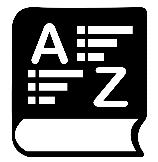
**PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**

3

**UNIT**

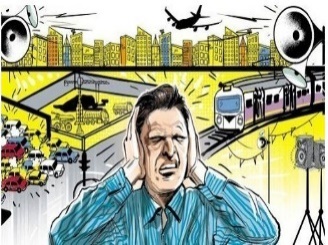


**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORD** | ***PRONUNCIATION*** | **MEANING** |
| **environmental (ad)** | */ɪnˌvaɪrənˈmentl/* | thuộc về/ liên quan đến môi trường |
| **environment (n)** | */ɪnˌvaɪrənˈment/* | môi trường |
| **tourism (n)** | */ˈtʊrɪzəm/* | du lịch |
| **damage (v)** | */ˈdæmɪdʒ/* | tàn phá, phá hủy |
| **wildlife (n)** | */ˈwaɪldlaɪf/* | động vật hoang dã |
| **cause (v)** | */kɔːz/* | gây ra |
| **pollution (n)** | */pəˈluːʃn/* | sự ô nhiễm |
| **disease (n)** | */dɪˈziːz/* | bệnh tật |
| **pollute (v)** | */pəˈluːt/* | làm ô nhiễm |
| **health (n)** | */helθ/* | sức khỏe |
| **land (n)** | */lænd/* | đất, vùng đất |
| **affect (v)** | */əˈfekt/* | ảnh hưởng |
| **electricity (n)** | */ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/* | Điện năng |
| **air conditioner (n)** | */ˈeə kəndɪʃənə(r)/* | điều hòa không khí |
| **clean up** | */kliːn up/* | dọn dẹp, thu dọn |
| **waste (v** | */weɪst/* | lãng phí |
| **save (v)** | */seɪv/* | cứu, để dành |
| **reduce (v)** | */rɪˈdjuːs/* | giảm thiểu, giảm xuống |
| **reuse (v)** | */ˌriːˈjuːz/* | Tái sử dụng |
| **recycle (v)** | */ˌriːˈsaɪkl/* | Tái chế |
| **remove (v)** | */rɪˈmuːv/* | di dời, xóa bỏ |
| **organise** | */ˈɔːɡənaɪz/* | tổ chức |
| **cleaner (n)** | */ˈkliːnə(r)/* | tạp vụ, người quét dọn |
| **create (v)** | */kriˈeɪt/* | tạo nên |
| **organize (v)** | */ˈɔːɡənaɪz/* | tổ chức, thực hiện |
| **provide (v)** | */prəˈvaɪd/* | cung cấp |
| **air pollution** | */eər pəˈluːʃn/* | *ô nhiễm không khí* |
| **noise pollution** | */nɔɪz pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm tiếng ồn* |
| **visual pollution** | */ˈvɪʒuəl pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm tầm nhìn* |
| **water pollution** | */ˈwɔːtər pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm nước* |
| **thermal pollution** | */ˈθɜːməl pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm nhiệt* |
| **radioactive pollution** | */reɪdiəʊˈæktɪv pəˈluːʃən /* | *ô nhiễm phóng xạ* |
| **light pollution** | */laɪt pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm ánh sáng* |
| **land/soil pollution** | */lænd/sɔɪl pəˈluːʃən/* | *ô nhiễm đất* |

**Task 1. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **water pollution** | **visual pollution** | | **air pollution** | | **thermal pollution** |
| **light pollution** | **noise pollution** | **soil pollution** | | **radioactive pollution** | |



4……………………………………………

3……………………………………………

2……………………………………………

1……………………………………………



5…………………

8……………………………………………

7……………………………………………

6…………………...

**Task 2. Match each word with its definition/description**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. affect |  | 1. 2 .the Earth's surface that is not water or some animals can both live in sea |
| 1. land |  | 1. 3 the physical and mental health of a person |
| 1. health |  | 1. 5.to make something happen, especially something unpleasant |
| 1. pollute |  | 1. 8 to have a negative effect on something or someone |
| 1. waste |  | 1. 15 to use something more than youneed |
| 1. cause |  | 1. 9 the business of providing transportation, housing or entertainment to people who are on vacation |
| 1. disease |  | 1. 4. to make the air, water or land dirty or harmful |
| 1. wildlife |  | 1. 10 the natural world, which is home to plants, animals and humans |
| 1. damage |  | 1. 11 a person who cleans a house, an office or a buliding as a job |
| 1. tourism |  | 1. 12 to collect, sort and produce new reusable items |
| 1. environment |  | 1. 7. animals and plants that live in a free and natural environment   **Tran Minh Tam - 0945698733** |
| 1. cleaner |  | 1. 6 an illness that affects humans, animals or plants |
| 1. recycle |  | 1. 1.to make a difference in someone or something |
| 1. air conditioner |  | 1. 13 a machine that cools and dries the air in a place such as a room |
| 1. reduce |  | 1. 14 to use something again |

**Task 3.Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

**aquatic radioactive contaminated poison pollutant**

**dumped sewage untreated dead effects**

1. 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or wastewater should be treated before it is discharged into the river or ocean.
2. 2. More and more waste and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are poured into the water, the soil and the air.
3. 3. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material is stored in a special radiation-proof Container.
4. 4. Oil spills can cause the death of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals such as fish.
5. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sewage can spread disease and contaminate drinking water sources.
6. 6. Cholera is transmitted through\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water
7. 7. The health\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of air pollution include heart disease, lung cancer, and asthma.

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1. 8. Carbon dioxide is a dangerous air\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. 9. Over 150,000 tonnes of waste are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ annually along the coastline.

10. Up to 100.000 fish were found\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the river last week.

**Task 4. Underline the right option.**

The planet’s water reserves are constantly polluted by waste from agriculture, industries, and (1) **sewage** / **sewers / sewing**. Since water is always circulating through

the environment, it transports the (2) **pollution / polluted / pollutants** it contains from one area to the next. A pesticide that is (3) **sprayed / spread / crowded** on a field, for example, seeps into the groundwater, finds its way to a stream, and finally (4) **ends up / gives up /comes up** in the ocean. These toxic substances harm (5) **poisonous / aquatic / dead** plantsand animals, and also infect the food Chain, causing certain plant and animal species to become (6) **extinct / extinction / extincted**. They can also (7) **effect / defect / affect** humans who eat fish. Even though (8) **dumping / collecting / clearing** garbage in the ocean is strictly forbidden, many countries release their (9) **treated / untreated / treatment** sewer waste and dispose of their garbage into the water. In addition to this, more than 6 million tons of oil are accidentally (10) **spilled / littered / floated** into the ocean every year.

**Task 5. Give the correct form of the word given to complete the sentence.**

1. 1. It’s evidence that this ocean is clean and environmentally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(pollute)**
2. 2. Diseases are primarily due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and air. **(contaminate)**
3. 3. While some Chemicals may be harmless others can cause\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(damage)**
4. 4. Life expectancy has gone down due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diseases caused by air pollution. **(die)**
5. 5. In remote regions, the air is pure and the crops are free of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insecticides. **(poison)**
6. 6. Some scientists warn that light\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damages people and animals. **(pollute)**
7. 7. Many Chemicals have a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on the environment. **(damage)**
8. 8. The dumping of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I sewage into the sea is a source of ocean pollution. **(treat)**
9. 9. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that makes something dirty, polluted, or poisonous.

**(contaminate)**

10. Water pollution can lead to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of aquatic plants and animals. **(die)**



**GRAMMAR**

**1. Conditional sentences type 1**

**Câu điều kiện loại I**

Câu điều kiện loại 1 được dùng để diễn tả điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

**Cấu trúc:**

If + S + Vs/es, S + will + V

Nói cách khác, ở câu điều kiện loại 1, mệnh đề **IF**dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.

*Ví dụ:*

If we keep polluting the air, there will be more diseases.

*Nếu chúng ta tiếp tục làm ô nhiễm không khí, sẽ có thêm nhiều bệnh tật.*

If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

*Nếu bạn học chăm chỉ, bạn sẽ vượt qua kì thi.*

We can make negative conditionals using **unless** instead of **if.**

Chúng ta có thể dùng câu điều kiện phủ định bằng cách sử dụng **unless** thay vì **if. (Unless= If…not)**

Unless we stop polluting the air, there will be more disease.

*Nếu chúng ta không ngừng gây ô nhiễm không khí, sẽ có nhiều bệnh tật hơn.*

***2.* Compound and complex sentences**

*2.1Compound sentences*: Câu ghép và câu phức

*-* We can use **and** to add and join ideas together: Ta có thể dùng and để thêm và nối các ý lại với nhau.

We can use public transportation, **and** we can tell other people about their benefits.

(Chúng ta có thể sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng và chúng ta có thể nói với người khác về những lợi ích của họ)

We use **and** to join two clauses when the second clause happens after the first clause: Ta dùng and để nối hai mệnh đề khi mệnh đề thứ hai xảy ra sau mệnh đề thứ nhất

There was a big bang **and** the lights went out.

(Có một tiếng nổ lớn và đèn vụt tắt.)

We use **and** to join two clauses when the second clause is a result of the first clause: Ta dùng and để nối hai mệnh đề khi mệnh đề thứ hai là kết quả của mệnh đề thứ nhất

He went to bed early, **and** the next day he felt better.

(Anh ấy đi ngủ sớm, và ngày hôm sau anh ấy cảm thấy tốt hơn.)

*2.2 Complex sentences with* ***so that:*** Câu phức với **so that**

We can use **so that** to show purposes. In informal English, we can omit **that**: Chúng ta có thể dùng **so that** để chỉ mục đích. Trong tiếng Anh không chính thức, chúng ta có thể bỏ qua **that**

We should use public transports **so (that)** we can reduce the traffic jam.. (Chúng ta nên sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng để (rằng) chúng ta có thể giảm kẹt xe.)

I’ll go by car **so that** I can take more luggage.( Tôi sẽ đi bằng ô tô để tôi có thể mang thêm hành lý.)

**Task 1. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use conditional sentences type 1.**

1.The pollution problem in the world is serious. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not do)** anything, our lives**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be)** in danger.

1. 2. If the air in a City\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(get)** very polluted, it can make people’s eyes burn.
2. 3. If we dump all sorts of Chemicals into rivers, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not be)** able to swim in them in the future.
3. 4. Many wildlife habitats will be destroyed if people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(keep)** polluting the environment.
4. 5. If we all use public transport more, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(help)** reduce air pollution.
5. 6. If we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not stop)** over-fishing the oceans, many species\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(become)** extinct.
6. 7. If everyone\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(recycle)** paper, metal and glass, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not produce**) so much rubbish.
7. 8. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(have)** dirty seafood if we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(dump)** rubbish into the sea.
8. 9. If global warming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(continue)**, temperatures\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(rise)** even higher.
9. 10. If light pollution\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(keep)** growing, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not be)** able to see even the Big Dipper at night.
10. 11. We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(threaten)** our own existence if we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(not cut down)** the waste rapidly.
11. 12.I think some plants and animal\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(become)** extinct if we keep polluting our land.

**Task 3. Are the sentences correct in the use of and or so that? Put a tick (✔) or a cross (x).**

1. I think students should walk to school so that we should reuse old books.

2 .We will collect plastic bottles, and they will help recycle them.

3. Everyone should reuse envelops so that we will not waste paper.

4. We should use public transportation so that we can help reduce air pollution.

5. We shouldn't throw garbage into rivers and we will save the homes of water animals and plants.

6.Mary went shopping, and she bought a new dress.

7. He finished his book, and he has nothing left to read.

**Task 4.Complete the sentences using and or so that. Add a comma where necessary.**

How much time doyou spend

1. We should take a bus often\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we can help reduce air pollution in the city.
2. At school we learn that we should save energy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we shouldn't waste paper.
3. We should turn off air conditioners when we leave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we won't waste electricity.
4. We should reduce our use of water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we should recycle things more often.
5. We should clean up the beach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we should plant more trees along the coast.
6. You finished your homework\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you put your school bag away
7. Mom made supper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dad cleaned the dishes.
8. The students were sitting on the carpet\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they were listening to the teacher.
9. Mr. Palmer gave Gina a sticker\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he gave Patrick an eraser.
10. You ate all your food\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you can have dessert.

**Task 6. Find ONE mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.**

How much time doyou spend

1. When it stopped raining. I would go to see him.

A B C D

2. You would miss the bus if you wouldn'thurry up.

A B C D

3. How much would it be if I payby cheque?

A B C D

4. If I were you, I will go joggingevery morning.

A B C D

5. He should go to the concert if you gave him your ticket.

A B C D

6. We might buy a larger housewhen we had more money.

A B C D

7. Education has beenseverelyeffectedby the war.

A B C D

8. Unemployment isamajorcause poverty.

A B C D

9. They wereaccused ofcontaminate the minds of our young people.

A B C D

10. He isshowing these silent films to help illustrating his story of survival.

A B C D



**LISTENING**

**Task 1. Listen and fill in the blanks.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Air pollution must stop! A natural remedy to freshen your home ... | Air pollution affects the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we breathe. It’s made up of harmful gases, droplets, and particles. These make the air quality poor. Many things can cause air (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Some air pollution is caused by burning (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Oil is used to make gasoline for cars. Cars and trucks produce a lot of air pollution. Coal can give off harmful gases when it’s burned. Coal is burned to make (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Renewable resources are not harmful to the air. Biomass fuels, such as (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, can cause a little air pollution. It does not produce as (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as fuels. Some renewable resources do not produce any air pollution. (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy, hydropower,…. |

**Task 2. Listen and decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F)**

1. Air pollution affects the air we breathe.
2. Some air pollution is caused by burning oil.
3. Coal can give off harmful gases when it's burned.
4. Renewable resources are as harmful to the air as fossil fuels.
5. Some renewable resources do not produce any air pollution.

**SPEAKING**

**Task 1. Match the questions and answers. Then practice.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | What is the main reason for thermal | a. They are non-biodegradable and create an |
| pollution? | | environmental harzard. |
| 2. | What effect does thermal pollution | b. Nuclear wastes from nuclear power plants, |
| have on aquatic animals? | | mining and processing of nuclear material etc. |
| 3. | How to minimize the water pollution | c. Carbon dioxide. It contributes about 55% to |
| due to Chemicals? | | global warming. |
| 4. | What diseases are usually caused by air | d. It affects their growth and may kill off them. |
| pollution? | | e. Hot water released by power plants and |
| 5. | Which gas is mainly responsible for | industries. |
| global warming? | | f. Sleep disturbance, high blood pressure, |
| 6. | What are the effects of noise pollution? | emotional problems and annoyance. |
| 7. | Why are plastic bags a big | g. Rickets, throat cancer, lung cancer and |
| environmental nuisance? | | breathing problem. |
| 8. | What are sources of radioactive | h. Treat wastewater before discharging into a |
| pollution? | | flowing body of water. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** | **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8.** |

**Task 2. Write the question for the underline part.**

### Writequestionsfortheunderlinedparts.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Water pollution is **the contamination of water bodies, such as lakes, rivers and oceans.**

1. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The river water is heavily contaminated **because of toxic waste dumping.**

1. 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

There are **five** major types of pollution.

1. 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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If I were the President, I would **ban cars from city centres.**

1. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Most of the plastic waste ends up **in the oceans.**

1. 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Death or disfiguration**are common effects of exposure to radioactive waste.

1. 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ho Chi Minh City**is more polluted than Panang.

1. 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

In my neighbourhood, garbage is collected **everyday.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Every individual**is responsible for solving environmental issues

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Land pollution can be prevented **by the proper disposing of the litter.**

**READING**

**Task 1. Read. Write T or F.**

**Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so much air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the health of the people who live in cities. City wastes cause water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and make some areas unfit for swimming. In addition, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their garbage. The amount of garbage grows each year, but places to put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways to gradually reduce pollution. For example, most cities have introduced recycling programmes.**

1. Motor vehicles and factories are among some sources of air pollution. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Air pollution doesn’t endanger people’s health in some cities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Garbage disposal is a problem in many large cities. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Everyone must cooperate to reduce pollution. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. We can reduce pollution by recycling programmes only.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. Choose the correct option A, B or C**

**a. Read the text about air pollution. Choose the best options.**

Air pollution is a big problem in big cities. Evidence shows that air pollution may cause serious health problems for humans and animals. We 1) more health problems if we do not lower the air

pollution levels. There are some simple actions we can take to reduce air pollution.

First, get familiar with bus or train routes in your city 2). with a bus trip at least once a week. The frequent use of public that cause air pollution. You can even walk or bike 3) Second, try to use less packaging. Factories can badly 4) –

start to replace your motorbike travel transportation can help reduce emissions short distances, air quality when producing plastic,foil and cardboard for packaging. Whatever you are shopping for, remember to choose items with as little packaging as possible. If you have no choice, go for recyclable packaging.

Another good way to reduce air pollution is to manage your household waste. Reusing, recycling and composting can help reduce a significant 5) of garbage. That means that less garbage will endup in landfills which are major sources of air pollution.

1 A. gets B. getting C. will get D. won't get

**2** A. but B .for C. yet D.and

3 A. in B. for C. with D. at

4 A. drop B. grow C. affect D. keep

5 A. amount B. number C. total D. level

**b. Read the text again. Choose the best answers.**

6 What is the best title for the text?

A How bad is air pollution in big cities? B What causes air pollution in big cities?

C How can people solve a health problem? D What can people help to reduce air pollution?

7 Which word has the OPPOSITE meaning to the word **reduce** in paragraph?

A. cut B.lower C. increase D. decrease

8 Which word has the CLOSEST meaning to the word **routes** in paragraph2?

A .trips B. ways C.stopes D. stations

9 According to the text, which is NOT a suggestion

A. using plastic packaging

B. recycling home garbage

C. using public transportationfor reducing air pollution?

D. choosing recyclable packaging

10 Which is TRUE about the lanchills in paragraph 47?

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A .They cause air pollution.

B .They help manage household waste.

C .They are places for recycling household waste

D. They have a large capacity for garbage.

**Task 3. Read the passage carefully and find the word in bold in the passage that means:**

There are many kinds of **pollution**. Air, water, and land can be polluted. Some pollution is caused by nature, such as **foods**, forest fires, and volcanoes. People are the major Cause of pollution. We pollute the air with our cars, homes, and factories. Smoke from factories and car **exhaust** makes the air looks gray and smoggy. Some people cannot go outside when the air is very bad! We pollute the water by **dumping** garbage and Chemicals in the water. Plants and animals die because of the pollution in the water. We pollute the soil with Chemicals and garbage. We **harm** the land by cutting down trees in the forest, especially to build roads and new houses without careful planning and thinking.

The only way to save our environment is to think about pollution. How can you stop or limit pollution? How do we protect our environment? **Conservation** is one way to protect our environment. Conservation is the wise use and protection of our environment. We can control water pollution by not producing as much as waste and by proper disposal of sewage and garbage. We can take care of recreation land by cleaning up, after ourselves and not causing more pollution. **Carpooling** and public transportation will help reduce air pollution.

Recycling is a type of conservation. Recycling is reusing items over again or in a new way. Recycling can help us conserve our natural resources so they will last many more years.

**Find the word in bold in the passage that means:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. the protection of the natural environment |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. have a bad effect on something |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. a large amount of water covering an, area that usually dry  **Tran Minh Tam - 0945698733** | | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. sharing a car ride with other people |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. waste gases that come out of an engine |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. the process of making air, water, soil, etc. dirty | | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. get rid of |  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |



**WRITING**

**Task 1. Reorder the words to make meaningful sentences.**

1. water/The/be/should / clean/people/local / it. / use/that/can / so

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. should / we / transportation, /public/ and / shouldn't / energy. / waste / use / we

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. save / should / We/paper/that/so/ have/to/down/ cut / trees. /more/ we / don't

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. should / We/reuse / bags,/shopping/we/use / shouldn't/plastic / and /bottles.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. electricity/save/We/help/that/so/environment. / should/can/protect/ we / the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. of bodies/ directly/ Air pollution/ contaminate/ can/ of water and soil/ the surface.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. trees/ so much/ don’t/ We/ if/ we/ waste/ will/ thousands of/ paper/ save.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. would/ bad/air pollution/ What/ got/ you/ really/ do/ if?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. as/ the death/ Polluted water/ animals/ of/ fish and crabs/ such/ aquatic/ causes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. went/ more/ less/ to/ If/ we/ recycled/ rubbish/ landfill sites.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. the overuse/ has/ Agriculture/ on/ an/ land pollution/ impact/ of/ Chemicals/ due to.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. much/ cities/ lights/ use/ Too/ of/cause/ in/ may/ light pollution/ electric

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. our time/ is/ one/ most/ of/ problems/ serious/ Water pollution/ the/ of/ environmental

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown.**

1. I didn’t have an umbrella with me so I got wet.

I wouldn’t

2. I’ll call the police if you don’t leave me alone.

Unless

3. In the snowy weather we don’t go to school.

If

4. Without Jack’s help, I wouldn’t have been able to move this table.

If

5. You drink too much coffee, that’s why you can’t sleep.

If you

6. Make me some coffee, and I’ll give you some sweets.

If

7. If you hadn’t told me about Sue’s hair, I wouldn’t have noticed her.

Unless

8. If you see Peter, tell him he should be here at 8 00.

Should

9. He can’t go out because he has to study for his exam.

If

10. She is lazy so she can’t pass the exam.

If

**Task 3. Write a paragraph (80 words) about noise pollution.**

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**TEST FOR UNIT**

**Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the other three in each question.**

1. A. hear**t** B. ca**t**ch C. wa**t**ch D. ques**t**ion

2. A. pollut**ed** B. play**ed** C. earn**ed** D. di**ed**

3. A. factor**y** B. dirt**y** C. laundr**y** D. dr**y**

**Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the other three in each question.**

4. A. answer B. become C. enter D. carry

5. A. aquatic B. continue C. illustrate D. environment

**Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.**

6. I think the waste from the factory has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lake.

A. damaged B. pollution C. polluted D. damage

7. If the factory continues dumping poisons into the lake, all the fish and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals will die.

A. aquatics B. aquatic C. aquatical D. aquatically

8. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot because it is cold.

A. sneezes B. sneeze C. sneezed D. sneezing

9. Don’t drink that water! It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. contaminated B. contamination C. contaminant D. contaminating

10. A huge amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical waste is dumped into the lake.

A. poison B. poisoning C. poisonous D. poisons

11. The crop was severely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the acid rain.

A. damaged B. poisoned C. polluted D. contaminated

12. Many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ litter on the streets.

A. pay B. give C. catch D. throw

13. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution happens, the water temperature in streams, rivers and lakes, or oceans changes.

A. water B. thermal C. temperature D. heat

14. The sight of too many telephones poles, advertising billboards, overhead power lines, or shop signs may cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. light pollution B. air pollution C. visual pollution D. sight pollution

15. Many children around the world are suffering from birth defects because their parents are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to radiation.

A. worked B. exposed C. expressed D. supposed

**Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.**

16. The supply is being tested for ***contamination***.

A. population B. pollution C. combining D. containing

17. The ***fumes*** from vehicles is a contributing factor to make people cough.

A. noise B. fuel C. exhaust D. water

18. Several new ***botanical species*** have been killed in the last year because of water and soil pollution.

A. mammals B. plants C. insects D. flowers

**Choose the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.**

19. Two years ago, the reduction in water and noise pollution in this city was ***dramatic***.

A. impressive B. normal C. marked D. traditional

20. Because warmer water has less oxygen in it, it can ***harm*** fish populations and cause harmful algal blooms.

A. support B. reduce C. contaminate D. illustrate

**Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence below.**

21. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise pollution for a long time, you can have headaches and hearing loss.

A. experience B. will experience C. experienced D. can experience

22. If there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fewer cars on the road, there would be less noise pollution.

A. is B. are C. was D. were

23. I wouldn’t throw litter on the ground if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. was B. were C. will be D. am

24. If Trang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her room every day, her mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so upset.

A. tided/ wouldn’t be C. tidies/isn’t

B. tides/ won’t be D. tided/ won’t be

25. May aquatic animals die \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the polluted water.

A. because B. due to C. because of D. Both B&C

26. The cold weather in this country often makes him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sneezing B. sneeze C. to sneeze D. sneezed

27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there was a lot of acid rain, many botanical species died last year.

A. Since B. Cause C. Although D. So

28. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay so much money for electricity a month if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air conditioner all the time.

A. wouldn’t have to/ don’t turn on C. wouldn’t had to/ didn’t turn on

B. would have to/ didn’t turn on D. wouldn’t have to/ didn’t turn on

29. If the villagers didn’t dump households waste into the river, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less contaminated now.

A. will be B. is C. could be D. being

30. If Hoa \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ill, she would join our activity to protect the local environment.

A. wasn’t B. weren’t C. isn’t D. Both A&B

**Choose the underlined part that needs correcting in each sentence below.**

31. Water **pollution(A)** is the contamination **of bodies(B)of water(C)such(D)** lakes, rivers, oceans, and groundwater.

32. **Polluted(A)** water also **cause(B)** the **death(C)** of **aquatic(D)** animals like fish or crabs.

33. If we **didn’t(A)** do **nothing(B)** to stop global warming, we **would(C)** see big **changes(D)** in the future.

34. People in our area are **all(A)** aware **about(B)** this problem, and we are thinking **of(C)** some ways **to(D)** to solve it.

35. I think I **would(A)** knock **on(B)** their door and **explained(C)** that it was **polluting(D)** the area.

**Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True(T) or False(F).**

Environmental pollution is one of the impacts of human activities on the Earth. There are four types of pollution, namely, air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

Most of the air pollution results from the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets. This can cause acid rain which damages water, soil, and plants. Air pollution also contributes to the greenhouse effect.

Soil pollution is a result of dumping plastic or other waste in the ground and the overuse of chemicals in growing crops. The long-term effects of soil pollution are contaminated vegetation and the decrease of soil fertility.

Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as oil and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean or contaminated. Rubbish blockages in rivers can also cause pollution.

The effects of water pollution include the destruction of rivers, lakes and the pollution of groundwater, surface water and seawater.

Noise pollution is caused by loud and annoying sounds of motor vehicles, railway, aircraft and jet engines, factory machinery and musical instruments. It can cause stress and psychological and health problems for humans such as increased heart rate and hearing damage.

Environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly serious problem or threat that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, not only for the sake of the environment, but also for the people that live in it.

(Source: Adapted from Time and date)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | T | F |
| 36. | Environmental pollution results from natural disasters. |  |  |
| 37. | The greenhouse effect is a result of water pollution. |  |  |
| 38. | Water pollutants such as oil and other chemicals and rubbish blockages in river make contaminated. |  |  |
| 39. | Noise pollution can increase heart rate and damage hearing. |  |  |
| 40. | Environmental pollution needs to be taken care to protect the environment and the people that live in it. |  |  |

**Read the following passage and choose the option (A, B, C or D) that best answers each of the questions below.**

Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are three main kinds of pollution.

Air pollution can be caused by liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight.

Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or **accidental** contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil.

Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

It is not possible for anyone to predict the exact timing and effects of global, pollution and global climate change brought about by pollution. There, is general agreement by scientists that the global climate will continue to change, the intensity of weather elfects will continue to increase, and some species of animals will become extinct.

(Adapted from BBC)

41. What is the most suitable title for the passage?

A. Solutions to pollution

B. Environmental issues

C. Causes and effects of pollution

D. Environmental impacts

42. What kind of pollution is considered as the cause of the most death and disease?

A. Air pollution

B. Water pollution

C. Soil pollution

D. None of the above

43. What is NOT a cause of soil pollution?

A. Chemicals

B. Exhaust fumes

C. Oil sprills

D. Pesticides

44. What kind of pollution may oil sprills cause?

A. Air pollution

B. Water pollution

C. Soil pollution

D. Both B and C are correct

45. According to the agreement of scientists, what is NOT environmental effect caused by pollution?

A. Global climate change

B. Intensity of weather effects

C. Animal extinction

D. Disappearance of the rainforests.

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**Choose the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is closest in meaning to the root sentence or best combines the two given sentences.**

46. I don't have enough money, so I don’t buy seafood.

A. If I have enough money, I will buy seafood.-

B. If I had enough money, I would buy seafood.

C. If I didn’t have enough money, I didn’t buy seafood.

D. If I didn’t have enough money, I would buy seafood.

47. I didn’t bring my umbrella so I got wet.

A.I would not get wet if I bring my umbrella.

B. If I brought my umbrella, I will not got wet.

C. If 1 brought my umbrella, I would not get wet.

D. If 1 brought my umbrella, 1 would not got wet.

48. I don’t live with my mother, so that I can’t take care of her.

A. I can’t take care of my mother because of I don’t live with her.

B. Since I don’t live with my mother, I can’t take care of her.

C. Because not living with my mother so I can’t take care of her.

D. Because not live with my mother, 1 can’t take care of her

49. I can’t buy this house because il is quite expensive.

A. If the house is quite expensive, 1 can buy it.

B. If the house is not quite cheap, 1 will buy it.

C. If the house wasn’t quite expensive, 1 couldn't buy it.

D. None is correct

50. I wrote a letter to my neighbours because they littered near my house.

A. Because of littering near my house, I wrote a letter to my neighbours.

B. Because of littering near my house, my neighbours wrote me a letter.

C. Since littering near my house, I wrote a letter to my neighbours.

D. I wrote a letter to my neighbours due to the fact that they tittered near my house.

**\_\_\_\_\_The end\_\_\_\_**