: One day I'll meet her again.

(Một ngày nào đó mình sẽ gặp lại cô ấy.)

- Dùng với **hundred** và **thousand** khi ta muốn thông báo một con số chính xác.

E.g: How many are there? About a hundred? Exactly one hundred and three.

(Có bao nhiêu? Khoảng một trăm phải không? Chính xác là một trăm linh ba.)

- Ta dùng **only** one và **just one**.

E.g: We have got plenty of sausages, but only one egg.

(Chúng ta có rất nhiều xúc xích nhưng chỉ còn một quả trứng.)

PRONUNCIATION

The rhythm of sentences (Nhịp điệu của câu)

Nhịp điệu (rhythm) chỉ cách nhấn và không nhấn âm tiết tạo thành các kiểu mẫu trong văn nói.

✚ **Phải nhấn mạnh khi gặp các loại từ sau**

Những từ mang nghĩa	Example
Main verbs (Động từ chính)	SELL, GIVE, EMPLOY

Nouns (Danh từ)	CAR, MUSIC, MARY
Adjectives (Tính từ)	RED, BIG, INTERESTING
Adverbs (Trạng từ)	QUICKLY, WHY, NEVER
Negative auxiliaries (Trợ từ phủ định)	DON'T, AREN'T, CAN'T

✦ Không nhấn mạnh những từ về mặt cấu trúc

Từ về mặt cấu trúc	Example
Pronouns (Đại từ)	he, we, they
Prepositions (Giới từ)	on, at, into
Articles (Mạo từ)	a, an, the
Conjunctions (Liên từ)	and, but, because
Auxiliary verbs (Trợ động từ)	do, be, have, can, must

Stressed syllables are said longer, louder, and with higher pitch, and **unstressed syllables** are shorter, softer, and at a lower pitch. It is this back-and-forth between stressed syllables and unstressed syllables that gives English its unique rhythm and flow.

(**Âm tiết nhấn** được nói dài hơn, to hơn và có âm vực cao hơn, và các **âm tiết không nhấn** sẽ ngắn hơn, nhẹ nhàng hơn và ở âm độ thấp hơn. Chính sự qua lại giữa các âm tiết có trọng âm và các âm tiết không được nhấn trọng âm đã tạo ra nhịp điệu và dòng chảy độc đáo của tiếng Anh.)

E.g: He's **CLEAN**ing your **ROOM**

Would you **HELP** me **CLEAN** this **MESS**

She was **SURE** that the **BACK** of the **CAR** had been **DAM**aged.

A

LISTENING

PRACTICE

I. Listen to the conversation twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions

- What is Mi doing at the supermarket?
 - buy a loaf of bread
 - buy a plastic bag
 - buy a bicycle
 - Buy a book
- Does Nick always use reusable shopping bag?
 - Yes, he is
 - Yes, he does
 - No, he isn't
 - No, he doesn't
- Where Mi can buy a reusable shopping bag?
 - at the store
 - at the market
 - at school
 - At the check - out
- If more people cycle, there will be _____ air pollution
 - more
 - less
 - the lest
 - the most

II. Listen to the short talks twice and decide whether the following sentences are True or False.

- Mi thinks they can use the club fund to buy light bulbs for classes. T F
- At the book fairs, students can swap their new clothes T F
- Nam thinks that it will be good if students go to school by bus. T F
- Students can grow vegetables in the school garden. T F

B

PHONETICS

I. Underline the stressed words/parts of the words in these sentences.

- We shouldn't use plastic bags when we go shopping.
- If we reduce paper use, we will save the environment.

3. The air isn't fresh.
4. The water isn't dirty.
5. Water is good for your body.
6. It is better to use paper bags.
7. Cycling is good for the environment.
8. If I see a used bottle on the road, I'll put it in the bin.
9. I'm circling to the bookshop now.
10. You can reuse these bottles.
11. We should reuse plastic bottles.
12. The students are collecting rubbish in the street.
13. If you walk to school, you'll help the Earth.
14. Don't throw rubbish in backyard.
15. What are you doing?

II. Choose a word that has different stressed syllable from others.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. reply | B. greener | C. picnic | D. people |
| 2. A. warning | B. because | C. better | D. cleaner |
| 3. A. meaning | B. product | C. belong | D. column |
| 4. A. combine | B. unique | C. become | D. number |
| 5. A. student | B. below | C. money | D. airport |
| 6. A. plastic | B. carbon | C. Today | D. picnic |
| 7. A. manage | B. reduce | C. combine | D. explain |
| 8. A. symbol | B. dolphin | C. product | D. instead |
| 9. A. recycle | B. describe | C. borrow | D. become |
| 10. A. doctor | B. exchange | C. onion | D. forest |
| 11. A. pollution | B. energy | C. plastic | D. atmosphere |
| 12. A. garbage | B. rubbish | C. paper | D. material |
| 13. A. environment | B. transport | C. protection | D. pollution |
| 14. A. reusable | B. recyclable | C. dangerous | D. polluted |
| 15. conservationist | A. deforestation | B. disappearance | C. electricity D. |
| 16. | A. reduce | B. reuse | C. traffic D. effect |
| 17. recycle | A. prepare | B. wasteful | C. reusable D. |
| 18. material | A. pollution | B. deforestation | C. environment D. |
| 19. pollution | A. president | B. effect | C. exchange D. |
| 20. natural | A. charity | B. disappear | C. energy D. |

C

VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-COMMUNICATION

I. Fill in each blank with a word from box

plastic exchange reduce charity reusing
bags

1. You can save the environment by _____ old things

2. Instead of using _____, you should use reusable bags.
 3. If we _____ water use, we'll save money.
 4. My mother does a lot of work for _____. She cooks meals for patients and teaches homeless children.
 5. If you have some old uniform, you can _____ them with other students.

II. Choose the correct answers A, B, C, or D to finish the sentences.

1. If you press the button, what _____?
 A. would happen B. happens C. will happen D. happen
2. If I _____ time, I _____ you with planting that tree.
 A. had - helped B. will have - will help C. have - will help
 D. have - don't help
3. We can reuse things like _____.
 A. envelopes B. plastic bottles C. cloth bags D. glasses
4. People throw away millions of _____ every year.
 A. old car tires B. drink cans C. old newspapers D. household wastes
5. Will you _____ please?
 A. open the garbage can B. hang the clothes
 C. empty the dustbin D. collect the bottles
6. Billions of _____ are thrown away every year all over the world.
 A. cans B. bottles C. cups D. glasses
7. Things like _____ can be reused.
 A. plastic bags B. fabrics C. paper toys D. envelopes
8. We can recycle old, clothes and make them into _____.
 A. compost B. leather C. shopping bags D. jogging shoes
9. If you go out with your friends tonight, I _____ the film on TV.
 A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. will watch
10. If she _____, we will miss the bus.
 A. not hurries B. doesn't hurry C. won't hurry D. don't hurry
11. I _____ to London if I don't get a cheap flight.
 A. will drive B. won't drive C. drive D. don't drive
12. Don't throw that old _____ away. We can decorate it to make a flower vase.
 A. can B. glass C. bottle D. paper
13. I think you should _____ to save water.
 A. have a bath B. go swimming C. heat water D. have a shower
14. We should _____ to prevent pollution.
 A. use reusable bags B. plant more trees C. turn off the lights
 D. save electricity
15. We will buy _____ for our class
 A. water bottles B. recycling bins C. energy-saving lights D. refillable pencils
16. If we plant more trees in the schoolyard, the school will become a _____ place.
 A. darker B. dirtier C. greener D. more polluted
17. If we all use _____ bags, we will help the environment.
 A. new B. cheap C. reusable D. reduced
18. Plastics, glasses and chemicals underground are harmful _____ plants and animals.
 A. to B. of C. in D. at
19. These three Rs _____ reduce, reuse, and recycle.
 A. stand up B. stand for C. ask for D. means
20. Because plastics bags are very hard to _____, they will cause pollution.
 A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect

21. If there is a rubbish bin in every class, the classroom will become _____.
 A. harmful B. dirtier C. cleaner D. lighter
22. If people _____ public transport, there will be less pollution.
 A. use B. will use C. can use D. used
23. If I pass this exam, I _____ to the university next summer.
 A. went B. have gone C. will go D. goes
24. We will be late unless we _____ now.
 A. leave B. don't leave C. had left D. have left
25. You will get a good seat if you _____ first.
 A. came B. come C. have come D. will come
26. What can we do _____ air pollution?
 A. reduce B. to reduce C. reducing D. to reducing
27. If people turn off all electric appliances in one hour all over the world, they can save lots of _____.
 A. electric B. electrical C. electrician D. electricity
28. Don't throw rubbish _____ the river because you will make it dirty.
 A. into B. up C. at D. of
29. If you have old clothes, will you give them to those _____?
 A. needs B. to need C. in need D. for needing
30. Please collect all recyclable materials, and take them to the _____ factory.
 A. recycle B. recycled C. recycling D. recyclable
31. Your school is so green with lots of trees!
 A. That's a good idea.
 B. Congratulations!
 C. There are many trees here.
 D. Thank you. We're planting some more flowers.
32. If you don't do exercise, you won't be healthy.
 A. I don't want to
 C. Thank you. I'll exercise more.
 B. I'm OK
 D. That's fine.
33. Wow! Your new bike is so cute.
 A. I don't know
 riding a bike?
 C. Yes. My uncle gave me yesterday.
 B. How about
 D. We can cycle to school
34. Don't eat much sweet food. It harms your teeth.
 A. I see. Thank you
 dentist.
 C. I love sweets
 going to the dentist?
 B. I'm going to the
 D. How about
35. What a lovely hat!
 A. What is that?
 it myself.
 C. I don't know.
 bag?
 B. Thanks. I made
 D. Where is my

III. Choose the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. We should not throw **trash** onto the river.
 A. waste material B. garbage C. rubbish D. All are correct
2. **Turn off** the tap when we brush teeth and wash the dishes.
 A. switch off B. turn on C. switch on D. start
3. We must keep our streets **clean**.
 A. dirty B. fresh C. polluted D. unclean
4. If you reduce waste paper and empty bottles, you will **save** the environment.
 A. ruin B. destroy C. protect D. damage

5. If we use public transportation, we will **reduce** air pollution .
A. decrease B. increase C. upgrade D. raise

IV. Choose the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined words in each of the following questions.

1. If you work hard, we'll make this beach a **clean** place again.
A. beautiful B. tidy C. polluted D. clear
2. You should use public buses instead of motorbike to **reduce** air pollution.
A. increase B. decrease C. minimize D. make less
3. Polluted water is **harmful** to people's health and kill fish.
A. useful B. unsafe C. bad D. dangerous
4. Everyone should **protect** our environment.
A. conserve B. save C. destroy D. take care of
5. We should try our best to keep our environment **unpolluted**.
A. clean B. safe C. fresh D. polluted

V. Find a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence and correct it.

1. If we keep on using more and more cars, we are running out of oil.
A B C D
2. We should reuse and recycling bottles and cans to reduce garbage.
A B C D
3. People collect the broken glass and sending it to the factories.
A B C D
4. If there will be too much exhaust fume in the air, our breathing will be badly affected.
A B C D
5. Reusable bags are good because they are made of the natural materials.
A B C D

VI. Write the correct form of each verb in brackets.

1. No one _____ you if you _____ yourself. (help/ (not help))
2. If you _____ water, it _____ into the atmosphere as vapor. (boil/ disappear)
3. If it _____ tonight, I _____ for walk. (rain/ not go)
4. Lan _____ shopping if she _____ time in the afternoon. (goes/ have)
5. If it _____ today, she _____ to the movie. (not rain/ go)
6. If you _____ this letter now, she _____ it tomorrow. (to send/ receive)
7. If I _____ this test, I _____ my English. (doing/ to improve)
8. If you _____ the glasses into very hot water, they _____. (put)/ crack)
9. If Peter _____ late, we _____ for him. (be/ wait)
10. If I _____ your ring, I _____ it back to you. (finds/ giving)

VII. Complete the sentences with a, an, the.

1. That house on _____ corner has beautiful flowers.
2. Friday is always _____ hard day.
3. Is there _____ old woman in your family?
4. Shall we meet at _____ same place tomorrow
5. This is _____ only car I could buy.
6. I live in _____ beautiful town.
7. The children ate _____ orange and two pears.
8. I'll be there in about _____ hour.
9. I bought _____ new shirt yesterday.
10. I loved to feel _____ warm sun on my skin.

VIII. Circle the correct article.

1. "There are some books and a magazine." "Can I read **a/ the** magazine?"
2. My dad is **an/ a** engineer.

3. The fridge is in **a/ the** kitchen.
4. "Can I borrow **a/ the** pen?" "Yes. Would you like blue or black?"
5. "Is there **a/ an** computer in your classroom?" "No, there isn't."
6. "Can I have **a/ the** banana?" "Sorry. That banana is for your dad."
7. "I'm reading a new book." "What is **a/ the** book about?"
8. "Where is **a/ the** car?" "It's over there."
9. "How long is the journey?" "**An/ The** hour and fifteen minutes."
10. I don't know **an/ the** answer to this question.

IX. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Water _____ makes fish die. **(pollute)**
2. _____ bags are made of natural materials. **(reused)**
3. _____ bins are containers for things that can be recycled. **(recycles)**
4. We will save _____ if we turn off fans and lights when we don't use them. **(electrical)**
5. The green _____ bags are good for our environment. **(shop)**
6. If you burn rubbish, you will produce _____ smoke. **(harmfully)**
7. The air will be _____ if more people cycle. **(pollution)**
8. At uniform fairs, students can exchange their _____ uniform. **(use)**
9. We should use _____ pens and pencils. **(refill)**
10. My mom always use _____ shopping bags. **(usable)**

X. Complete and practice the conversation.

- a. I guess you care about the environment a lot.
- b. How about you?
- c. I think people should do more to protect their environment.
- d. Well, driving less and using clean forms of energy prevent pollution.
- e. Air pollution and light pollution are two of them.
- f. Well, there are many different kinds of pollution.

Mai: Do you recycle?

Lan: Yeah, I do. **(1)** _____

Mai: I only recycle glass.

Lan: I recycle everything. I recycle glass, paper, and plastic

Mai: That's cool. **(2)** _____

Lan: I do. I think if more people recycle, there will be less pollution.

Mai: I don't know a lot about pollution.

Lan: **(3)** _____

Mai: Oh, really? Like what?

Lan: **(4)** _____

Mai: How do people prevent pollution?

Lan: **(5)** _____

Mai: Don't cigarettes pollute.

Lan: Yes, they do. People should be more considerate.

Mai: **(6)** _____

Lan: Me too. The government should also be involved.

Mai: I guess so, but it is really the people's responsibility.

D READING

I. Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbers blanks.

⊙ There are several types of pollution. However, (1) _____ is the most serious in our area. It is caused by several factors. Firstly, families dump sewage into the river. Secondly, there are two new factories in our area, and they are dumping chemical waste into the lake and river. Thirdly, pesticides are another source of pollution. Farmers in our area usually use these to kill insects. We do not (2) _____ enough

fresh water to water the plants and crops. People cannot (3) _____ in the river and the lake (4) _____ the water there is so polluted. Another negative effect is that sometimes in the afternoon there is bad smell from the polluted river, so people do not enjoy (5) _____ along it anymore.

1. A. water pollution B. noise pollution C. air pollution D. light pollution
2. A. bring B. eat C. have D. make
3. A. raise fish B. raising fish C. to raise fish D. raises
4. A. but B. because C. therefore D. so
5. A. singing B. buying C. teaching D. walking

② Recycling is very good for the environment. For example, we make paper (1) _____ trees. If we recycle old paper, we will (2) _____ many trees. Recycling uses less energy and helps control pollution.

There are three steps for recycling: (3) _____ sorting and processing. We can recycle a lot of things such as newspapers, magazines, books, cans, etc. Plastic is also a common recyclable product. We can recycle plastic bottles, plastic bags and many (4) _____ items. We can recycle glass, too. Jars, broken pieces of glass and other glass products can be recycled.

Put (5) _____ bins around the house and in the neighbourhood, and we can have things to recycle.

1. A. from B. on C. in D. at
2. A. cut B. get C. save D. have
3. A. marking B. doing C. buying D. collecting
4. A. good B. another C. other D. others
5. A. recycle B. recycled C. recycling D. recyclable

③ Paper can be recycled by reducing it to pulp and (1) _____ it with pulp from newly harvested wood. As the recycling process (2) _____ the paper fibers to breakdown, each time paper is recycled its quality decreases. This means that (3) _____ a higher percentage of new fibers must be added, or the paper down cycled (4) _____ lower quality products. Any writing or coloration of the paper must first be removed by deinking, which (5) _____ removes fillers, clays, and fiber fragments. Almost (6) _____ paper can be recycled today, but some types are harder to recycle (7) _____ others. Papers coated with plastic or aluminum foil, and papers (8) _____ are waxed, pasted, or gummed are usually not recycled (9) _____ process is too expensive. Gift wrap paper also cannot be recycled (10) _____ to its low quality.

1. A. including B. combining C. gathering D. joining
2. A. makes B. forces C. results D. causes
3. A. either B. neither C. both D. between
4. A. out B. within C. into D. above
5. A. only B. also C. even D. as well
6. A. all B. some C. a lot D. much
7. A. as B. like C. than D. more
8. A. they B. these C. those D. That
9. A. but B. because C. so that D. though
10. A. due B. apart C. together D. in addition

II. Read the text and answer the following questions.

① We are slowly destroying our earth. Firstly, we are cutting down more and more trees for many reasons. We need trees to build houses, to clear land for different uses or to cook food. If we cut down more trees, there will be more floods. Secondly, we are producing too much dirty smoke. Smoke comes from motor vehicles and factories in many parts of the world. It pollutes the air and affects our health. Wastes

from factories around the world harm also our land and water. We might not be able to grow enough food to eat in the future. We might not have enough fresh water to use. Our earth is in danger. If we don't work together to save the earth now, it will be too late.

1. Who is destroying our earth?

2. What will happen if we cut down more trees?

3. Where does smoke come from?

4. What harm our land and water?

5. What might happen with fresh water in the future?

② Most people make about two kilograms of waste every day, and about 7% of this waste is made up of plastic products that can be recycled. Today, plastic can be recycled into products like picnic tables, park benches, and even high-chairs. Plastic is collected and taken to a recycling centre, where it is sorted out. When plastic is sorted out, symbols have to be printed on every recyclable plastic product used. There are two types of plastic: polyethylene or polymer. There are two kinds of polyethylene (LDPE). HDPE plastic is usually used to make furniture, and LDPE used to make things like milk jugs, plastic and grocery bags.

1. Approximately, how much plastic waste does a person make every day?

2. Where is the plastic sorted out?

3. How many kinds of polyethylene plastic?

4. What is HDPE plastic usually used to make?

5. Give an example of products that are made from LDPE plastic?

III. Read the text and choose the correct answer A, B, or C to each question.

①

Join our 3Rs Club today and you will save the earth

The purpose of our club is to encourage all the students to go "green". There are a number of ways we can do to reduce, reuse and recycle.

What can we reduce?

We can reduce rubbish. We should use reusable bags rather than plastics bags. We should buy things we really need. We should not throw old items away. We should give them to charity.

We should save energy by using less electricity and water. We should also use less paper.

What can we reuse?

We can reuse bottles, cans or boxes. We can also exchange used books and clothes with friends.

What can we recycle?

We can recycle used paper, glass bottles and cans. Recycling also saves energy.

1. The aim of the 3Rs Club is to _____.
A. reduce rubbish B. reuse old items C. save the earth
D. save money

2. We shouldn't use _____.
A. reusable bags B. plastic bags C. old items
D. electricity

3. If we don't use old items, we should _____.

- A. give them to charity
- C. sell them

- B. put them in rubbish bins
- D. buy them

4. If we use less water, you can _____.

- A. save paper
- B. save electricity
- C. save energy
- D. save rubbish

5. What can we reuse and recycle?

- A. books and clothes
- B. bottles and cans
- C. Both A and B
- D. electricity

② More than two hundred years ago, the term **“Environmental pollution”** was very strange to people. They lived healthily, drank pure water, and breathed fresh air. Nowadays the situation is quite different. People all over the world are worried about things that are happening to the environment. Actually it is man that is destroying the surroundings with many kinds of wastes. Everybody knows that motorbikes and cars emit dangerous gases that cause poisonous air and cancer, but no one wants to travel on foot or by bicycle. Manufacturers know that wastes from factories make water and soil polluted, but they do not want to spend a lot of their money on treating the wastes safely. Scattering garbage is bad for our health, but no one wants to spend time burying it. Is it worth talking a lot about pollution?

1. What was strange to people more than two hundred years ago?

- A. Environment
- B. Environmental pollution
- C. Pure water
- D. Fresh air

2. How did people live in the past?

- A. They lived healthily
- B. They breathed fresh air
- C. They drank pure water
- D. All of these

3. Who is destroying the surroundings nowadays?

- A. The environment itself
- B. People from other planets
- C. It is man
- D. Animals

4. Is scattering garbage good or bad for our health?

- A. Yes, it is
- B. No, it isn't
- C. It is good
- D. It is bad

5. Which of the followings is not true?

- A. in former days, people led a healthy life.
- B. People have no awareness of the dangerous of pollution
- C. Water is now heavily contaminated by industrial waste
- D. It's harmful for our health if rubbish is spreaded over our areas

IV. Read the text about Amazon forest. Do the task that follows.

The Amazon forest covers about five million square kilometres. It is as big as the whole Europe not including Russia. It contains one third of the world's trees. However, the trees are disappearing. If people continue cutting the trees, there will be not many trees left in the future.

Scientists say that there are some changes in the climate because the trees are disappearing. In Peru, there is less snow in the Andes Mountains. In Bolivia, there is very little rain.

If the Amazon forest disappears, there will be less oxygen. We will have breathing problems, the temperature will rise and the ice-caps will melt. As a result, the sea level will rise and seaside cities will be flooded.

A. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write T or F.

1. The Amazon forest is bigger than Europe. _____

2. It has one third of the trees in the world. _____

3. In Bolivia, there is still much rain. _____

B. Answer the questions.

4. How big is the Amazon forest?

5. What's the matter with the trees in the forest?

6. What will happen if the ice-caps melt?



V. Read the tips. Decide whether the following information is True or False according to the tips.

Small Ways to Conserve and Protect Our Environment

Here are 10 simple ways to conserve and protect the environment through small changes to your daily routine for a better world for you, your family, your community and all living things now and forever.

1. Turn off lights when they are not necessary.
2. When going shopping, make it a habit to bring your own reusable bags and say no to plastic bags as much as possible.
3. Join as many tree planting trips as you can.
4. Use public transport, when you can, for everyday travel.
5. Send your drinking bottles, paper, used oil, old batteries and used tires to a depot for recycling or safe disposal; all these cause serious pollution.
6. Do not pour chemicals and waste oil on to the ground or into drains leading to bodies of water.
7. Reuse old items instead of throwing them away.
8. Reduce the amount of meat you eat, or even better become vegetarian.

	True	False
1. We need to use more plastic bags instead of reusable bags.		
2. We should use public transport when we can for everyday travel.		
3. We can pour chemicals and waste oil on to the ground or into drains		
4. We shouldn't reuse old items.		
5. We should reduce the amount of meat you eat.		
6. People should bring their own reusable bags when they go shopping.		

E WRITING

I. Write complete first conditional sentences. You can change the given words and add necessary words.

1. If /we / recycle / used / materials / we/ save / nature.

2. If/ he/ come, /I/be / surprised.

3. If / we / wait / here/, /we/be/late.

4. If/ I/ not / go / bed /early / I / be / tired / tomorrow.

5. She / take / a taxi / if /it/ rain.

6. sea / get warmer/ice / North and South Poles / melt

7. ice / North and South poles / melt / sea level / rise

8. sea level / rise / flood / many parts / world

9. there / floods / many parts / world / people / lose / homes and lands

10. many people / lose / homes and lands / live / hunger and poverty

II. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentence

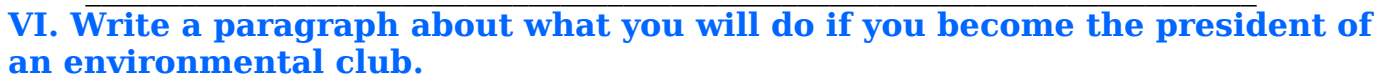
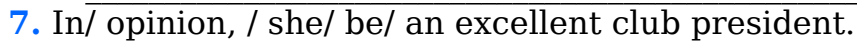
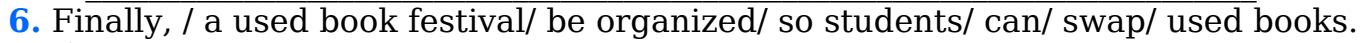
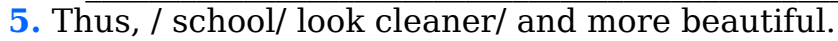
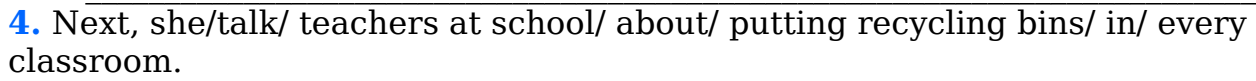
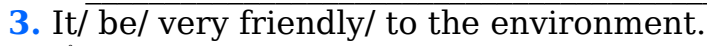
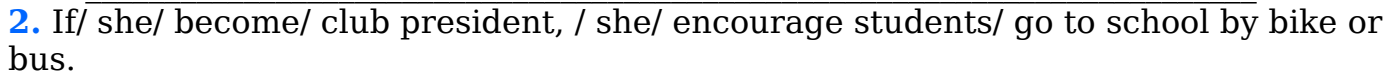
1. people / there/ less / pollution / if / cycle / be / air/more/ will //.
2. solar energy / save / fossil fuels/resources / instead / we/ of natural/by/can/using //.
3. Should / amount / your/uses/the/you/of/ family / reduce / electricity //
4. brush /the dishes / off / you/or / wash / turn / when / your / the tap / teeth //.
5. recycle / materials / save / students / they / if / energy / will/and / recycled /use /I.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given

1. Eat better food, and you won't get sick.
If you _____
2. Save energy, and you will save some money.
If you _____
3. Protect the earth or we will have no place to live.
If we _____
4. Unless you study it, you won't understand it.
If you _____
5. If you don't study harder, you won't pass the exams.
Unless you _____
6. Don't pollute the air, or we will have breathing problems.
If we _____
7. Keep the water clean, or the fish in this lake will die.
If you _____
8. Remember to turn off all the lights here, or you will waste lots of electricity.
If you _____
9. Be patient, or you won't pass the examination.
If you _____
10. Plant more trees, or the air will be more polluted.
If we _____
11. Water these trees or they will die.
If you _____
12. Leave now or we will miss the plane.
If we _____
13. Be careful or you may fall.
If you _____
14. Plant more trees and we will have fresh air.
If we _____
15. Use reusable bags and we'll help the environment.
If we _____
16. People use too much bright lighting in big cities. They have light pollution.
If people _____
17. Save water or there will be less fresh water to use in the future.
If we _____
18. Throwing rubbish on the lakes or river makes the water polluted
Throwing rubbish _____
19. Walk more and you will be healthy.
If you _____
20. People stop using so much energy. They want to save the environment.
If people _____

V. Use the given words to write complete sentences that make a paragraph about what your friend will do if he becomes the president of an environmental club. Don't use contraction.

1. name/ Mai/ and/ she/ in/ class 6A.



Bài tập Tiếng Anh 6 theo đơn vị bài học (Global Success)