UNIT 5: GLOBAL WARMING

A. VOCABULARY

STT	WORDS/ PHRASES/ COLLOCATIONS/ IDIOMS	TRANSCRIPTION	MEANING
1.	**Globe (n)** **Global (a)** **Globalize (v)** **Globalization (n)** **Global warming**	gloʊb 'gloʊbəl 'gloʊbə,laɪz ,gloʊbəlɪ 'zeɪʃən 'gloʊbəl 'wɔrmɪŋ	Quả địa cầu Thuộc về toàn cầu Toàn cầu hoá Sự toàn cầu hoá Sự nóng lên toàn cầu
2.	**Cause (n) = reason (n)**	kɑz = 'rizən	Nguyên nhân
3.	**Consequence (n) = result (n) = outcome (n)**	'kɑnsəkwəns = rɪ 'zʌlt = 'aʊt,kʌm	Hậu quả, kết quả
4.	**Let sb V= allow sb to V**	lɛt = ə'laʊ	Cho phép ai làm gì
5.	**Remind sb ABOUT st** **Remind sb OF sb/ st**	ri'maɪnd ə'baʊt ri'maɪnd ʌv	Nhắc nhở ai làm gì Gợi cho ai nhớ về ai/ điều gì
6.	**Refer TO**	rə'fɜr tʊ	Đề cập đến
7.	**An increase (n) + IN st** **>< a decrease (n) + IN st** **Increase (v) = raise (v) + O** **S + increase (v) = rise (v) = go up (không có O)**	ən 'ɪn,kris + ɪn >< ə 'di,kris + ɪn 'ɪn,kris = reɪz 'ɪn,kris = raɪz = goʊ ʌp	Sự tăng lên … >< sự sụt giảm Làm cho cái gì tăng lên S + tăng lên.
8.	**Temperature (n)**	'tɛmprəʧər	Nhiệt độ
9.	**Because of = due to = owing to = on account of + N** **Because = Since = As + S + V**	bɪ'kəz ʌv = du tʊ = 'oʊɪŋ tʊ = ɑn ə 'kaʊnt ʌv bɪ'kɔz = sɪns = æz	Bởi vì
10.	**Certain (a) = sure (a)** **Certain (a) = particular (a)**	'sɜrtən = ʃʊr 'sɜrtən = pər 'tɪkjələr	Chắc chắn Cụ thể
11.	**Atmosphere (n)**	'ætmə,sfɪr	Bầu không khí
12.	**Exactly (adv) = accurately (a) = precisely (adv)**	ɪg'zæktli = 'ækjərətli = prɪ 'saɪsli	Một cách chính xác
13.	**Produce (v) + (gas) = release (v) = emit (v)**	'proʊdus + (gæs) = ri'lis = ɪ'mɪt	Thải ra (khí)
14.	**Energy source/ source of energy** **Energetic (a)** **Renewable energy**	'ɛnərʤi sɔrs ,ɛnər'ʤɛtɪk ri'nuəbəl 'ɛnərʤi nɑn-ri'nuəbəl	Nguồn năng lượng Tràn đầy năng lượng Năng lượng có thể tái tạo

	Non-renewable energy **Alternative energy**	'ɛnərdʒi ɔl'tɜrnətɪv 'ɛnərdʒi	Năng lượng không thể tái tạo Năng lượng thay thế
15.	**Fossil fuel (coal, oil, natural gas)**	'fɑsəl 'fjuəl (koʊl, ɔɪl, 'nætʃərəl gæs)	Nhiên liệu hoá thạch (than đá, dầu mỏ, khí đốt)
16.	**Release st INTO st**	ri'lis 'ɪntu	Thải cái gì VÀO TRONG …
17.	**A large amount of + N kđđ** **The amount of + N kđđ**	ə lɑrdʒ ə'maʊnt əv ði ə'maʊnt ʌv	1 lượng lớn Lượng
18.	**Act (v) (as st)** **Action (n)** **Activity (n)** **Actor (n)/ actress (n)**	ækt (æz) 'ækʃən æk'tɪvəti 'æktər 'æktrəs	Có chức năng như là Hành động Hoạt động Diễn viên
19.	**Greenhouse** **Greenhouse effect** **Greenhouse gas**	'grin,haʊs 'grin,haʊs ɪ'fɛkt 'grin,haʊs gæs	Nhà kính Hiệu ứng nhà kính Khí nhà kính
20.	**Pollute (v)** **Pollution (n)** **Pollutant (n)**	pə'lut pə'luʃən pə'lutənt	Gây ô nhiễm Sự ô nhiễm Chất gây ô nhiễm
21.	**impact (n) = influence (n) =** **impact (n) + ON sb/st** **impact (v) = influence (v) =** **impact (v) + sb/st**	'ɪmpækt = 'ɪnfluəns = 'ɪmpækt	Sự ảnh hưởng lên ai, cái gì
22.	**Link A to B => A + be linked TO B**	lɪŋk	Liên kết A với B => A + được liên kết với B
23.	**Rising sea level**	'raɪzɪŋ si 'lɛvəl	Nước biển dâng lên
24.	**Polar ice cap**	'poʊlər aɪs kæp	chỏm băng vùng cực
25.	**Melt (v)**	mɛlt	tan chảy (v)
26.	**S + Rise** **S + Raise + O**	raɪz reɪz	S + Tăng S + Tăng + O
27.	**Add st TO st**	æd tʊ	Thêm cái gì vào …
28.	**Lead TO = result IN = bring ABOUT/ ON** **= give rise TO = cause (v)** **# result FROM: là do, là từ điều gì gây ra**	lid tʊ = rɪ'zʌlt ɪn = brɪŋ ə'baʊt/ ɑn = gɪv raɪz tʊ = kɑz # rɪ'zʌlt frʌm:	Dẫn tới
29.	**Serious (a) = severe (a)**	'sɪriəs = sə'vɪr	Nghiêm trọng (a) = nghiêm trọng (a)
30.	**Negative (a) >< positive (a)**	'nɛgətɪv >< 'pɑzətɪv	Tiêu cực (a) >< tích cực (a)
31.	**Heat-trapping pollutant**	hit-'træpɪŋ pə'lutənt	Chất gây ô nhiễm bẫy nhiệt
32.	**Destroy (v) = damage (v) =**	dɪ'strɔɪ = 'dæmədʒ	Phá huỷ

	devastate (v) **Destruction (n) = damage (n) = devastation** **Destructive (a) = damaging (a) = devastating**	= 'dɛvə,steɪt dɪ'strʌkʃən = 'dæmədʒ = ,dɛvə'steɪʃən dɪ'strʌktɪv = 'dæmɪdʒɪŋ = 'dɛvə,steɪtɪŋ	Sự phá huỷ Mang tính chất phá huỷ
33.	**Disaster (n) = catastrophe (n)** **Disastrous (a) = catastrophic (a)**	dɪ'zæstər = kə'tæstrəfi dɪ'zæstrəs = ,kætə'strɑfɪk	Thảm hoạ
34.	**Replace A with B**	,ri'pleɪs	Thay thế
35.	**Be used up = be exhausted = be depleted = run out**	bi juzd ʌp = bi ɪg'zastəd = bi dɪ'plitɪd = rʌn aʊt	Cạn kiệt
36.	**Material (n)**	mə'tɪriəl	Chất liệu
37.	**Throw away**	θroʊ ə'weɪ	Ném đi
38.	**Substance (n)**	'sʌbstəns	Chất
39.	**Form (v)**	fɔrm	Hình thành
40.	**Dead (a)** **Die (v)** **Death (n)** **Deadly (a)/ adv**	dɛd daɪ dɛθ 'dɛdli	Chết Cái chết Gây chết người
41.	**Flow out**	floʊ aʊt	chảy ra
42.	**Solid (a)**	'saləd	Rắn (a)
43.	**Limit (v) = restrict (v)** **Limited (a) = restricted (a)** **Limitation (n) = restriction (n)**	'lɪmət = ri'strɪkt 'lɪmətəd = ri'strɪktəd ,lɪmɪ'teɪʃən = ri'strɪkʃən	Hạn chế Có hạn Sự hạn chế
44.	**Suffer FROM**	'sʌfər frʌm	Chịu đựng
45.	**Forest (n) => forest fire** **Forestry (n)** **Forestation (n)/ afforestation (n)** **Reforestation (n)** **Deforest (v) = cut down trees** **Deforestation (n)**	'fɔrəst => 'fɔrəst 'faɪər 'fɔrəstri ,rifɔrə'steɪʃən dɪ'fɔrəst = kʌt daʊn triz dɪ,fɔrɪ'steɪʃən	Rừng => cháy rừng Lâm nghiệp Sự trồng rừng Tái trồng rừng Chặt phá rừng Sự chặt phá rừng
46.	**Immediately (adv) = instantly (adv)** **= at the drop of a hat**	ɪ'midiətli = 'ɪnstəntli = ət ðə drɑp əv ə hæt	Ngay lập tức
47.	**A report ON st** **Report ON st**	ə rɪ'pɔrt ɑn rɪ'pɔrt ɑn	Báo cáo về
48.	**Heat stress**	hit strɛs	

49.	**Be worried about**	bi 'wɜrid ə'baʊt	Lo lắng về
50.	**Burn – burnt – burnt**	bɜrn – bɜrnt – bɜrnt	Cháy
51.	**Climate change**	'klaɪmət ʧeɪndʒ	Biến đổi khí hậu
52.	**Conference (n)**	'kanfərəns	Cuộc hội thảo
53.	**Decide to V = make a decision to V** **= make up one's mind**	ˌdɪ'saɪd = meɪk ə dɪ 'sɪʒən = meɪk ʌp wʌnz maɪnd	Quyết định làm gì
54.	**Annual (a)** **Annually (adv) = every year = yearly**	'ænjuəl 'ænjuəli = 'ɛvəri jɪr = 'jɪrli	Hàng năm
55.	**Review (v)**	ˌri'vju	Ôn lại, xem xét lại
56.	**The key goal**	ðə ki goʊl	Mục đích chính
57.	**Require sb to V** **Require Ving**	ˌri'kwaɪər	Yêu cầu ai làm gì Yêu cầu làm gì
58.	**reduce (v) = decrease (v) = cut down on + O** **S + reduce/ decrease/ decline/ go down (không có O)**	rə'dus = 'di,kris = kʌt daʊn an	Làm giảm cái gì S + giảm
59.	**Emit (v) = give off** **Emission (n)**	ɪ'mɪt = gɪv off	Thải ra Sự thải ra, khí thải
60.	**Balance (n) (v)**	'bæləns	Sự cân bằng, cân bằng
61.	**Remove st FROM st**	ri'muv frʌm	Loại cái gì ra khỏi …
62.	**Coal plant** **Power plant** **power station**	koʊl plænt 'paʊər plænt 'paʊər 'steɪʃən	Nhà máy điện đốt than Nhà máy năng lượng
63.	**Switch TO st**	swɪʧ tʊ	Chuyển sang cái gì
64.	**Store (v)**	stɔr	Lưu trữ
65.	**Solution TO a problem/ question**	sə'luʃən tʊ ə 'prabləm 'kwɛsʧən	Giải pháp đối với vấn đề
66.	**Methane (n)**	'mɛˌθeɪn	Mê tan
67.	**Powerful (a)** **Power (n)**	'paʊərfəl 'paʊər	Mạnh mẽ Sức mạnh, năng lươngj
68.	**Be responsible FOR = Take responsibility FOR** **Be to blame FOR = Take the blame FOR** **Be in charge OF= take charge OF**	ri'spansəbəl bleɪm ʧardʒ	Có trách nhiệm
69.	**Current (a) = present (a)**	'kɜrənt = 'prɛzənt	Hiện tại (a) = hiện tại (a)
70.	**Landfill (n)**	'lænd,fɪl	Bãi rác
71.	**Climate expert**	'klaɪmət 'ɛkspərt	chuyên gia khí hậu
72.	**Agree with sb ON st**	ə'gri an	Đồng ý với sb ON st

73.	**Make progress**	meɪk ˈprɑˌɡrɛs	tiến bộ
74.	**Chemical (a)** **Chemist (n)** **Chemistry (n)**	ˈkɛməkəl ˈkɛmɪst ˈkɛməstri	Hóa chất (a) nhà hóa học (n) Hóa học (n)
75.	**Living things/ organisms/ creatures**	ˈlɪvɪŋ θɪŋz/ˈɔrɡə ˌnɪzəmz/ˈkritʃərz	Sinh vật/sinh vật/sinh vật
76.	**Situation (n)**	ˌsɪtʃuˈeɪʃən	tình huống (n)
77.	**Equal (a) = fair (a) = just (a)** **Equality (n) = fairness (n) = justice (n)** **>< inequality (n) = unfairness (n) = injustice (n)**	ˈikwəl = fɛr = dʒəst ɪˈkwɑləti=ˈfɛrnəs= ˈdʒʌstəs >< ˌɪnɪˈkwɑləti = ənˈfɛrnəs = injustice	công bằng (a) sự công bằng sự không công bằng
78.	**Send st INTO st**	sɛnd ˈɪntu	Thải cái gì vào trong ….
79.	**Contribute TO = make a contribution TO**	kənˈtrɪbjut tʊ = meɪk ə ˌkɑntrə ˈbjuʃən tʊ	Đóng góp
80.	**Combine A with B**	ˈkɑmbaɪn	Kết hợp
81.	**Make space FOR**	meɪk speɪs fɔr	Tạo không gian cho
82.	**Soot (n)**	sʊt	Bồ hóng
83.	**Melt (v)**	mɛlt	Tan chảy
84.	**Crop (n)**	krɑp	Mùa màng
85.	**Soil (n)**	sɔɪl	Đất
86.	**Liquid (n)**	ˈlɪkwəd	Chất lỏng
87.	**Layer (n)**	ˈleɪər	Lớp
88.	**Tiny (a) >< huge (a)**	ˈtaɪni >< hjudʒ	Nhỏ >< lớn
89.	**Black dust**	blæk dʌst	Bụi đen
90.	**Affect (v) = influence (v) = impact (v) + sb/st** **= have an effect/ influence/ impact ON sb/st** **= take a toll ON sb**	əˈfɛkt = ˈɪnfluəns = ˈɪmpækt	ảnh hưởng
91.	**Few + Ns/es = not many** **A few + Ns/es = some** **Little + N = not much** **A little + N = some**	fju = nɑt ˈmɛni ə fju = səm ˈlɪtəl = nɑt mʌtʃ ə ˈlɪtəl = sʌm	Ít 1 vài Ít 1 ít
92.	**Speed up >< slow down**	spid ʌp >< sloʊ daʊn	Tăng tốc >< giảm
93.	**Solid fuel**	ˈsɑləd ˈfjuəl	Nhiên liệu rắn
94.	**Be bad FOR >< be good FOR**	bi bæd fɔr >< bi ɡʊd fɔr	Không tốt, có hại cho >< không tốt cho

95.	**Organic (a) >< inorganic (a)**	ɔr'gænɪk >< ɪnɔr'gænɪk	Hữu cơ >< vô cơ
96.	**Natural resource**	'nætʃərəl 'risɔrs	Nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên
97.	**Be used FOR st/ Ving**	bi juzd fɔr	Được sử dụng cho
98.	**Convenient (a) = inconvenient (a)**	kən'vinjənt = ˌɪnkən'vinjənt	Thuận tiện, tiện lợi >< bất tiện
99.	**Reliable (a) >< unreliable (a)** **Rely ON**	rɪ'laɪəbəl >< ˌʌnrɪ'laɪəbəl rɪ'laɪ ɑn	Đáng tin cậy >< không đáng tin Phụ thuộc
100.	**Slogan (n)**	'sloʊɡən	Phương châm
101.	**Call FOR actions**	kɔl fər 'ækʃənz	Kêu gọi hành động
102.	**Leaflet (n)** **Brochure (n)**	'liflət broʊ'ʃʊr	Tờ rơi Sách quảng cáo (địa danh du lịch)
103.	**Persuade sb to V** **Convince sb OF st**	pər'sweɪd kən'vɪns ʌv	Thuyết phục ai làm gì Thuyết phục ai tin vào điều gì
104.	**Grab one's attetion**	græb wʌnz attetion	Thu hút sự chú ý
105.	**Catchy (a)**	'kætʃi	Bắt tai
106.	**Separate (v)**	'sɛprət	Phân tách, chia tách
107.	**Include (v) + sb/st/ Ving**	ɪn'klud +	Bao gồm
108.	**Attract (v)** **Attraction (n)** **Tourist attraction** **Attractive (a)** **(physical) Attractiveness (n)**	ə'trækt ə'trækʃən ('fɪzɪkəl) ə'træktɪvnəs	Thu hút Sự thu hút Điểm thu hút khách du lịch Hấp dẫn Sự hấp dẫn (ngoại hình)
109.	**Heat up = warm (v)**	hit ʌp = wɔrm	Sưởi ấm
110.	**Put st IN = install (v)**	pʊt strit ɪn = ɪn'stɔl	Lắp đặt, thêm vào cái gì
111.	**Careful >< careless**	'kɛrfəl >< 'kɛrləs	Cẩn thậnj >< bất cẩn
112.	**Warn sb not to V** **Warn sb against/ about/ of st**	wɔrn nɑt wɔrn ə'gɛnst ə'baʊt əv	Cảnh báo ai không làm gì Cánh báo ai về việc gì
113.	**Watch out FOR = look out FOR**	/wɒtʃ/	Coi chừng, cẩn thận
114.	**Danger (n) = hazard (n) = risk (n) = threat (n)** **Dangerous (a) = hazardous (a) = risky (a) = threatening (a)** **Endanger (v) = threaten (v) = pose a threat TO** **Endangered (a)**	'deɪndʒər = 'hæzərd = rɪsk = θrɛt 'deɪndʒərəs = 'hæzərdəs = 'rɪski = 'θrɛtənɪŋ ɛn'deɪndʒər = 'θrɛtən = poʊz ə θrɛt tʊ ɛn	Nguy hiểm Nguy hiểm Gây nguy hiểm Có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng

		'deɪndʒərd	
115.	**Provide sb WITH st** **Provide st FOR/ TO sb**	prə'vaɪd prə'vaɪd fər tʊ	Cung cấp
116.	**Offer sb st** **Offer st TO sb**	'ɔfər 'ɔfər tʊ	Cung cấp
117.	**Face mask**	feɪs mæsk	Mặt nạ, khẩu trang
118.	**Be intended to V**	bi ɪn'tɛndəd	Được dự định/ được thiết kế cho làm gì
119.	**Farming activity** **Farming method**	'fɑrmɪŋ æk'tɪvəti 'fɑrmɪŋ 'mɛθəd	Hoạt động nông nghiệp Phương pháp canh tác
120.	**Rice field**	raɪs fild	Cánh đồng lúa
121.	**Bacterium (n)** **Bacteria ()n**	bæk'tɪriəm bæk'tɪriə ()ɛn	Vi khuẩn Nhiều vi khuẩn
122.	**Be flooded with**	bi 'flʌdəd	Ngập (nước), đầy, nhiều
123.	**Turn st into st**	tɜrn 'ɪntu	Biến cái gì thành cái gì
124.	**Feed (v) – fed – fed**	fid – fɛd – fɛd	Cho ăn
125.	**Agree to V**	ə'gri	Đồng ý làm gì
126.	**Protect sb FORM st**	prə'tɛkt fɔrm	Bảo vệ ai
127.	**End st = put an end TO st**	ɛnd = pʊt ən ɛnd tʊ	Chấm dứt
128.	**Sign (n)** **Signal (n)** **Signature (n)**	saɪn 'sɪgnəl 'sɪgnətʃər	Dấu hiệu Tín hiệu Chữ ký
129.	**Meet + (challenge/ demand/ need/ expectation/ deadline …)**	mit + ('tʃæləndʒ dɪ'mænd nid ,ɛkspɛk'teɪʃən 'dɛ,dlaɪn …)	Giải quyết (thử thách), đáp ứng (nhu cầu/ mong đợi), nộp bài đúng hạn
130.	**Helpful (a) >< helpless (a)**	'hɛlpfəl >< 'hɛlpləs	Hữu ích >< vô ích
131.	**Cool down**	kul daʊn	Làm mát
132.	**Frightened (a) = terrified (a) + of/ about**	'fraɪtənd = 'tɛrə,faɪd	Sợ hãi
133.	**Run away**	rʌn ə'weɪ	Chạy đi
134.	**Hide – hid – hid**	haɪd – hɪd – hɪd	Trốn, giấu

B. GRAMMAR

HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ VÀ QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ

GERUND DANH ĐỘNG TỪ	PRESENT PARTICIPLE HIỆN TẠI PHÂN TỪ	PAST PARTICIPLE QUÁ KHỨ PHÂN TỪ
Hình thức: Ving - mang nghĩa **chủ động**	**Hình thức:** Ving - mang nghĩa **chủ động**	**Hình thức:** Ved/ V3 - mang nghĩa **bị động**

- có chức năng như một **danh từ**	- có chức năng như một **tính từ**	- có chức năng như một **tính từ**
Cách dùng: **1.** Là **chủ ngữ** trong câu *Eg: Entering university **is** a wonderful experience* **2.** Được sử dụng sau các **(v)** sau: **avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, practise, suggest, mind, encourage, permit, risk, recommend, regret …** *Eg: My parents suggested studying abroad.* **3.** Được sử dụng sau các **(v) + (prep)** sau: **agree with, apologise for, concentrate on, depend on, dream of, insist on, rely on, succeed in, focus on, carry on …** Eg: He concentrates on preparing for the exam **4.** Được sử dụng sau các cụm từ: **can't help, can't stand, feel like, be worth, no use, no good, no point …** *Eg: It's worth taking a gap year before university*	**Cách dùng:** **1.** Dùng để miêu tả **tính chất** của vật, sự việc, **bản chất** của con người *Eg: This is an **interesting** film* *He is an **interesting** person* **2.** Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó *Eg: **Seeing** the fire, the kid called the police (Bởi vì nhìn thấy đám cháy, đứa trẻ đã gọi cảnh sát)* **3.** Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, chỉ 2 hành động **xảy ra đồng thời** *Eg: **Standing** there, she cried (Cô ta đứng đó và khóc)*	**Cách dùng:** **1.** Dùng để miêu tả **cảm xúc** của người *Eg: She is **interested** in the film* **2.** Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ quá khứ**, giải thích **lý do** của một hành động nào đó *Eg: **Worried** about global warming, children planted more trees* *(**Bởi vì** lo lắng về nóng lên toàn cầu, những đứa trẻ trồng nhiều cây hơn)* **3.** Dùng để hình thành **mệnh đề phân từ hiện tại**, thể hiện một điều kiện *Eg: **Burnt** for energy, fossil fuels release CO2 into the atmosphere.* *(**Nếu** được đốt cháy để tạo thành năng lượng, nhiên liệu hoá thạch thải ra CO2 vào bầu không khí)*
	Chú ý: Hiện tại phân từ và quá khứ phân từ hình thành lên mệnh đề phân từ: có **chung chủ ngữ** *với động từ ở mệnh đề chính* trong câu *Eg: Walking on the beach, they pick up litter (chủ ngữ của walking là THEY)* *Eg: Produced in large amounts, carbon dioxide cause air pollution (chủ ngữ của produced – bị động là carbon dioxide)*	

Mệnh đề phân từ (participle clause) là một dạng mệnh đề phụ thuộc :

- Được dùng để nối hai mệnh đề có **cùng chủ ngữ**, tạo thành một ý diễn đạt ngắn gọn hơn.
- Thường được ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính bởi dấu phẩy và có thể được đặt ở **đầu, giữa, hoặc cuối câu.**
- MĐ phân từ hiện tại sử dụng hiện tại phân từ Ving (chủ động); MĐ phân từ quá khứ sử dụng quá khứ phân từ Ved/ V3 (bị động)

Eg: **Feeling** exhausted after a long hard-working day, **she** fell asleep right on his table.

(Cảm thấy kiệt sức sau một ngày dài làm việc vất vả, cô ấy thiếp đi ngay trên bàn.)

Taken to the garage, **the car** was repaired within an hour

(Được đưa về tiệm sửa, chiếc xe được sửa trong 1 tiếng đồng hồ)

CÁCH NỐI 2 VẾ CÂU CÓ CÙNG CHỦ NGỮ => TẠO THÀNH MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ HIỆN TẠI

Điều kiện: 2 mệnh đề trong câu có <u>chung chủ ngữ</u>:

B1: Xác định mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, thời gian … bằng cách **gạch chân các liên từ: because, since, as, when** …

B2: Bỏ liên từ, bỏ chủ ngữ (nếu chủ là 1 danh từ thì chuyển ra sau thay thế đại từ ở mệnh đề chính),

B3: **Biến động từ** trong mệnh đề nguyên nhân, thời gian … **thành Ving**. *Giữ nguyên các thành phần còn lại trong câu*

Eg: <u>Because</u> my sister <u>hoped</u> to pass the exam, she worked hard (chuyển my sister ra sau, thay thế she)

⇨ **<u>Hoping</u>** *to pass the exam, my sister worked hard*

CÁCH NỐI 2 VẾ CÂU CÓ CÙNG CHỦ NGỮ => TẠO THÀNH MỆNH ĐỀ PHÂN TỪ QUÁ KHỨ

Điều kiện: 2 mệnh đề trong câu có <u>chung chủ ngữ</u>:

B1: Xác định mệnh đề chỉ nguyên nhân, điều kiện… bằng cách **gạch chân các liên từ: because, since, as, if…**

B2: Bỏ liên từ, bỏ chủ ngữ (nếu chủ là 1 danh từ thì chuyển ra sau thay thế đại từ ở mệnh đề chính),

B3: Biến động từ trong mệnh đề nguyên nhân, điều kiện … thành **Ved/ V3**. Giữ nguyên các thành phần còn lại trong câu

Eg: <u>Because</u> dwellers <u>was warned</u> about the danger, they moved to other places (chuyển dwellers ra sau, thay thế they)

⇨ <u>*Warned*</u> *about the danger, <u>dwellers</u> moved to other places*

C. EXERCISES

Ex 1. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. c<u>au</u>se	B. tr<u>a</u>p	C. g<u>a</u>s	D. <u>a</u>ct
2. A. c<u>oa</u>l	B. s<u>oo</u>t	C. gl<u>o</u>bal	D. g<u>oa</u>l
3. A. r<u>e</u>fer	B. r<u>e</u>mind	C. r<u>e</u>lease	D. <u>e</u>ffect
4. A. pr<u>o</u>duce	B. p<u>o</u>llute	C. c<u>a</u>rbon	D. p<u>o</u>lar
5. A. for<u>e</u>st	B. r<u>e</u>move	C. <u>e</u>xpert	D. <u>e</u>mit
6. A. m<u>e</u>th<u>a</u>ne	B. l<u>a</u>ndfill	C. b<u>a</u>lance	D. <u>a</u>nnual

7. A. carbon   B. slogan   C. amount   D. climate

8. A. challenge   B. change   C. greenhouse   D. energy

9. A. solid   B. solution   C. positive   D. crop

10. A. combine   B. power   C. provide   D. method

Ex 2. Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

11. A. global   B. remind   C. release   D. produce

12. A. consequence   B. temperature   C. atmosphere   D. renewable

13. A. annual   B. balance   C. forest   D. remove

14. A. balance   B. carbon   C. methane   D. release

15. A. fossil   B. refer   C. greenhouse   D. level

16. A. pollutant   B. energy   C. atmosphere   D. negative

17. A. material   B. deforest   C. consequence   D. pollution

18. A. substance   B. solid   C. suffer   D. discuss

19. A. remove   B. climate   C. emit   D. reduce

20. A. responsible   B. renewable   C. temperature   D. emission

Ex 3. Supply the correct form of the verbs in the brackets, using present participles and past participles

1. _____ (build) in the 15th century, this house is the oldest in this area.

2. The children were sitting on the floor, _____ (play) with their toys.

3. _____ (Prepare) by the best cook in town, the meal was sheer poetry.

4. _____ (Lie) on the sofa, they were watching TV.

5. _____ (play) more than a million times on Youtube, my latest song is doing amazing

6. _____ (motivate) by his friends, Ron accepted the job offer.

7. _____ (hold) a cup of coffee in her hands, Jyoti watched us play cricket.

8. _____ (renovate) recently, my house is shining like a diamond

9. The cat hid behind a wall, _____ (watch) the mouse eat cheese

10. _____ (miss) the college days, I called my friends.

11. _____ (look) at the positive side of the job offer, Max accepted it

12. _____ (surround) by police officers, the bank robber gave up.

13. _____ (sit) in the rocking chair, the old woman looked at the kids in her yard.

14. I opened the mail, _____ (shake) with excitement.

15. _____ (confuse) by the homework assignment, I emailed my professor.

16. _____ (encourage) by all the teachers, Alex joined the IAS coaching.

17. _____(finish) my homework, I breathed a sigh of relief.

18. _____(wrap) the sandwiches in tinfoil, they were rgoing to open the restaurant

19. _____ (remove) his glasses, the professor shook his head with disappointment

20. _____ (smile) from ear to ear, Anne opened the present.

21. _____ (arrive) at the store, I found that it was closed.

22. _____ (speed) down the highway, Bob didn't notice the police car

23. _____ (write) by a famous author, the book was a best-seller.

24. _____ (feel) sympathy for Martin, Daryl offered to help.

25. _____ (realize) that there was no hope to save his business, he gave up.

26. _____ (surprise) at my reaction, she tried to console me.
27. _____ (scare) of making mistakes, he answered very slowly.

1. **Built**	10. **Missing**	19. **Removing**
2. **Playing**	11. **Looking**	20. **Smiling**
3. **Prepared**	12. **Surrounded**	21. **Ariving**
4. **Lying**	13. **Sitting**	22. **Speeding**
5. **Played**	14. **Shaking**	23. **Written**
6. **Motivated**	15. **Confused**	24. **Feeling**
7. **Holding**	16. **Encouraged**	25. **Realizing**
8. **Renovated**	17. **Finishing**	26. **Surprised**
9. **Watching**	18. **Wrapping**	27. **Scared**

Ex 4. Circle the underlined part that needs corection

1. Sat by the beach, I kept thinking about how my life has changed.

2. Raising out of the sea in front of us, the sun started to warm our faces.

3. Printing on the very first press, the document was extremely valuable

4. The boys loved their boxing gloves, worn them even to bed

5. Breathed heavily, the runner entered the final lap of the race.

6. Tiring from a long day at school, Fatima listened to music to relax

7. Furiously searched for the answers in the textbook, Jessy became confused during the test

8. Inventing by an Indiana housewife in 1889, the first dishwasher was driven by a steam engine

9. Frustrating with the job and the people he was working with, he left the company.

10. Impressing by the performance, the audience applauded the actor.

11. Listened to his favorite songs, Max checked all the papers and signed the posters.

12. Appreciated us for the achievement, our principal handed over the cash prizes.

13. Considering the best application for learning English, my English learning application just crossed 1 billion downloads

14. Discouraging by the long hours and low pay, my sister finally quit her job.

15. Tiring by the morning's work, I got myself a cup of coffee and sat down.

Ex 5. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

extinction	deforestation	Greenhouse	emissions	responsible
reduce	footprint	energy	temperature	climate

1. Having measured the company's carbon _____, they realised that the amount of carbon dioxide (CO) it produced was great.

2. The alarming rate of _____ results in damage to the quality of the land.

3. A large amount of carbon dioxide _____ are released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels.

4. Many species are threatened with _____ due to deforestation and loss of habit.

5. Carbon dioxide is one of the primary _____ gases that cause global warming.

6. Planting more trees can _____ carbon dioxide in order to save our environment.

7. I believe that the only way for us to reduce global warming is to cut down on _____ use.

8. As global _____rise, there are more cases of heat-related diseases

9. Motor vehicles running on petrol are _____ for a large amount of carbon dioxide emissions

10. Although global warming is causing changes in weather patterns, it is only one aspect of _____ change.

KEY

1. **footprint**
2. **deforestation**
3. **emissions**
4. **extinction**
5. **greenhouse**
6. **reduce**
7. **energy**
8. **temperature**
9. **responsible**
10. **climate**

Ex 6. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

soot	progress	fossil	renewable	pollutants
released	negative	organic	call	space

1. The governments are making significant _____ in fighting deforestation

2. Breathing in dust and _____, which is produced when wood is burned, caused lung problems.

3. The organisations _____ for urgent actions to protect the environment.

4. There is a need to limit the amount of greenhouse gases being _____ into the atmosphere

5. Supermarkets have recognized the increasing popularity of _____ food, which are produced without using chemicals

6. The air pollution has had a very _____ effect/impact on human health

7. The forest was cut down to make _____ for farming

8. Carbon dioxide is produced in huge amounts when _____ fuels are burned.

9. By increasing the use of _____ energy, we can reduce harmful greenhouse gas emissions and help to lessen the effect of climate change.

10. Buses emit between 20 and 100 times fewer _____ per person than motorcycles and cars.

KEY

1. **Progress**
2. **Soot**

3. **Call**
4. **Released**
5. **Organic**
6. **Negative**
7. **Space**
8. **Fossil**
9. **Renewable**
10. **Pollutants**

Ex 7. Fill in the blank with a suitable word given in the box

lead to	result from	give off	take i	refers to
cut down	suffer from	throw away	used up	calls for

1. US consumers _____ around 100 billion plastic bags annually.
2. Climate change, desertification, soil erosion, fewer crops, flooding, increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere _____ the loss of trees and other vegetation
3. The current environmental pollution _____ cooperation of world leaders.
4. They have _____ forests to clear land for cattle.
5. Increasing numbers of people _____ lung cancer because of air pollution
6. Burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests and farming livestock _____ the rise in the earth's temperature.
7. Plants _____ carbon dioxide from the air
8. The forest fires _____ thick black smoke and cause loss of habitat for animals and plants
9. The term "Greenhouse gas" _____ carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide or methane
10.   The earth's resources are being _____ at an alarming rate.

KEY

1. **Throw away**
2. **Result from**
3. **Calls for**
4. **Cut down**
5. **Suffer from**
6. **Lead to**
7. **Take in**
8. **Give off**
9. **Refers to**
10. **Used up**

Ex 8. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. Heat-trapping _____ are known as greenhouse gases and they result in greenhouse effect (**POLLUTE**)

2. Many people are very concerned about the _____ of the rainforests. (**DESTROY**)

3. Farming contributes more than 30 percent of the total greenhouse gas _____. (**EMIT**)

4. The overuse of chemical fertilizer _____ the environment. (**THREAT**)

5. The main cause of _____ warming is the burning of fossil fuels, such as natural gas, oil, and coal. (**GLOBE**)

6. The _____ of the earth's atmosphere causes sea-level rise. (**WARM**)

7. Many animal species are in danger of _____ due to the loss of their habitat and inability to adapt to climate change. (**EXTINCT**)

8. Soot from open waste burning has a strong warming _____ on the earth (**AFFECT**)

9. Methane is much more _____ than carbon dioxide (**DANGER**)

10. Flooded rice field also make it easier for soil _____ to produce greenhouse gases (**BACTERIUM**)

11. _____ energy is natural energy source such as wind, water, and sunlight which are always available. (**NEW**)

12. World leaders, climate experts and national _____ will carefully disucss the measures to make global progress on climate change (**REPRESENT**)

13. Recycling is an effective _____ to environemental pollution (**SOLVE**)

14. Methane comes from farming _____ and landfill waste (**ACT**)

15. The _____ and use of coal, oil, and natural gas also release methane (**PRODUCE**)

16. Madagascar suffers from a high rate of _____ (**FOREST**).

17. When people can understand clearly the _____ impacts, they will be more aware of conserving forests. (environment)

18. Air _____ can cause acid rain which damages water, soil and vegetation. (pollute)

KEY

1. **Pollutants**	6. **Warming**	11. **Renewable**	16. **Deforestation**
2. **Destruction**	7. **Extinction**	12. **Representatives**	17. **Environmental**
3. **Emissions**	8. **Effect**	13. **Solution**	18. **Pollution**
4. **Threatens**	9. **Dangerous**	14. **Activities**	
5. **Global**	10. **Bacteria**	15. **Production**	

Ex 9. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition

1. She came up up new ideas to cut down _____ carbon footprint.

2. Having cut down the forests to make space _____ farming, now local people have to suffer severe flood.

3. Global warming is the rise/ increase _____ the world's temperature

4. I will focus on the effects of global warming of people's health and life _____ Earth in general.

5. Greenhouse gas emissions fromfactories and vehicles are the biggest threats _____ our planet.

6. Global warming leads _____ climate change, allowing for infectious diseases to spread more easily.

7. It also has severe impact _____ water supplies and threaten food production.

8. Trees take _____ CO2 and give _____ O2

9. In the US, motor vehicles running on petrol are responsible _____ about 33% of CO2 emissions.

10. The situation is getting worse as the demand _____ cars is increasing rapidly in the modern world.

11. Global warming also results _____ severe weather-related natural disasters

12. Hundreds of millions of people may suffer _____ famine, water shortages and extreme weather patterns.
13. Carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released _____ the atmosphere
14. Emission means a gas or other substance which is sent _____ the air
15. Young kids also make significant contribution _____ the slowing down of global warming.
16. She referred _____ the solution several times during her speech about ways to preserve the environment
17. Renewable energy can be replaced naturally without being used _____
18. Black carbon speeding _____ melting of glaciers, and rising sea level
19. Carbon from fossil fuels combines _____ oxygen in the air to form large amoutns of CO2
20. We should recycle plastic bags rather than throw _____ in order to protect the environment
21. Some farmers were worried _____ the consequences of deforestation, so they stopped burning trees
22. Fossil fuels will be used up in this century while renewable energy will never run _____
23. Farming provides us _____ the food that we eat every day
24. Numerous farmers now switch _____ biological fertilizers to boost the crop growth
25. Global warming is linked _____ rising sea levels because it can lead to polar ice melting
26. Rising temperatures have already been contributing _____ faster melting of glaciers.
27. Trapping too much of the sun's heat, greenhouse gases stop it _____ escaping back into space

KEY

1. **On**	10. For	19. With
2. For	11. In	20. Away
3. **In**	12. From	21. About
4. **On**	13. Into	22. Out
5. **To**	14. Into	23. With
6. **To**	15. To	24. To
7. **On**	16. To	25. To
8. In/ off	17. Up	26. To
9. For	18. Up	27. From

Ex 10. Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1. _____ is the increase in the temperature on Earth
A, Greenhouse effect   B, Global warming   C, Climate change   D, Ecological balance
2. Although global warming is causing changes in weather patterns, it is only one aspect of _____
A, global warming   B, ecological balance   C, climate change   D, carbon footprint.
3. Certain _____in the atmosphere such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, block heat from escaping.
A. effects   B. emission   C. gases   D. layers
4. _____ means changes in the earth's weather, including changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall.
A, global warming   B, ecological imbalance   C, greenhouse effect   D, climate change
5. Greenhouse gas _____ from factories and vehicles can result in global warming
A, emit   B, emissions   C, effects   D, causes
6. Most of the jungle was _____ to get wood in order to produce paper products.

A, deforested   B, threatened   C, warned   D, emitted

7. A large amount of carbon dioxide _____ are released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels.

A, emissions   B, carbon footprint   C, emit   D, greenhouse gas

8. Oil spills are a great _____ to the undersea world

A, threat   B, threaten   C, threatened   D, threateningly

9. After we read the report on how the burning of petrol in cars _____ to climate change, we determined to reduce our carbon footprint.

A, devote   B, contribute   C, result   D, cause

10. Too many greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may block heat from escaping into space and trap too much heat next to the Earth's surface causing _____

A, another ice age   B, global warming   C, earthquakes   D, volcanic eruptions

11. A strong greenhouse effect will warm the oceans, melt glaciers and increase _____.

A. temperature   B. sea water   C. sea level   D. pollution

12. Carbon dioxide is one of the primary _____ that cause global warming.

A. greenhouse effect   B. natural gas   C. greenhouse gases   D. natural resource

13. Computers have had a great impact ____ our lives since their appearance.

A. on   B. at   C. for   D. to

14. The crash resulted _____ the death of 10 passengers

A, to   B, at   C, into   D, in

15. The primary causes of species extinction result _____habitat destruction, commercial exploitation and pollution.

A. in   **B.** of   **C.** for   **D. from**

16. _____ is destroying larger areas of tropical rain forests

A, Afforestation   B, Deforestation   C, Reforestation   D, Forestry

17. The government _____ the flood victims with food, clothes and money.

A, gave   B, provided   C, offered   D, presented

18. Some animals go _____ because climate where they live changes

A, extinct   B, extinction   C, extinctive   D, dead

19. Development of the area would _____ wildlife

A, danger   B, dangerous   C, endanger   D, dangerously

20. An _____ species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.

A, endangered   B, endanger   C, dangerous   D, danger

21. Clearing forests for timber has resulted _____ the loss of biodiversity

A, with   B, at   C, in   D, from

22. This species of African elephants is _____

A. dying out   B. dying of   C. dying on   D. dying down

23. _____ is wiping out many kinds of plants and animals.

A. Defoliation   B. Deforestation   C. Deformation   D. Degradation

24. Limiting the global temperature rise requires _____ global CO2 emissions

A. reduce   B. to reduce   C. reducing   D. reduced

25. The tiger is _____ of extinction. It is difficult to find them in the wild.

A. on the wing   B. on the rocks   C. on the verge   D. on the ground

26. Switching to _____ eco light bulb is one way to protect the environment.

A. energy-wasting   B. energy-expending   C. energy-lacking   D. energy-saving

27. I never leave any electrical appliances on standby and I think it is a good way to _____ energy in the home.

A. take care of   B. use   C. keep   D. conserve

28. Nowadays, people are searching for more _____ materials to build their houses.

A. environment-friendly   B. environmentally-friendly

C. environmental-friendly   D. environmental-friend

29. Every _____ piece of equipment was sent to the fire.

A. consumable   B. spendable   C. available   D. disposable

30. Police are _____ significant progress in fighting computer crime.

A. doing   B. making   C. paying   D. giving

31. In the _____ agriculture, farmers try to limit the use of chemicals and fertilizers.

A. sustainable   B. conserving   C. preserving   D. supporting

32. In Singapore, people try to _____ 80% of all waste.

A. reprocess   B. reclaim   C. recycle   D. reuse

33. We need to act quickly to _____ to climate change, or it will be a disaster for the whole planet.

A. adapt   B. go back   C. reverse   D. transit

34. There's no easy solution _____ this problem.

A. at   **B.** for   **C.** with   **D. to**

35. My sister _____ me not to trust him.

A. caused   **B. warned**   **C.** refused   **D.** denied

36. I've _____ of milk - would you like some creamer instead?

A. picked up   **B. run out**   **C.** hung up   **D.** taken up

37. _____! There's a car coming!

A. Put back   **B.** Go off   **C. Watch out**   **D.** Run out

38. During the last hundred years we have done great ___ to the environment.

A. injury   B. pollution   C. damage   D. hurt

39. There are lots of things we can all do to ___ the environment.

A. enhance   B. protect   C. make   D. build

40. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of ___ energy.

A. recycling   B. reused   C. renewable   D. recyclable

41. Most of the air pollution results ___ the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.

A. in   B. to   C. on   D. from

42. Environmental pollution is becoming an ___ serious problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible.

A. increasingly   B. increasing   C. increase   D. increased

43. _____ air makes people unpleasant to breathe.

a. Pollute   b. Pollution   c. Polluted   d. Polluting

44. People are destroying the air by adding _____ to it.

A. pollutants   B. polluters   C. pollution   D. polluted

45. Nonrenewable energy has negative _____ on the environment.

A, impact   B, benefit   C, quality   D, warning

46. People will mainly use _____ fuels such as wind and sun energy for transport.

A, fossil   B, nonrenewable   C, effective   D, renewable

47. People's lives will continue to be _____ because of the continuous risk of earthquakes and tsunamis here.

A, threat   B, threatening   C, threatened   D, satisfied

48. The overuse of _____ fertilisers and deforestation contribute to global warming

A, chemist   B, chemistry   C, chemical   D, chemist's

49. We need to preserve the _____ of wildlife because each of species has an important role to play.

A, various   B, diverse   C, diversity   D, extinction

50. _____ include coal, oil and natural gas.

A, Pollutants   B, Renewable energy   C, Fossil fuels   D, Chemical fertilizers

51. Coal, gas and oil are _____ forms of energy that cannot be replaced after used.

A, unlimited   B, renewable   C, nonrenewable   D, contaminated

52. The _____ is the natural world in which people, animals and plants live

A, ecosystem   B, ecology   C, nature   D, environment

53. As a student, I think I should study more and be more responsible for making contribution _____ preserving our environment better.

A. on   B. of   C. from   D. to

Ex 11.   **Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s)**

1. Greenhouse gas emissions from factories and **vehicles** can cause global warming

A, cars   B, transportation   C, burning   D, station

2. Global warming has **severe** impact on water supplies and upset ecological balance

A, positive   B, negative   C, serious   D, remarkable

3. People should change their daily habits to **reduce** their carbon footprint.

A, rise   B, raise   C, decline   D, remain

4. Many scientists agree that global warming poses great **threats** to all species on Earth.

A. risks   B. annoyances   C. fears   D. irritations

5. The 1908 Siberian meteorite explosion **brought about** considerable depletion of the northern hemisphere's ozone layer.

A. was caused by   B. resulted in   C. brought back   D. was initiated by

6. Coal burning **releases** a large amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

A. discourages   B. reduces   C. relaxes   D. discharges

7. We may help if we **cut down on** energy use by using LED lightbulbs and unplug unused electronic devices.

A. reuse   B. reduce   C. recycle   D. reproduce

8. Global warming **results in** climate change and extreme weather patterns.

A. results from   B. causes   C. originates   D. is due to

9. Many species are **threatened** with extinction due to deforestation and loss of habitat.

A. damaged   B. spoilt   C. treated   D. endangered

10. We may help to control global warming by **reducing** carbon footprints in our homes.

A. putting up with   B. getting down to   C. cutting down on   D. going back to

11. We need to cut down on the **emission** of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

A. intake   B. retake   C. uptake   D. discharge

12. Land erosion is mainly caused by widespread **deforestation**.

A. afforestation   B. reforestation   C. logging   D. lawn mowing

13. Global warming has **severe** impact on water supplies.

A. very good   B. very bad   C. normal   D. long-lasting

14. Global warming occurs when the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere **trap** the heat from the sun.

A. catch   B. discharge   C. dispose   D. release

15. Deforestation is one of the biggest environmental **threats** to the ecological balance in the world.

A. sureties   B. certainties   C. dangers   D. safety

16. Global warming is one of the biggest **issues** facing humans nowadays.

A. causes   B. factors   C. concerns   D. agreements

17. The biggest cause of global warming is carbon dioxide emissions from coal burning power **plants**.

A. fauna   B. flora   C. trees   D. factories

18. The **demand** for cars is increasing rapidly in the modern world.

A. need   B. offer   C . reply   D. discovery

19. Forests **absorb** and capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

A. take up   B. take in   C. take over   D. take to

20. Flood and drought are two major causes of **famine**.

A. family   B. obesity   C. hygiene   D. hunger

21. It is important to maintain the biological **diversity** of the rainforests.

A. similarity   B. identity   C. variety   D. compatibility

22. Reusing and recycling glass, plastic, paper and other products help to reduce waste and pollution, and **conserve** natural resources.

A. preserve   B. reserve   C. converse   D. reverse

23. Global warming **results in** climate change and extreme weather patterns.

A. results from   B. causes   C. originates   D. is due to

24. Some people predict the **extinction** of some animals because of loss of habitat

A. conservation   B. protection   C. threat   D. disappearance

25. Most of the forest was **destroyed** because some people cut down trees to produce paper

A. changed   B. damaged   C. increased   D. installed

26. The river was **polluted** when the residents released a huge amount of sewage

A. comtaminated   B. disappeared   C. purified   D. endangered

27. Many species are **threatened** with extinction due to deforestation and loss of habitat.

A. damaged   B. spoilt   C. treated   D. endangered

28. For calculating a calendar, it is **convenient** to use the tropical solar year.

A. practical   B. critical   C. necessary   D. appropriate

29. The medical community continues to **make progress** in the fight against cancer.

A. speed   B. expect more   C. do better   D. treat better

30. We oppose this war, as we would do any other war which created an environmental **catastrophe**.

A. pollution   B. disaster   C. convention   D. epidemic

31. Many young children are spending large amounts of time watching the TV without being aware of its **detriment** to their school work.

A. harm   B. advantage   C. support   D. benefit

32.__Watch out!__ The tree is going to fall.

A. Look out   B. Look up   C. Look on   D. Look after

33. The crew divided the life preservers among the twenty __terrified__ passengers as the ship began to sink.

A. exhausted   B. surprised   C. frightened   D. excited

34. As tourism is more developed, people worry about the damage to the __flora and fauna__ of the island.

A. fruits and vegetables   B. flowers and trees

C. plants and animals   D. mountains and forests

35. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative __effect__ since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.

A. awareness   B. preservation   C. support   D. impact

36. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and __habitat__ loss.

A. reserve   B. generation   C. natural environment   D. diversity

37. Humans depend on species diversity to __provide__ food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

A. raise   B. produce   C. supply   D. reserve

38. Many schools provide environmental education to increase students' __awareness__ of conservation needs.

A. effort   B. benefit   C. exploitation   D. knowledge

39. The medical community continues to make __progress__ in the fight against cancer.

A. speed   B. expectation   C. improvement   D. treatment

40. Telecommunication is bound to have a huge __influence__ on various aspects of our lives.

A. depression   B. technique   C. expect   D. impact

41. Humans depend on species __diversity__ to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

A. destruction   B. contamination   C. fertilizer   D. variety

42. Life on Earth is __disappearing__ fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.

A. vanishing   B. damaging   C. polluting   D. destroying

43. Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause __destruction__ to wildlife.

A. organization   B. contamination   C. protection   D. damage

44. Local people have cut down the forests to __make space for farming__.

A allow farming to take place   B. lose way in farming   C. have a way of farming   D. give way to farming

45. Reusing and recycling glass, plastic, paper and other products help to reduce waste and pollution, and __conserve__ natural resources.

A. preserve   B. reserve   C. converse   D. reverse

46. Air pollution is a __consequence__ of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.

A. product   B. example   C. harm   D. result

Ex 12.   **Circle A. B. C or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s)**

1. __Cutting down on__ energy use is the best way to help reduce global warming.

A. Shrinking   B. Declining   C. Decreasing   D. Increasing

2. Releasing too much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere can __lead to__ global warming.

A. result in   B. result from   C. cause   D. activate

3. There is growing __concern__ about the way man has destroyed the environment.

A. attraction   B. consideration   C. ease   D. speculation

4. The Red Cross is an international humanitarian agency dedicated to reducing the **sufferings** of wounded soldiers, civilians and prisoners of war.

A. worry and sadness   B. pain and sorrow   C. loss   D. happiness

a. The earth is being **threatened** and the future looks bad.

A. done   B. made   C. defended   D. varied

5. His policies were **beneficial** to the economy as a whole.

A. harmless   B. crude   C. harmful   D. innocent

6. "Be quick! We must **speed u**p if we don't want to miss the flight. "

A. turn down   B. look up   C. slow down   D. put forward

7. The consequences of the typhoon were **disastrous** due to the lack of precautionary measures.

A. damaging   **B.** beneficial   **C.** severe   **D.** physical

8. **Hazardous** waste is waste that has substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment.

A. vivid   **B.** risky   **C.** dangerous   **D.** secure

9. The river was **polluted** when the residents released a huge amount of sewage

A. comtaminated   B. disappeared   C. purified   D. endangered

10. Without **conservation,** all resources necessary for life would be damaged, wasted or destroyed.

A. preservation   **B.** exploitation   **C.** protection   **D.** change

11. The match has been cancelled because of **adverse** weather condition. There has been heavy rain for some days.

A. unfavorable   **B.** bad   **C.** advantageous   **D.** changeable

12. These chemicals have a **detrimental** impact on the environment They may cause land and water pollution.

A. harmless   **B.** harmful   **C.** damaging   **D.** injurious

13. **Adverse** weather conditions made it difficult to play the game.

A. favorable   **B.** bad   **C.** comfortable   **D.** severe

14. There was a **long period without rain** in the countryside last year so the harvest was poor.

A. epidemic   **B.** drought   **C.** famine   D. flood

15. We have to **husband** our resources to make sure we make it through these hard times.

A. spend   **B.** manage   C. use up   **D.** marry

16. On the **negative** side, the labour market is still weak.

  A. worse   **B.** effectless   **C.** bad   **D.** positive

Ex 13. **Circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.**

1. Two friends Nam and Lan are talking about the topic of global warming.

  ~ **Nam**: What are the main threats to the environment today?

  ~ Lan: "………………"

A. Threats are possible dangers to the environment.   B. Probably deforestation and global warming.

C. Environmental pollution is a big issue for our planet.   D. We need a clean environment to live in.

2. ~ **Nam**: What causes global warming?

  ~ **Lan**: "………………"

A. Changes in weather patterns resulting from global warming.

B. Too much carbon dioxide being trapped in the atmosphere.

C. Catastrophic consequences of global warming.

D. Common global warming consequences.

3. ~ **Nam**: What are the consequences of global warming?

  ~ **Lan**: "................."

A. Global warming causes many consequences.   B. Consequences of global warming is catastrophic.

C. Icebergs melt and low-lying areas are flooded.   D. More trees are being cut down.

4. ~ **Lan**: How can ordinary people help protect the environment?

  ~ **Nam**: "................

A. Only ordinary people can do to help the environment. B. Environment really needs our help.

C. We may use environmentally-friendly products.   D. Both governments and individuals are to blame on.

5. ~ **Nam**: Do you do anything to protect the environment?

  ~ Lan: "................."

A. I refuse to use plastic bags and try to recycle as much as possible.

B. I use a lot of plastic bags and containers to save the environmen

C. I'm not interested in the subject of environment.

D. I don't want to change my lifestyle.

6. ~ **Lan**: What solution to air pollution can you suggest?

  ~ **Nam**: "................."

A. Air pollution is really serious these days.   B. Smoke from factory chimneys pollutes the air.

C. Air pollution causes acid rain.   D. People should use public means of transport.

7. ~ **Nam**: What is the biggest environmental problem facing our country?

  ~ **Lan**: "................."

A. Too much toxic sewage is dumped at sea.   B. All countries face environmental problems.

C. No one can help protect the environment.   D. Our country is facing the biggest environmental problem.

8. ~ **Nam**: Is global warming a problem in our country?

  ~ **Lan**: "................."

A. Global warming is getting more and more serious.

B. Governments are closely working together to solve environmental problems.

C. Global warming causes sea level to rise.

D. Probably. The temperatures are getting hotter year by year in the area.

9. ~ **Nam**: Why is global warming a problem?

  ~ **Lan:** "................."

A. People find it difficult to adapt to the changes in the weather patterns.

B. Global warming can benefit people in certain areas.

C. There's no need to worry about global warming.

D. Global warming is a very interesting topic for presentation.

10. ~ **Lan**: How can we help to fight deforestation?   ~ **Nam**: "................."

A. We may recycle paper and buy recycled paper products.

B. We may cut down trees at an alarming rate.

C. Wie should only cut branches of big trees.   D. We should set up animal ranches near forests.

11. ~ **Nam**: What will happen if the low-lying areas are flooded?   ~ **Lan**: ....

A. Low-lying areas are often flooded.   B. Flood happens when water level rises

C. Low-lying areas can never be flooded.   D. People in these regions will have to face a lot of problems.

12. ~ **Nam**: What are global warming gases? ~ **Lan**: ".................."

A. Global warming gases are mainly man-made. B. Global warming gases are everywhere.

C. The amount of carbon dioxide is increasing. D. Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane.

13. ~ **Lan**: What can government do to punish factories that violate environmental law? ~ **Nam**: ".................."

A. So many of them are polluting the environment. B. Yes, I think a big fine would be relevant.

C. They may force those factories to close down. D. There are no factories in this region.

14. ~ **Lan** : Who has to suffer global warming effects the most? ~ **Nam**: ".................."

A. What are global warming effects? B. Maybe poor people in low-lying areas.

C. All people suffer from global warming. D. Only few people benefit from global warming.

15. ~ **Lan**: What do you do to help the environment? ~ **Nam**: ".................."

A. It is the responsibility of the government. B. I try to recycle more and reduce carbon footprint.

C. Everyone can protect the environment. D. Environment helps people live comfortably.

16. Peter and Dane are talking about environmental protection.

- Peter: "We should limit the use of plastic bags."

- Dane: "_____. We can use paper bags instead."

A. I completely agree. **B.** It's not true. **C.** I don't quite agree **D.** You're wrong.

17. David is apologising to his teacher for being late.

- David: "Sorry I'm late! The traffic is so heavy."

- Teacher: "_____. Come in and sit down."

A. You're so kind **B.** It's alright **C.** Me neither **D.** Thank you

18. Peter and Mary are talking about social networks.

- Peter: "Using social networks may have negative effects on students."

- Mary: "_____. It distracts them from their studies."

A. I'm not sure about that **B.** I don't quite agree **C.** You're wrong **D.** That's quite true

19. Linda and Peter are talking about safe driving.

- Linda: "I think drink-driving should be severely punished."

- Peter: "_____. It may cause accidents or even deaths."

A. You must be kidding **B.** I don't think so

C. I don't understand what you mean **D.** I absolutely agree with you

20. A porter is talking to Mary in the hotel lobby.

- Porter: "May I help you with your suitcase?"

- Mary: "_____"

A. What a shame **B.** Me too **C.** You're welcome **D.** Yes, please

21. Porter: "Shall I help you with your suitcase?"

- Mary: "_____"

A. Not a chance. **B.** That's very kind of you. **C.** I can't agree more. **D.** What a pity!

22. Maria and Alex are talking about the environment.

- Maria: "Our environment is getting more and more polluted. Do you think so?"

- Alex: "_____. It's really worrying."

A. I'll think about that **B.** I don't agree **C.** I don't think so **D.** I can't agree more

23. Liz is telling Andrew about her first novel.

- Liz: "Guess what? My first novel has just been published."

- Andrew: "_____"

A. It's my pleasure.　　**B. Congratulations**!　　**C.** Better luck next time!　　**D.** It's very kind of you.

24.　25. Mrs Smith and her students are visiting the zoo.

- Mike: "Can I feed the gorilla, Mrs Smith?"

- Mrs Smith: "_____. The sign says 'No feeding the animals'."

A. Of course you can　　**B.** I don't think it works　　**C.** I'm sure about that　　**D. I'm afraid not**

25.　Nancy and James are talking about their school days.

- Nancy: "I think school days are the best time of our lives."

- James: "_____. We had sweet memories together then."

A. I'm afraid so　　**B. Absolutely**.　　**C.** That's nonsense　　**D.** I doubt it

Ex 14.　　**Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles**

1. She was talking to her friend and forgot everything around her.

Talking _____

2. Since we watch the news every day we know what's going on in the world.

Watching _____

3. They are vegetarians and don't eat meat.

Being _____

4. The dog wagged its tail and bit the postman.

Wagging _____

5. While she was tidying up her room she found some old photos.

Tidying _____

6. He was a good boy and helped his mother in the kitchen.

Being _____

7. As they didn't have enough money they spent their holidays at home last year.

Not having _____

8. The man was sitting in the cafe. He was reading a paper.

The man _____

9. Since I didn't feel well I didn't go to the cinema.

Not feeling _____

10.　She walked home and met an old friend.

KEY

1. **Talking to her friend, she forgot everything around her.**
2. **Watching the news every day, we know what's going on in the world.**
3. **Being vegetarians, they don't eat meat.**
4. **Wagging its tail, the dog bit the postman.**
5. **Tidying up her room, she found some old photos.**
6. **Being a good boy, he helped his mother in the kitchen.**
7. **Not having enough money, they spent their holidays at home last year.**
8. **The man was sitting in the cafe, reading a paper.**
9. **Not feeling well, I didn't go to the cinema**

    10.   **Walking home, she met an old friend.**

Ex 15.   Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles

1. He was accused of murder and arrested.

Accused _____

2. She was shocked by the bad news and burst into tears.

Shocked _____

3. The event is organised by our team and will surely be a great success.

Organised _____

4. The film is based on real events and tells the story of a reporter.

Based _____

5. She was born in Hollywood and knows all the famous movie stars.

Born _____

6. The car was taken to the garage. It was repaired within an hour.

Taken _____

7. She was admired by everyone and began to grow arrogant.

Admired _____

8. He was dumped by his girlfriend and felt really depressed.

Dumped _____

KEY

1.   **Accused of murder, he was arrested.**
2.   **Shocked by the bad news, she burst into tears.**
3.   **Organised by our team, the event will surely be a great success.**
4.   **Based on real events, the film tells the story of a reporter.**
5.   **Born in Hollywood, she knows all the famous movie stars.**
6.   **Taken to the garage, the car was repaired within an hour.**
7.   **Admired by everyone, she began to grow arrogant.**
8.   **Dumped by his girlfriend, he felt really depressed.**

Ex 16.   Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles

1. She lay in her bed and wept bitter tears.

She _____

2. She stood at the corner and talked to her friends.

She _____

3. The children went from house to house. They played trick or treat.

The children _____

4. He was very tall. He became a basketball player.

Being _____

5. He was waiting in the hall. He overheard a conversation.

Waiting _____

6. We were sitting in the bus shelter and waited for the rain to stop.

We _____

7. We had great fun at the party. We played silly games.

We _____

8. They were chatting along and didn't see the car coming.

Chatting _____

9. He was picked up by his mother and didn't have to wait for the bus.

Picked _____

10.   She was listening to the radio and didn't hear the doorbell.

Listening _____

KEY

1. **She lay in her bed, weeping bitter tears.**
2. **She stood at the corner, talking to her friends.**
3. **The children went from house to house, playing trick or treat.**
4. **Being very tall, he became a basketball player.**
5. **Waiting in the hall, he overheard a conversation.**
6. **We were sitting in the bus shelter, waiting for the rain to stop.**
7. **We had great fun at the party, playing silly games**
8. **Chatting along, they didn't see the car coming**
9. **Picked up by his mother, he didn't have to wait for the bus.**
10.   **Listening to the radio, she didn't hear the doorbell**

Ex 17. Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles

1. As she was on holiday, she couldn't go to the party.

→ Being _____

2. While she was preparing dinner, she cut her finger.

→ While _____

3. When I travel around Ireland, I always stay in youth hostels.

→ When _____

4. Since she didn't hear the doorbell, she missed the delivery.

→ Not _____

5. Since he didn't feel well, he stayed in bed.

→ Not _____

6. She held his hand and led him through the crowd.

Holding _____

7. She opened the drawer and took out a book.

Opening _____

8. As he feared that he did not have enough money to support his family, he worked overtime.

Fearing _____

9. While I fully understand your problem, I can't allow you to break the rules

While _____

10.   While I was walking along the street I saw an accident.

Walking _____

KEY

1. **Being on holiday, she couldn't go to the party.**
2. **While preparing dinner, she cut her finger.**
3. **When travelling around Ireland, I always stay in youth hostels.**
4. **Not hearing the doorbell, she missed the delivery.**
5. **Not feeling well, he stayed in bed.**
6. **Holding his hand, she led him through the crowd.**
7. **Opening the drawer, she took out a book.**
8. **Fearing that he did not have enough money to support his family, he work overtime.**
9. **While fully understanding your problem, I can't allow you to break the rules.**
10.   **Walking along the street, I saw an accident.**

Ex 18.   Rewrite the following sentences as long as the meaning is unchanged, using participles

1. I often saw her at the disco. She was surrounded by her admirers.

I _____

2. He was loved by all who knew her. He devoted his life to others.

Loved _____

3. If I am accepted for the job, I'll have to start at the beginning of next month.

Accepted _____

4. I was exhausted through lack of sleep and fell asleep at my desk.

Exhausted _____

5. Since it was written many years ago, the book is not suitable for youngsters now

Written _____

6. Since I was promoted, I've had no time to go out.

Promoted _____

7. When it is seen from the outside, the building looks a mess, but it is lovely inside.

Seen _____

8. If we are elected, we will increase the value of pensions.

Elected _____

9. Unless it is destroyed, this material could have damaging consequences.

Destroyed _____

KEY

1.   **I often saw her at the disco, surrounded by her admirers.**

2. **Loved by all who knew her; he devoted his life to others.**

3. **Accepted for the job, I'll have to start at the beginning of next month.**

4. **Exhausted through lack of sleep, I fell asleep at my desk.**

5. **Written many years ago, the book is not suitable for youngsters now**

6. **Promoted, I've had no time to go out.**

7. **Seen from the outside, the building looks a mess, but it is lovely inside**

8. **Elected, we will increase the value of pensions.**

9. **Destroyed, this material could have damaging consequences.**

Ex 19.   Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer

1) According to the speaker, greenhouse gases are produced by...

a) heat from the sun   b) the actions of people

c) the sun's rays, and also the actions of people   d) the video doesn't say

2) Which of these things is a greenhouse gas?

a) carbon monoxide   b) carbon dioxide

c) oxygen   d) the video doesn't say

3) Which of these ways to generate power provides a clean source of energy?

a) gas   b) oil   c) wind power   d) they are all clean sources of energy

4) Which of these things can help reduce levels of carbon dioxide?

a) driving to work   b) heating with coal instead of gas

c) using public transport   d) leaving your TV on standby, rather than switching it off

5) Which of these predictions about climate change does the audio make?

a) If the planet gets warmer, then polar bears will become extinct

b) If the planet gets warmer, then we can expect more floods

c) if the planet gets warmer, then fuel will become less expensive

d) if the planet gets warmer, then sea levels will rise

6) The word extinct means...?

a) to become scarce or rare   b) in need of protection

c. to become endangered   d) something that has died out and no longer exists

7) Choose the best answer to complete this statement:

If the planet continues to heat up, _____ expect to experience more extreme weather.

a) then will we   b) then can we

c) then we can   d) then should we

8) Which of these things isn't mentioned in the audio?

a) wave energy   b) car pooling

c) coral reefs   d) heat waves

KEY

1) c. Both the sun's rays and the actions of people cause global warming. 2) b. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas; carbon monoxide and oxygen are not.

3) **c. Wind power is a clean source of energy.**

4) **c. Using public transport can help reduce levels of carbon dioxide.**

5) **b. If the planet gets warmer, then we can expect more floods.**

6) **d. The word 'extinct' means something that no longer exists.**

7) **c. If the planet continues to heat up, then we can expect to experience more extreme weather (the other answers relate to questions rather than statements, and need to end with a question mark). 8) b. Car pooling isn't mentioned in the video. and need to end with a question mark).**

8) **8) b. Car pooling isn't mentioned in the video.**

Ex 20.   Listen to the recording and fill in the blank with the words you hear

THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a major problem in the world today. Scientists believe that climate change is mainly (1) _____ by an excess of greenhouse gases, like methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrous oxide. Humans put these into the atmosphere with our everyday activities. The excess of atmospheric carbon dioxide is caused by burning (2) _____ , which we use to power our cars. Climate change is expected to cause many (3) _____ in the future, such as droughts, strong storms, and the loss of ecosystems. Scientists predict that the Arctic ice will be completely (4) _____ by 2050. However, there are lots of simple ways to help prevent this. Using less energy, taking public (5) _____ often and eating meat less are all easy ways to fight climate change.

KEY

1. **caused**
2. **fossil fuels**
3. **issues**
4. **melted**
5. **transportation**

Ex 21. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

Global warming refers to the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth. An overwhelming scientific consensus maintains that climate change is due primarily to the human use of fossil fuels, which (1) _____ carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. The gases trap heat within the atmosphere, which can have a range of effects on ecosystems, (2) _____ rising sea levels, severe weather events, and droughts that render landscapes more susceptible to wildfires.

While consensus among nearly all scientists, scientific organizations, and governments is (3)_____ climate change is happening and is caused by human activity, a small minority of voices questions the validity of such assertions and prefers to cast doubt on the preponderance of evidence. Climate change deniers often claim that recent changes (4) _____ to human activity can be seen as part of the natural variations in Earth's climate and temperature, and that it is difficult or impossible to establish a direct connection between climate change and any single weather event, such as a hurricane. While the latter is generally true, decades of data and analysis support the

reality of climate change and the human factor in this process. In any case, economists agree that acting to reduce fossil fuel emissions would be far less expensive than (5) _____ with the consequences of not doing so.

(http://www.takepart.com/flashcards/what-is-climate-change/index.html)

1. **A.** returns   **B.** repeats   **C. releases**   **D.** retakes
2. **A. including**   **B.** making   **C.** consisting   **D.** containing
3. **A.** which   **B.** what   **C.** this   **D. that**
4. **A. attributed**   **B.** contributed   **C.** believed   **D.** talked
5. **A.** facing   **B.** solving   **C.** treating   **D. dealing**

Ex 22. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

Glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, cloud forests are dying. More alarmingly, wildlife is scrambling to keep (1) ___. It's becoming clear that humans have caused most of the past century's warming by (2) ___ heat-trapping gases as we power our modern lives. Called greenhouse gases, their levels are higher now than in the last 650,000 years.

We call the result global warming, but it is causing a set of changes to the Earth's climate, or long-term weather patterns, that varies from place to place. As the Earth spins each day, the new heat swirls with it, (3) ___ up moisture over the oceans, rising here, settling there. It's changing the rhythms of climate that all living things have come to rely upon.

What will we do to slow this warming? How will we cope (4) ___ the changes we've already set into (5) ___? While we struggle to figure it all out, the face of the Earth as we know it-coasts, forests, farms and snow-capped mountains-hangs in the balance.

(https://www.nationalgeographic.com)

1. **A.** space   **B. pace**   **C.** rhythms   **D.** step
2. **A.** relieving   **B.** publishing   **C. releasing**   **D.** unraveling
3. **A.** pick   **B.** to pick   **C. picking**   **D.** picks
4. **A. with**   **B.** on   **C.** at   **D.** to
5. **A.** fluctuation   **B.** direction   **C.** movement   **D. motion**

Ex 23. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

Although the earth was formed about 4,500 million years ago, human beings have inhabited it for less than half a million years. Within this time, population (1) _____ hugely and people have had a vast impact (2) ___ the earth. They have long been able to put the forces of nature to use. Now, with modern technology, they have the power to alter the balance of life on earth.

Reports helped eliminate the dangerous belief that the world had no boundaries and had limitless resources. (3) _____, ecologists have shown that all forms of life on earth are interconnected, so it follows that all human activity has an effect on the natural environment.

In recent years, people have been (4) _____ the environment under stress. As a result, certain raw materials such as timber, water and minerals are beginning to run short. Pollution and the (5) _____ of waste are already critical issues, and the state of the environment is fast becoming the most pressing problem confronting us all. The way we respond (6) _____ the challenge will have a profound effect on the earth and its life support system

However, despite all these threats, there are reassuring signs. (7) _____ the past few decades, the growth in population has been more than matched by food production, indicating that we should be able to feed ourselves for some time yet.

1. A, have increased	B, has increased	C, increased	D, increases
2. A, in	B, on	C, at	D, into
3. A, However	B, Although	C, Moreover	D, But
4. A, taking	B, having	C, putting	D, making
5. A, burning	B, disposal	C, absorbing	D, applying
6. A, for	B, in	C, of	D, to
7. A, Since	B, At	C, For	D, About

Ex 24. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now (1) _____ the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (2) _____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (3) _____ before, the Earth is at (4) _____ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (5) _____ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (6) _____ and causing sea levels all around the world to (7) _____.

Environmental groups are putting (8) _____ on governments to take action to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (9) _____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problem at its source. They are in (10) _____ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (11) _____.

Some scientists, (12) _____, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait (13) _____ hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is to stay.

1. A. hesitate	B. realize	C. disagree	D. concern
2. A. give	B. put	C. take	D. have
3. A. yet	B. never	C. once	D. ever
4. A. threat	B. danger	C. risk	D. harm
5. A. Concerning	B. Regarding	C. Depending	D. According
6. A. strict	B. severe	C. strong	D. heavy
7. A. raise	B. arise	C. rise	D. lift
8. A. force	B. pressure	C. persuasion	D. encouragement
9. A. off	B. away	C. up	D. over
10. A. belief	B. request	C. favour	D. suggestion
11. A. factories	B. generations	C. houses	D. stations
12. A. but	B. although	C. despite	D. however
13. A. several	B. over	C. numerous	D. various

Ex 25. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

Coal, oil, and natural gas supply modern civilization (1) _____ most of its power. However, not only are supplies of these fuels limited, but they are a major source of pollution. If the energy demands of the future are to be met without seriously harming the environment, existing (2) _____ energy sources must be improved or further explored and developed. These include nuclear, water, solar, wind, and geothermal power, as well as energy from new, (3) _____ types of fuels. Each of these alternatives, however, has advantages and disadvantages.

Nuclear power plants efficiently produce large amounts of electricity without polluting the atmosphere; however, they are costly to build and maintain, and they pose the daunting problem of what to do with nuclear wastes. Hydroelectric power is (4) _____ and environmentally safe, but impractical for communities located far from moving water. Harnessing energy from tides and waves has similar drawbacks. Solar power holds great promise for the future but methods of collecting and –concentrating sunlight are as yet (5) _____, as are methods of harnessing wind power.

1. A. on	B. for	C. with	D. of
2. A. alternate	B. alternative	C. alternatively	D. alter
3. A. nonpolluting	B. pollution	C. polluted	D. polluting
4. A. expensively	B. inexpensively	C. expensive	D. inexpensive
5. A. efficient	B. efficiently	C. inefficient	D. inefficiently

Ex 26. Read the following text and choose the best answer to fill in the blanks

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

We are probably all (1) ___ at some point in our lives of not caring for the environment as much as we should. Perhaps we drop litter without thinking, or cause (2) ___ by using our cars when it's not necessary. However, the real environmental (3) ___ are those big businesses which ignore the law. For many years now, (4) ___ have attempted to protect the environment by making businesses responsible for making sure that the chemical they use don't add to the (5) ___ of the environment. The problem for businesses is that the (6) ___ of the environment costs money, and businesses will always try to (7) ___ their costs if they can. Some of them do this by simply putting chemical into rivers when they have finished with them, leading to the (8) ___ of major problems. Although government (9) ___ may try to catch them doing it, it can be very difficult to get (10) ___ that a particular business is responsible for an environmental problem. It really depends (11) ___ not only the government but also businesses and individuals as well. All people need to contribute to (12) ___ the environment.

1. A. guilty	B. proud	C. sorry	D. tired
2. A. damage	B. pollution	C. . accidents	D. trouble
3. A. agents	B. crimes	C. criminals	D. doers
4. A. politicians	B. politics	C. parties	D. residents
5. A. induction	B. construction	C. instruction	D. destruction
6. A. production	B. protection	C. destruction	D. deforestation
7. A. stabilise	B. raise	C. lower	D. save
8. A. creation	B. creativity	C. creator	D. creature
9. A. suspicion	B. suspect	C. inspection	D. inspectors
10. A. improvement	B. proof	C. waterproof	D. prove
11. A. over	B. at	C. on	D. in
12. A. protecting	B. protect	C. protected	D. protection

Ex 27. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

We are a planet of seven billion people, and this number is growing by about 370,000 people every day. This is putting a huge **strain** on the planet's natural resources. For many governments and environmental organizations, the race is on to drastically reduce our consumption of resources before they **run out.**

Water is one of our most precious resources. Our quality of life, as well as life itself, depends on the availability of clean, fresh water. It is the most widely used resource in industry, and plays a major role in energy production. Although 70 percent of the world is covered in water, only 2.5 percent of that is fresh water, and less than one percent of that freshwater is readily available to us. Yet we often overestimate how much water we have, and reduce it further through pollution or inefficient use.

Some 92 percent of all fresh water used annually is dedicated to growing plants and raising animals for food. This means that if water runs out, our food supply might follow. In India, it is estimated that future water shortages could reduce grain harvests by 25%. In a country where the population exceeds 1.2 billion people and is growing rapidly every year, this is a huge concern. India, like many developing countries, is already struggling to provide for its population. While most people in developed countries can get water at the turn of a tap, nearly four billion people elsewhere lack access to safe water, according to United Nations Development Report.

Rain forests are another endangered resource. While rain forests are critically important to humanity, **they** are rapidly being destroyed by human activities. The biggest cause of deforestation is conversion of forest land for agriculture. Often called the "Lungs of the Planet", rain forests once covered 14 percent of the Earth's land surface, but this has shrunk to only six percent. Every second, an area of rain forest, the size of a football field, is destroyed at this rate. Rain forests will possibly disappear completely in less than 40 years.

(Adapted from: **Active Reading**)

1. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Resources for the future.   **B.** Human and environment.

C. Awareness of conservation. **D.** Water pollution

2. The word **"strain"** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____

 A. contradiction   **B.** depletion   **C.** harmony   **D.** pressure

3. The word **"overestimate"** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____

 A. increase   **B.** reduce   **C.** maintain   **D.** exaggerate

4. In paragraph 2, water is one of our most precious resources because _____.

A. most parts of the world is covered in fresh water   **B.** our quality of life depends on the availability of fresh water

C. fresh water is hardly used for energy production.   **D.** all freshwater on earth is readily available to us.

5. The word **"they"** in paragraph 3 refers to_____.

A. rain forests   **B.** humanity   **C.** human activities   **D.** resources

6. Which of the following is **NOT** true, according to the passage?

A. Most of the fresh water is used to grow plants and raise animals for food.

B. The availability of clean, fresh water greatly affects our quality of life.

C. Our forests, the "Lungs of the Planet", are increasing quickly.

D. The deforestation has been caused mainly by conversion of forest land for agriculture.

7. The word **"run out"** is **CLOSET** in meaning to _____

A. are depleted   **B.** go out   **C.** travel   **D.** are decreased

8. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4?

 A. "The Lung of our Planet" once covered most of the Earth's surface.

 B. Rain forests are unlimited resources.

 C. Rain forests may disappear in the near future due to the interference of human beings.

 D. The government must be responsible for the shrink of rain forests

Ex 28. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Scientists believe that something very serious is happening to the Earth. It is becoming warmer. Scientists predict that there will be major changes in the climate during the 21st century. Coastal waters will have higher temperatures. This will have a serious effect on agriculture. Farmers will have trouble producing good crops. In warm regions, the weather will be too dry. The amount of water could decrease by 50 per cent. This would cause a large decrease in agricultural production.

World temperatures could increase from 1.5 to 5.6 degrees Celsius by the middle of the 21st century. And the increase in temperature could be even greater in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. A rise in temperature could cause the great ice sheets to melt, which, in turn would raise the level of oceans by one to two meters. Many coastal cities would be underwater. Why is all this happening?

The Earth and its atmosphere are kept warm by the Sun. The atmosphere lets most of the light from the Sun pass through to warm the Earth. The Earth is warmer by the sunlight and sends heat energy back into the atmosphere. Much of this energy escapes from the Earth's atmosphere. However, some of it remains. Gases such as carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapor absorb this energy and create more heat. Then, this heat is sent back down to Earth, and the Earth becomes warmer.

Recently, however, an increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is causing serious problems. Too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere prevents heat energy from escaping. Too much heat is sent back down to the Earth, and the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continues to increase. When oil, gas, and coal burn, they create large amounts of carbon dioxide. The destruction of rain forests that absorb carbon dioxide also helps to increase the amount of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. Some scientists believe that the amount of carbon dioxide in the air will double by the late 2000s.

Scientists call this warming of the Earth and its atmosphere "the greenhouse effect". A greenhouse, made of glass and plastic, is a special place where plants are grown. The sunlight passes through the glass or plastic and warms the air inside. The heat inside escapes very slowly, so the greenhouse remains very warm. This is exactly what is happening on the Earth.

Another reason why the Earth is growing warmer is because of the amount of ozone in our atmosphere. Ozone is a form of oxygen. In the upper atmosphere, very far from the Earth, a layer of ozone helps to protect the Earth from 95 percent of the harmful light that comes from the sun. If your skin receives too much of this light, you would develop skin cancer. We need the ozone layer to protect ourselves. But the ozone layer is in trouble. Scientists have observed that the ozone layer is becoming thin, and above Antarctica there is a hole. This allows too much of the sun's dangerous light into our atmosphere and makes the Earth warmer.

Scientists say we must start making changes and planning now. We need to continue to do research, so we can predict what will happen in the future. We must burn less coal, oil, and gas. Other scientists believe that the problem is not so serious. They think that the Earth is growing warmer naturally, that we don't need to worry about it now, and that we should just get ready for life in the warmer climate. Most scientists agree that the causes of the world's climate are very complicated. They say that we must continue to measure the amount of carbon dioxide and ozone in the atmosphere. Scientists also encourage people to learn about the changes that are occurring in the world and how we can all help protect our atmosphere.

(https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/)

1. Which of the following will be one of the consequences of a warmer earth?

A. Crops will be poor unless they are grown in the green house.

B. The amount of water will be decreased by half.

C. Farmer will get into trouble because of the heat.

D. There will be no winter on earth.

2. A rise in temperature will be more remarkable ___.

A. in the Arctic and Antarctic regions   **B.** in the coastal cities

C. by the year 2050   **D.** under the great ice sheets

3. The melting of the polar ice sheets will probably lead to ___.

A. a rise in global temperature   **B.** the extinction of many polar animals

C. flooding of many coastal cities   **D.** a serve winter all over the world

4. The Earth wouldn't become warmer if ___.

A. the heat energy didn't escape from the Earth's atmosphere

B. sunlight didn't pass through the atmosphere

C. the Earth didn't send heat energy back into the atmosphere

D. carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapor didn't retain the heat energy

5. When the rainforests are destroyed ___.

A. people have to burn coal, oil, gas instead of wood for fuel.

B. heat energy fails to escape from the atmosphere.

C. there is nothing to absorb carbon dioxide.

D. serious problems are caused for the scientists.

6. How useful is the ozone layer?

A. It protects the earth from the harmful radiation from the sun.

B. It absorbs much of the carbon dioxide.

C. It sends the extra heat energy back into space and thus keeps the earth cool.

D. It helps treat skin cancer.

7. The two factors that directly cause the greenhouse effects are ___.

A. the destruction of rain forests and the melting of the polar ice

B. the burning of fossil fuels and the changes of the climate

C. the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the decrease of the ozone layer

D. the ignorance of greenhouse owners and the development of skin cancer

8. Which is the best title for the passage?

A. The global warming   **B.** The greenhouse effect

C. The heat energy   **D.** The change of climate in the poles

Ex 29. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Rains that are almost biblical, heat waves that don't end - there's been a change in the weather lately. What's going on?

Extreme weather is an unusual weather event such as rainfall, a drought or a heat wave in the wrong place or at the wrong time. In theory, they are very rare. But these days, our TV screens are constantly showing such extreme weather events. Take just three news stories from 2010: 28 centimetres of rain fell on Rio de Janeiro in 24 hours, Nashville, USA, had 33 centimetres of rain in two days and there was record rainfall in Pakistan.

The effects of this kind of rainfall are dramatic and **lethal**. In Rio de Janeiro, landslides followed, burying hundreds of people. In Pakistan, the floods affected 20 million people. Meanwhile, other parts of the world suffer devastating droughts. Australia, Russia and East Africa have been hit in the last ten years. And then there are unexpected heat waves, such as in 2003 in Europe. That summer, 35,000 deaths were said to be heat-related.

Peter Miller, a National Geographic columnist, says what is happening to our weather is probably a mixture of numerous factors. On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous weather cycles, EI Nino and La Nina, originate in the Pacific Ocean. The heat from the warm ocean rises high into the atmosphere and affects weather all around the world. On the other hand, the temperature of the Earth's oceans is slowly but steadily going up. And **this** is a result of human activity. We are producing greenhouse gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This heat warms up the atmosphere, land and oceans. Warmer oceans produce more water vapour - think of heating a pan of water in your kitchen. Turn up the heat, it produces steam more quickly. Satellite data tells us that the water vapour in the atmosphere has gone up by four percent in 25 years. This warm, wet air turns into the rain, storms, hurricanes and typhoons that we are increasingly experiencing.

Climate scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, says that we need to face the reality of climate change. And we also need to act now to save lives and money in the future.

(https://www.ngllife.com/wild-weather)

1. The article says extreme weather is _____.

    A. becoming more common   **B.** not a natural occurrence

    C. difficult for scientists to understand   **D.** always affecting places where lots of people live

2. Extreme weather can be caused by _____.

    A. very hot and rainy summers   **B.** routine environmental phenomena

    C. human beings' manufacturing industry   **D.** both natural and manmade activities

3. The underlined word "**lethal**" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

    A. harmless   **B.** deadly   **C.** beneficial   **D.** modest

4. By writing 'Australia, Russia and East Africa have been hit in the last ten years' in paragraph 3, the author means _____.

    A. these countries also have drought in the last ten years

    B. these countries have made some records in changing the climate

    C. they are very populous areas in the world

    D. they are also severely affected by extreme weather

5. The underlined word "**this**" in the passage refers to _____.

    A. the production of greenhouse gases   **B.** the heat from the ocean

    C. the growth of ocean temperature   **D.** trapping heat in the atmosphere

6. What happened after pouring rain in Rio de Janeiro?

    A. a bad summer   **B.** a severe drought

    C. slides of a large mass of dirt and rock   **D.** a period of hot weather

7. Which of the following is considered normal?

    A. greenhouse gases   **B.** rising sea level

    C. heat-related deaths   **D.** EI Nino and La Nina

8. According to Michael Oppenheimer _____.

    A. we cannot do anything to change the fact of climate change.

B. we can limit the effects of extreme weather.

C. we do not understand the reasons behind extreme weather.

D. we can adapt to the changes of global weather.

Ex 30. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The costs and benefits of global warming will vary greatly from area to area. For moderate climate change, the balance can be difficult to assess. But the larger the change in climate, the more negative the consequences will become. Global warming will probably make life harder, not easier, for most people **This** is mainly because we have already built enormous infrastructure based on the climate we now have.

People in some temperate zones may benefit from milder winters, more abundant rainfall, and expanding crop production zones. But people in other areas will suffer from increased heat waves, coastal erosion, rising sea level more **erratic** rainfall, and droughts.

The crops, natural vegetation, and domesticated and wild animals (including seafood) that sustain people in a given area may be unable to adapt to local or regional changes in climate. The ranges of diseases and insect pests that are limited by temperature may expand, if other environmental conditions are also favourable.

In its summary report on the impacts of climate change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change stated, "Taken as a whole, the range of published evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and to increase over time."

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Environment pollution is real.   B. Reasons why low-lying areas are flooded.

C. Solutions to global warming.   D. Reasons why global warming is a problem.

2. Which of the following is TRUE as the result of global warming?

A. All people suffer from global warming.   B. All people benefit from global warming.

C. Life is more difficult for the majority of people.   D. Life is easier for most people.

3. In paragraph 1, the word "**this**" refers to ___.

A. harder life as a result of global warming   B. easier life as a result of global warming

C. climate change on global scale   D. flood in low-lying areas

4. In paragraph 2, the word "**erratic**" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. predictable   B. unpredictable   C. changeable   D. unchangeable

5. According to the passage, all of the following are the results of global warming EXCEPT ___.

A. higher temperature   B. coastal erosion

C. increasing sea level   D. stable rainfall

6. What may happen to diseases and insect pests as a result of global warming?

A. They will become extinct.   B. They will increase in number.

C. They will not harm our planet.   D. They will be under good control.

Ex 31.   Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The Amazon rainforest is home to more than a third of all the world's species of plants, birds and animals. Twenty per cent of all the birds in the world live in the rainforest. Scientists have discovered thousands of types of plants and animals that can only be found there. There are thousands - probably millions more that we haven't

discovered yet. There are at least 2.5 million species of insects there. Imagine what would happen if they all lost their home? It couldn't happen, could it? Unfortunately, it's happening right now. Yet, the rainforest is big. But it's getting smaller. The problem is that people are cutting down the trees, mainly to make **room** for cows. These provide meat and make money for their owners. This process of cutting down trees is called 'deforestation'.

The good news is that **it** is slowing down. In 2004, for example, more than 27,000 square kilometres were cut down. That's an area bigger than Wales. In 2006, because of all the campaigns to save rainforest, it dropped to just over 13,000 square kilometres. The bad news is that it's not enough. Scientists predict that by 2030, the rainforest will have become smaller by 40%. It's possible that by the end of the 21st century, the rainforest will have completely disappeared. With deforestation, thousands of the animals, birds, fish and plants that live in the Amazon rainforest lose their home, their natural habitat. Some of them move to other areas, but most of them die. Many species have already become extinct, and many more will if deforestation continues. That will change the balance of life in the rainforest and could cause **enormous** problems to the region's ecosystem.

There's another problem too. Trees and plants are a vital source of oxygen. If we cut them down, we lose that oxygen. But it's worse than just that. With deforestation, the trees and plants are burnt. This sends gases into the Earth's atmosphere, which stops some of the Earth's heat escaping. That then leads to the temperature here on the ground going up. This increase in the world's temperature is called 'global warming', and most scientists believe it's a very serious issue. If they stopped deforestation, it might help prevent global warming.

1. Which title best summarises the main idea of the passage?

A. Chances for owners of cow ranches   B. Threats to Amazon rainforest

C. Global warming effects   D. Habitat destruction

2. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

A. A fifth of all the birds in the world live in the rainforest.

B. 20% of all the animals in the world live in the rainforest.

C. Nearly two million species of insects are found in the Amazon rainforest.

D. Nearly half of the world's species of plants grow there.

3. In paragraph 1, the word "**room**" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. chamber   B. flat   C. area   D. studio

127. In paragraph 2, the word "**it**" refers to ___.

A. room   B. process   C. rainforest   D. deforestation

4. According the passage, which of the following is TRUE about Amazon rainforest?

A. It has become smaller by 40%.   B. The deforestation is decreasing.

C. 25% of animal species are extinct now.   D. The deforestation is under control.

5. In paragraph 2, the word "**enormous**" is closest in meaning to ___.

A. serious   B. important   C. common   D. insignificant

6. What might help to restrain global warming?

A. increasing deforestation   B. stabilising deforestation

C. ceasing cutting down trees   D. clearing more trees for farming

Ex 32.   Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Right now, the biggest source of energy in the world is fossil fuel. Fossil fuels are oil, gas, and coal. More than 80 percent of the world's energy comes from fossil fuel. There are many problems with fossil fuel. One problem is that

when fossil fuel is burned, it pollutes the air. Also, when we take fossil fuel from the Earth, we often cause a lot of damage. Another problem is that we are running out of it. That is why we need new sources of energy. A big source of energy for many countries is nuclear power. Thirty-one countries use nuclear power. Many ships also use it.

Nuclear power has some advantages. First of all, we can't run out of nuclear power. Nuclear power does not make the air dirty. Also, if a country has nuclear power, it doesn't need to buy as much as oil from other countries. However, there are also a lot of problems that come with nuclear power. For example, nuclear accidents are very serious. In 1986, there was a nuclear accident in Ukraine. In the next 20 years, about 4,000 people got sick and died. In 2011, there was another very serious nuclear accident in Japan. Japan is still trying to **clean up** the nuclear waste from the accident.

Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries. **They** say that it is not safe. A lot of people want their countries to use safer and cleaner ways to get electricity. There have been protests against nuclear energy in the United States, Russia, France, Taiwan, Japan, India, and many other countries.

Although many people hate nuclear energy, more and more countries are using it. One reason for this is that the world is using more and more energy. We just don't have enough fossil fuel. However, if we use nuclear power, then we may have more serious problems in the future.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about fossil fuel?

A. It can pollute the air.   **B. We don't use much of it.**

C. Its sources are limited.   **D.** Mining fossil fuel can bring harm to the environment.

2. All of the following are true about nuclear accidents EXCEPT that _____.

A. they have been very <u>serious</u>   **B.** their effects can last many years

C. it doesn't take us much time to clean up the nuclear waste from the accident

D. there were serious nuclear accidents in Ukraine in 1986 and in Japan in 2011

3. The phrase "**clean up**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. block   **B.** evacuate   **C.** disappear   **D. remove**

4. What does the word "**They**" in paragraph 4 refer to?

A. countries   **B. protesters**   **C.** officials   **D.** supporters

5. Which of the following statements would the author of the passage support most?

A. Some governments are wrong when they are using nuclear energy.

B. We should consider seriously nuclear power because it has both advantages and disadvantages.

C. We can continue using nuclear energy until there is an accident.

D. Many people don't want nuclear power in their countries and governments should follow their people.

Ex 33. Read the following passage and circle A. B. C. or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Globally we use more energy than ever before, and the demand is rapidly growing. Economic expansion of **emerging** market economies, population growth and our increasing use of energy-consuming devices are among the most important contributing factors.

About one-third of the radiation hitting Earth's atmosphere is reflected back out into space by clouds, ice, snow, sand and other reflective surfaces. The other two-thirds is absorbed by the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. As the land, oceans and atmosphere heat up, they re-emit energy as infrared thermal radiation, which passes through the atmosphere. Heat-trapping gases like carbon dioxide (CO_2) absorb this infrared radiation and prevent it from dissipating into space, giving rise to what we know as the greenhouse effect. The accumulation of CO_2 and other

greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is the dominating driver of recent climate change. CO_2 is estimated to be responsible for 64 % of man-made global warming. Other greenhouse gases are released in much smaller amounts but still contribute significantly to the overall warming effect, as they are much more **potent** heat-trapping gases than CO_2.

The EU is taking action on many levels. One example is on fluorinated gases that are contributing less than CO_2 but still a particular point of concern in addressing climate change. **They** are used in several types of products, such as in refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump equipment. While fluorinated gases are released into the atmosphere in smaller quantities than other greenhouse gases, they are extremely potent – they produce a warming effect 23 000 times greater than CO_2. For this reason the EU has decided to control their use. The EU's regulation on fluorinated greenhouse gases aims at cutting the Union's emissions by two-thirds compared to 2014 levels.

Chemicals are not only part of the problem – they are also part of the solution. Sustainable energy sources like solar power rely on chemical innovation using, for example, nanomaterials. One of the main challenges with renewable energy is how to increase its viability with the help of energy storage solutions. For example, solar panels have the best conditions in the desert, but that is not where most people live. Windmills also produce power during the night, which is when our energy consumption is at its lowest. In other words, technologies to improve energy storage and transportation is one of the important areas of research where innovation is needed.

(Source: https://chemicalsinourlife.echa.europa.eu/)

1. The passage mainly discusses_____.
   A. Inspiration behind global protests.
   B. Disagreement between activists and scientists.
   C. Controversial environmental policies.
   D. Chemicals and global warming.

2. The word "**emerging**" in paragraph 1 can be replaced by _____.
   A. beginning
   B. problematic
   C. provisional
   D. developing

3. According to paragraph 2, why does part of the energy received from the sun remain on Earth?
   A. The carbon dioxide absorbs and re-emits the thermal radiation from the Earth's surface.
   B. The infrared radiation is not capable of escaping the ozone layer with the help of human tools.
   C. The heat is hindered from dispelling by clouds, ice, snow and sand.
   D. Human forcefully keep the extra thermal energy for future use.

4. The word "**potent**" in paragraph 2 can be replaced by _____.
   A. energetic
   B. dormant
   C. active
   D. lethargic

5. The word "**They**" in paragraph 3 refers to ____.
   A. reflective surfaces
   B. fluorinated gases
   C. greenhouse gases
   D. energy sources

6. According to paragraph 3, what action has the EU take in response to global warming?
   A. They keep track the emission of fluorinated gases to curb its release to an optimal level.
   B. They analyse the statistics of each year's carbon footprint of the world.
   C. They introduce new legislations concerning the consumption of plastic.
   D. They dismiss the issue as a natural process and neglect its evident impacts

7. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**, according to the passage?
   A. Solar energy is easier to harness in the dynamic and populated cities.
   B. There is a broad consensus that human activity is the main cause of global warming.
   C. CO_2 is reported to account for more than two-thirds of artificial warming effect.
   D. Methane is the most powerful heat-trapping chemical substance.

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

    A. We are coming closer to the next Ice Age more than ever.

    B. The physical environment holds the capability of shaping life's grand patterns.

    C. Chemistry has to play a pivotal role in addressing the issue of climate change.

    D. Most people do not believe in the occurrence of global warming despite abundant evidence.