

UNIT 7: Environmental protection

A. VOCABULARY

No.	Word/ Phrase	Type	IPA	Meaning
1	carbon dioxide	Noun	/ˌkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/	đi ô xít các bon
2	carbon footprint	Noun phrase	/ˌkɑːbən ˈfʊtprɪnt/	dấu chân các bon
3	coral	Noun	/'kɒrəl/	san hô
4	dugong	Noun	/'djuː.gɒŋ/	con cá húi, bò biển
5	ecosystem	Noun	/'iːkəʊsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
6	endangered species	Noun phrase	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd 'spiːʃɪz/	các loài động vật có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng
7	extinction	Noun	/ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/	sự tuyệt chủng, tuyệt diệt
8	habitat	Noun	/'hæbɪtæt/	môi trường sống
9	oxygen	Noun	/'ɒksɪdʒən/	khí ô-xi
10	participate	Verb	/pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/	tham gia
11	product	Noun	/'prɒdʌkt/	sản phẩm
12	protect	Verb	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
13	release	Verb	/rɪˈliːs/	thải ra, làm thoát ra
14	resident	Noun	/'rezɪdənt/	người dân, dân cư
15	single-use	Adjective	/ˌsɪŋ.gəlˈjuːs/	sử dụng một lần
16	species	Noun	/'spiːʃɪz/	giống, loài động vật
17	substance	Noun	/'sʌbstəns/	chất
18	toxic	Adjective	/'tɒk.sɪk/	độc hại
19	turn off	Phrasal verb	/tɜːn ɒf/	tắt
20	plant	Noun/Verb	/plɑːnt/	cây trồng; trồng cây
21	pollution	Noun	/pəˈluːʃn/	ô nhiễm
22	reduce	Verb	/rɪˈdjuːs/	cắt giảm
23	plastic rubbish	Noun phrase	/'plæstɪk ˈrʌb.ɪʃ/	rác thải nhựa
24	renewable source	Noun phrase	/rɪˈnjuː.ə.bəl sɔːs/	nguồn tài nguyên tái tạo
25	water pollution	Noun phrase	/'wɔː.tər pəˈluːʃən/	ô nhiễm nước
26	transport	Noun	/'trænspɔːt/	phương tiện giao thông

27	marine	Adjective	/mə'ri:n/	thuộc biển
28	campfire	Noun	/'kæmp.faiə/	nơi đốt lửa trại
29	cut down	Phrasal verb	/kʌt daʊn/	chặt
30	absorb	Verb	/əb'zɔ:b/	hấp thụ
31	concern	Noun	/kən'sɜ:n/	mối lo âu
32	environmental protection	Noun phrase	/ɪn.vaiəɾən'mentl prə'tekʃən/	bảo vệ môi trường
33	clean up	Phrasal verb	/kli:n ʌp/	dọn sạch
34	pick up	Phrasal verb	/pɪk ʌp/	nhặt
35	forest	Noun	/'fɒrɪst/	rừng
36	bush fire	Noun	/bʊʃ faɪə/	cháy rừng
37	suitable	Adjective	/'su:təbl/	phù hợp
38	campsite	Noun	/'kæmpsait/	khu cắm trại
39	lay the table	Verb phrase	/lei ði: 'teɪ.bəl/	dọn bàn
40	wild	Adjective	/waɪld/	hoang dã
41	risk	Verb/Noun	/rɪsk/	rủi ro
42	movement	Noun	/'mu:vmənt/	sự chuyển động
43	reuse	Verb	./ri:'ju:z/	tái sử dụng
44	recycle	Verb	./ri:'saɪkl/	tái chế
45	green product	Noun phrase	/gri:n 'prɒd.ʌkt/	sản phẩm xanh
46	national park	Noun phrase	/'næʃənl pɑ:k/	công viên quốc gia
47	sea turtle	Noun phrase	/si: 'tɜ:tl/	rùa biển
48	dolphin	Noun	/'dɒlfɪn/	cá heo
49	medicinal	Adjective	/mə'dɪs.ɪ.nəl/	thuộc về thuốc
50	natural resource	Noun phrase	/'nætʃ.ər.əl 'ri:sɔ:s/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
51	factory	Noun	/'fæktri/	nhà máy
52	dangerous	Adjective	/'deɪdʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
53	destroy	Verb	/di'strɔɪ/	phá hủy
54	lock	Verb	/lɒk/	khóa
55	community	Noun	/kə'mju:nəti/	cộng đồng
56	picnic	Noun	/'pɪk.nɪk/	dã ngoại
57	saolas	Noun		sao la
58	wildlife	Noun	/'waɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã
59	bottle	Noun	/'bɒtl/	chai nước

B. WORD FORM

1. protect (v): bảo vệ

=> protection (n): sự bảo vệ

=> protective (adj): có tính bảo vệ

=> protectively (adv): một cách bảo vệ

6. destroy (v): phá hủy

=> destruction (n): sự phá hủy

=> destructive (adj): có tính phá hoại

=> destructively (adv): một cách phá hoại

=> protector (n): người/vật bảo vệ	=> destroyer (n): kẻ/vật phá hoại
2. participate (v): tham gia => participation (n): sự tham gia => participant (n): người tham gia => participatory (adj): có tính tham gia	7. absorb (v): hấp thụ => absorption (n): sự hấp thụ => absorbent (adj/n): có tính thấm hút/chất thấm => absorbency (n): khả năng thấm hút
3. pollution (n): ô nhiễm => pollute (v): gây ô nhiễm => polluted (adj): bị ô nhiễm => pollutant (n): chất gây ô nhiễm => polluting (adj): gây ô nhiễm	8. concern (n/v): mối lo/quan tâm => concerned (adj): lo lắng, quan tâm => concerning (prep/adj): về/đáng lo
4. reduce (v): giảm, cắt giảm => reduction (n): sự giảm thiểu => reduced (adj): bị giảm => reductive (adj): quy giản	9. recycle (v): tái chế => recycling (n): việc tái chế => recyclable (adj): có thể tái chế => recycled (adj): đã được tái chế => recycler (n): người/máy tái chế
5. danger (n): nguy hiểm => dangerous (adj): nguy hiểm => dangerously (adv): một cách nguy hiểm => endanger (v): gây nguy hiểm => endangered (adj): bị đe dọa => endangerment (n): sự gây nguy hiểm	10. renew (v): làm mới, gia hạn => renewal (n): sự đổi mới => renewable (adj): có thể tái tạo => renewably (adv): một cách tái tạo được

C. GRAMMAR (COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME) (Câu phức với mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian)

Mục	Quy tắc -	Ví dụ (EN - VN)
Khái niệm	Câu phức: 1 mệnh đề chính + 1 mệnh đề trạng từ chỉ thời gian (time clause) để nêu mốc/thứ tự/thời lượng: WHEN? BEFORE/AFTER? UNTIL WHEN?	I called you when I got home. (Tôi gọi bạn khi tôi về đến nhà.)
Vị trí & dấu phẩy	- Time clause đứng trước: dùng dấu phẩy sau time clause. - Time clause đứng sau: thường không cần dấu phẩy.	When I got home, I called you. I called you when I got home.
Liên từ thường gặp	when, while, as, before, after, until/till, since, once, as soon as, by the time, whenever/every time, the moment/the minute.	I'll text you as soon as I arrive. We can start once everyone is ready.
Phân biệt nhanh (hay nhầm)	- when: sự kiện/mốc; có thể ngắt quãng. - while/as: 2 hành động song song, thường kéo	I was cooking when he called. While I was cooking, he was

	dài. • since: mốc thời gian (không dùng cho khoảng thời gian). • until: kéo dài tới mốc; không dùng cho 'before' (chưa xảy ra).	reading. I've lived here since 2020.
Quy tắc thì với tương lai (điểm mấu chốt)	Trong mệnh đề thời gian, KHÔNG dùng will/shall để nói tương lai. → Dùng Present Simple / Present Continuous / Present Perfect tùy nghĩa.	I'll call you when I arrive. (NOT: when I will arrive) I'll leave after I've finished.
Chọn thì đúng trong time clause (tương lai)	• Present Simple: mốc tương lai chung/đều đặn. • Present Continuous: đang diễn ra tại thời điểm tương lai. • Present Perfect: hoàn tất trước hành động ở mệnh đề chính.	Call me when you get there. Call me when you're arriving at the hotel. I'll go out after I've done my homework.
Quá khứ: when vs while	• while/as + Past Continuous: bối cảnh kéo dài. • when + Past Simple: hành động xen vào (điểm). • Có thể dùng Past Perfect để nhấn mạnh 'xảy ra trước'.	I was walking home when it started to rain. While I was walking home, it started to rain.
by the time	• Nghĩa: 'tới lúc' → nhấn mạnh trạng thái đã xảy ra trước mốc. • Quá khứ: by the time + Past Simple ↔ Past Perfect ở mệnh đề còn lại.	By the time I arrived, the movie had started.
Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh (nâng cao)	• No sooner + had + S + V3 + than + S + V2 • Hardly/Scarcely + had + S + V3 + when + S + V2 (Đảo ngữ để nhấn mạnh: vừa mới...thì...)	No sooner had I sat down than the phone rang. Hardly had we left when it began to snow.
Rút gọn mệnh đề thời gian	Rút gọn khi cùng chủ ngữ. • While/When + S + be + V-ing → V-ing • After/Before + S + V → After/Before + V-ing • Nhấn mạnh hoàn tất: having + V3	While I was waiting, I read → While waiting, I read. After I had finished, I left → After (having) finished, I left.
Lỗi thường gặp	1) Dùng will trong time clause. 2) Dùng when thay vì while/as cho 2 hành động kéo dài. 3) Nhầm since (mốc) với for (khoảng). 4) Quên dấu phẩy khi time clause đứng đầu câu.	Correct: I'll wait until you come. Correct: I've been here for two hours.
Khung áp dụng nhanh	• [Time clause], S + V... • S + V... + [time clause]. • S + will/can/may + V + when/before/after + S + V (present).	When the lesson ends, we'll go home. By the time she called, I had left.

	• S + had + V3 + by the time + S + V2 (past).	
--	---	--

D. EXERCISES

= PHONETIC

Exercise 1: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cl</u> ean | B. <u>c</u> ity | C. <u>c</u> ar | D. <u>c</u> ut |
| 2. A. <u>tr</u> ee | B. <u>s</u> ea | C. <u>m</u> eat | D. <u>br</u> ead |
| 3. A. <u>g</u> arden | B. <u>g</u> reen | C. <u>g</u> row | D. <u>e</u> nergy |
| 4. A. <u>planted</u> | B. <u>needed</u> | C. <u>wanted</u> | D. <u>stopped</u> |
| 5. A. <u>h</u> ot | B. <u>h</u> ome | C. <u>h</u> elp | D. <u>h</u> our |
| 6. A. <u>w</u> ater | B. <u>w</u> ant | C. <u>w</u> atch | D. <u>w</u> aste |
| 7. A. <u>b</u> in | B. <u>r</u> iver | C. <u>f</u> ish | D. <u>l</u> ike |
| 8. A. <u>th</u> ink | B. <u>th</u> ing | C. <u>th</u> ree | D. <u>this</u> |
| 9. A. <u>s</u> un | B. <u>s</u> oil | C. <u>s</u> ave | D. <u>pl</u> ease |
| 10. A. <u>n</u> ature | B. <u>f</u> uture | C. <u>p</u> icture | D. <u>c</u> ulture |

Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. nature | B. reduce | C. reuse | D. protect |
| 2. A. plastic | B. bottle | C. recycle | D. garbage |
| 3. A. water | B. pollute | C. river | D. ocean |
| 4. A. energy
dangerous | B. environment | C. animal | D. |
| 5. A. repeat | B. paper | C. remove | D. replace |
| 6. A. global | B. climate | C. problem | D. pollution |
| 7. A. protection | B. collection | C. action | D. solution |
| 8. A. forest | B. planet | C. garden | D. destroy |
| 9. A. healthy | B. dirty | C. important | D. harmful |
| 10. A. tomorrow | B. yesterday | C. evening | D. morning |

= VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

Exercise 1: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.

- Too much _____ from cars and factories makes the air dirty and hard to breathe.
A. pollution B. weather C. sunshine D. music
- We should _____ plastic bottles instead of throwing them away in the trash.
A. break B. hide C. burn D. recycle
- Many wild animals live in the _____, so we must protect trees and plants.
A. city B. forest C. school D. hospital
- Don't forget to _____ the lights when you leave the room to save electricity.
A. look at B. sit on C. turn off D. talk to

5. Plastic bags hurt _____ animals like dolphins, turtles, and fish in the ocean.
A. marine B. running C. jumping D. flying
6. We need to _____ the amount of plastic we use every day at home.
A. increase B. reduce C. double D. forget
7. Tigers are _____ species because only a few thousand are left in the world.
A. common B. new C. happy D. endangered
8. Everyone in our _____ should help keep the streets and parks clean.
A. bedroom B. pocket C. community D. dream
9. Let's _____ the beach this weekend to help protect the environment.
A. clean up B. damage C. dirty D. mess up
10. _____ is very bad for rivers, lakes, and the fish living there.
A. Fresh air B. Good weather C. Blue sky D. Water pollution
11. Cars and buses produce _____, which is very bad for the environment.
A. flowers B. carbon dioxide C. fresh water D. good smell
12. We should _____ in environmental activities at school to help save the Earth.
A. sleep B. argue C. participate D. fight
13. Solar energy is a _____ of power that never runs out and doesn't pollute.
A. broken machine B. old building C. closed door D. renewable source
14. The _____ is the natural home where animals and plants live together in balance.
A. ecosystem B. classroom C. playground D. shopping mall
15. Don't use _____ plastic bags; bring your own bag when you go shopping.
A. beautiful B. colorful C. single-use D. expensive
16. Many factories release _____ chemicals into the water, killing fish and plants.
A. sweet B. toxic C. cold D. soft
17. Please _____ the trash from the ground and put it in the bin.
A. put down B. throw away C. leave behind D. pick up
18. The panda's natural _____ is the bamboo forest in the mountains of China.
A. habitat B. food C. color D. size
19. We must _____ our oceans from plastic waste to save sea animals.
A. hurt B. ignore C. protect D. forget
20. Building new roads and cities can _____ the homes of many wild animals.
A. create B. destroy C. paint D. clean
21. The _____ of dinosaurs happened millions of years ago when the climate changed.
A. birthday B. party C. vacation D. extinction
22. There are many different _____ of colorful birds living in the Amazon rainforest.
A. species B. colors C. sizes D. names
23. We can _____ old clothes by giving them to other people who need them.
A. waste B. damage C. reuse D. lose
24. Water and oil are important _____ that we use every day for living.
A. funny stories B. natural resources C. boring games D. loud noises
25. _____ includes all the animals living freely in nature, not in zoos.

A. Wildlife B. Homework C. Housework D. Schoolwork

26. People _____ too many trees to make paper, furniture, and build houses.

A. plant B. water C. grow up D. cut down

27. Yellowstone is a famous _____ in America where many wild animals are protected.

A. supermarket B. gas station C. national park D. parking lot

28. Using _____ like bamboo bags and paper straws helps protect the environment.

A. red phones B. green products C. blue books D. yellow papers

29. Your _____ is the total amount of CO₂ you produce from daily activities.

A. shoe size B. phone number C. home address D. carbon footprint

30. There is too much _____ on our beaches, making them dirty and dangerous.

A. plastic rubbish B. fresh food C. clean sand D. pure water

31. We will clean up the beach _____ the sun rises tomorrow morning.

A. when B. when will C. will when D. when is

32. _____ I was picking up plastic bottles, I found a dead bird.

A. Because B. While C. Until D. Since

33. Please don't throw trash in the river _____ you want to kill fish.

A. if B. after C. unless D. while

34. Turn off all the lights _____ you leave the empty classroom.

A. while B. during C. until D. before

35. The forest animals will die _____ we stop cutting down trees.

A. if B. while C. during D. unless

36. I _____ solar panels after I save enough money next year.

A. buy B. will buy C. am buying D. bought

37. _____ the factory was polluting the river, all the fish died slowly.

A. Until B. Before C. After D. While

38. We must protect endangered species _____ it is too late to save them.

A. after B. when C. before D. while

39. _____ you see someone littering, tell them to stop immediately.

A. While B. When C. During D. Until

40. The pollution will get worse _____ the government takes action soon.

A. if B. unless C. while D. when

41. Don't use plastic bags _____ you go shopping at the supermarket.

A. when will B. will when C. when are D. when

42. _____ we were planting trees yesterday, it started raining heavily.

A. Because B. Until C. While D. After

43. I will recycle these bottles _____ I finish drinking the water.

A. before B. after C. while D. during

44. The marine animals suffer _____ people throw plastic into the ocean.

A. while B. until C. during D. when

45. _____ spring comes, we will organize a community clean-up day.

- A. When B. When will C. Will when D. When is
46. She always brings her own bag _____ she goes to the market.
A. wherever B. however C. whenever D. whatever
47. The pandas had disappeared _____ the rescue team arrived at the forest.
A. after B. while C. by the time D. during
48. _____ you finish eating, put the waste in the correct bin.
A. While B. During C. Until D. After
49. We _____ stop using renewable energy until the oil problem is solved.
A. don't B. won't C. aren't D. haven't
50. _____ I see plastic on the beach, I always pick it up.
A. However B. Whatever C. Whenever D. Wherever
51. The ice caps will melt _____ the Earth's temperature keeps rising.
A. unless B. if C. while D. until
52. Please water the plants _____ I am away next week.
A. while will B. will while C. while am D. while
53. _____ the sun shines tomorrow, we will install solar panels.
A. If B. If will C. Will if D. If is
54. Don't cut down trees _____ you want birds to have homes.
A. if B. unless C. while D. when
55. I had already recycled the bottles _____ you asked me yesterday.
A. after B. while C. during D. before
56. The river will be clean again _____ we stop throwing trash.
A. before B. until C. after D. while
57. _____ protecting the environment, we must educate young children first.
A. After B. While C. When D. Before
58. Turn off the tap _____ you are brushing your teeth.
A. while B. while are C. are while D. while will
59. We will save more energy _____ everyone turns off unused lights.
A. unless B. while C. until D. if
60. _____ she had planted 100 trees, she received an environmental award.
A. After B. Before C. While D. During

Exercise 2: COMPLEX SENTENCES WITH ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME.

Choose the BEST time conjunction to complete each sentence:

(when, while, before, after, until, since, once, as soon as, by the time, whenever)

- _____ the factory closes down next month, the air quality will improve significantly.
(Đáp án: After)
- Please don't leave _____ you turn off all the lights to save electricity.
(Đáp án: until)
- _____ I was cycling to school this morning, I noticed many plastic bags on the road.
(Đáp án: While)
- We must reduce plastic use _____ it's too late to save our oceans.

(Đáp án: before)

5. _____ the government banned plastic bags last year, shops have been using paper bags.

(Đáp án: Since)

6. _____ you finish drinking, please throw the can in the recycling bin, not the regular trash.

(Đáp án: After)

7. _____ we arrive at the beach tomorrow morning, the volunteers will have already collected 50 bags of trash.

(Đáp án: By the time)

8. _____ it rains, the streets become flooded with plastic waste.

(Đáp án: Whenever)

9. _____ the bell rings, we'll start our environmental protection presentation.

(Đáp án: As soon as)

10. _____ everyone joins hands, we can solve this pollution problem together.

(Đáp án: Once)

11. I always carry a reusable bag _____ I go shopping.

(Đáp án: whenever)

12. The birds were singing beautifully _____ we were planting trees in the garden.

(Đáp án: while)

13. Let's prepare all the recycling bins _____ the students arrive for the workshop.

(Đáp án: before)

14. _____ the beach cleanup event ended, we had collected over 200 kilograms of trash.

(Đáp án: By the time)

15. Don't throw that bottle away _____ you've removed the cap and label for proper recycling.

(Đáp án: until)

Exercise 3: Circle the correct option in brackets.

1. (When / While) the sea level rises, many coastal cities will be in danger.

2. We should act now (before / after) all the forests disappear completely.

3. (While / Until) we were cleaning the beach, we found many plastic bottles.

4. (Since / When) plastic was invented, ocean pollution has become a serious problem.

5. The air quality improved (as soon as / until) the factories installed new filters.

6. (By the time / When) you read this report, thousands more trees will have been cut down.

7. Don't stop recycling (until / while) our planet becomes completely clean.

8. (Whenever / While) people use plastic bags, they harm the environment.

9. (Once / Since) everyone understands the danger, they will change their habits.

10. Please turn off the lights (before / while) you leave the room.

11. (After / Before) the oil spill happened, this beach was a paradise for tourists.

12. The birds have been disappearing (since / when) the forest fires started.

13. We'll plant new trees (as soon as / until) the rainy season begins.

14. (While / When) some people were protesting outside, the company continued dumping waste.

15. (Whenever / Once) you see litter on the ground, please pick it up.

Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences

1. Trees **absorb** carbon dioxide from the air and help reduce greenhouse gases in our atmosphere.
A. produce B. release C. collect D. remove
2. Factories **release** tons of harmful chemicals into the rivers every day, causing water pollution.
A. discharge B. emit C. produce D. capture
3. Plants **produce** oxygen during photosynthesis, which is essential for human life.
A. create B. make C. consume D. generate
4. Trucks **transport** plastic waste from the city to recycling centers every morning.
A. carry B. keep stationary C. move D. deliver
5. The old factory near the river has been **polluting** the water for many years.
A. contaminating B. poisoning C. cleaning D. dirtying

Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences

1. Swimming in this polluted lake is extremely **dangerous** for your health due to toxic chemicals.
A. safe B. hazardous C. healthy D. clean
2. Local **residents** are worried about the new chemical factory being built near their homes.
A. tourists B. workers C. inhabitants D. visitors
3. Using plastic bags poses a serious **risk** to marine animals who might eat them by mistake.
A. safety B. benefit C. threat D. solution
4. The government has launched a new campaign for **environmental protection** in coastal areas.
A. nature conservation B. industrial development
C. urban planning D. economic growth
5. Every spring, volunteers **plant** thousands of trees along the riverbank to prevent erosion.
A. remove B. cultivate C. cut D. burn

Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. The government needs stronger environmental _____ laws to prevent factories from dumping waste into rivers. **(PROTECT)**
2. Over 500 _____ joined the beach cleanup campaign last weekend to remove plastic waste. **(PARTICIPATE)**
3. The river has become heavily _____ due to industrial waste being dumped there for years. **(POLLUTION)**
4. Using public transportation can lead to a significant _____ in carbon emissions. **(REDUCE)**
5. Many animals are _____ by plastic waste in the ocean, which they mistake for food. **(HARM)**
6. The _____ of the rainforest continues at an alarming rate of 10,000 hectares per day. **(DESTROY)**
7. Trees play a vital role in the _____ of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. **(ABSORB)**
8. Scientists are increasingly _____ about the effects of microplastics on human health. **(CONCERN)**

9. Not all plastic products are _____; some types must be disposed of in special facilities.

(RECYCLE)

10. Solar and wind energy are _____ resources that can help reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

(RENEW)

= COMMUNICATION

Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. Lisa: Our beach is getting really dirty with plastic bottles everywhere.

Mark: _____ We should organize a cleanup event this weekend.

A. I totally agree.

B. I don't think so.

C. That's not true.

D. You must be joking.

2. Tom: _____ if I borrow your reusable water bottle for today?

Sarah: Of course! I have an extra one in my bag.

A. Can you help

B. What's wrong

C. Do you mind

D. Are you sure

3. Emma: I'm thinking of starting a recycling program at our school.

Jack: _____ I can help you write the proposal.

A. That's too bad.

B. That's a brilliant idea!

C. I'm not interested.

D. It doesn't matter.

4. Mom: Don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave the room.

Son: _____ I'll be more careful about saving energy.

A. I don't care.

B. That's impossible.

C. No way!

D. Sorry, Mom.

Answer: D

5. Kate: _____ joining our environmental club? We meet every Friday.

David: I'd love to! What time do you usually meet?

A. How about

B. Why don't

C. Can you

D. Should we

6. Anna: The air quality in our city is getting worse every year.

Ben: _____ We need more green spaces and fewer cars.

A. I disagree completely.

B. That's not important.

C. You're absolutely right.

D. Who cares about that?

7. Teacher: We're planning a tree-planting activity next month.

Student: _____ How many trees are we going to plant?

A. That's boring!

B. That sounds exciting!

C. I hate that idea.

D. Why should we?

8. Mike: I always bring my own shopping bag to the supermarket.

Linda: _____ It really helps reduce plastic waste.

A. That's silly.

B. What a waste of time!

C. Nobody does that.

D. That's very responsible of you.

9. Nancy: Could you help me sort these recyclables?

Peter: _____ Just show me what goes where.

A. Sure, no problem.

B. I'm too busy.

C. That's not my job.

D. Why should I?

10. Alex: I heard the factory is dumping chemicals into the river.

Maria: _____ We should report this to the authorities immediately.

A. Who told you that?

B. That's terrible!

C. It's not our problem.

D. So what?

11. Sophie: _____ we use both sides of the paper to save trees?

James: Good idea! I'll start doing that from now on.

A. What if

B. How come

C. Why don't

D. When will

12. Dad: Remember to unplug your charger when you're not using it.

Daughter: _____ I didn't know it still uses electricity when plugged in.

A. Leave me alone.

B. That's ridiculous.

C. I don't believe you.

D. Oh, I didn't know that.

13. Tim: Our neighborhood looks so much better after the cleanup!

Rachel: _____ Everyone worked really hard today.

A. I don't see any difference.

B. Yes, it does!

C. That's not true.

D. Who cares?

14. Jane: Would you like to carpool to work to reduce emissions?

Robert: _____ What time do you usually leave?

A. Never mind.

B. That's impossible.

C. That would be great!

D. I don't think so.

15. Kevin: I'm switching to renewable energy for my home.

Laura: _____ How much will it cost to install solar panels?

A. That's impressive!

B. What a bad idea!

C. Nobody does that.

D. That's unnecessary.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D) to arrange the following sentences into a meaningful conversation.

1.

a. Emma: We separate plastic, paper, glass, and organic waste.

b. John: How does your family manage waste at home?

c. John: That's very organized! Do you compost the organic waste?

d. Emma: Yes, we use it for our garden. It makes great fertilizer!

A. a-b-c-d

B. b-a-c-d

C. c-d-a-b

D. b-c-a-d

2.

a. Kate: The river near my house is getting more polluted every day.

b. Mark: Have you reported it to the local authorities?

c. Kate: Not yet. I'm collecting evidence first - photos and water samples.

d. Mark: That's terrible! What's causing the pollution?

e. Kate: There's a factory upstream that dumps waste at night.

A. a-d-e-b-c

B. d-a-e-b-c

C. a-b-c-d-e

D. b-a-d-e-c

3.

- a. Sophie: Solar panels. They were expensive initially, but they'll save money long-term.
b. Daniel: I heard you switched to renewable energy at home.
c. Daniel: How much can you save on electricity bills?
d. Sophie: About 70% less than before, and we're helping the environment too!
e. Daniel: That's impressive! What type did you install?

A. b-a-e-c-d

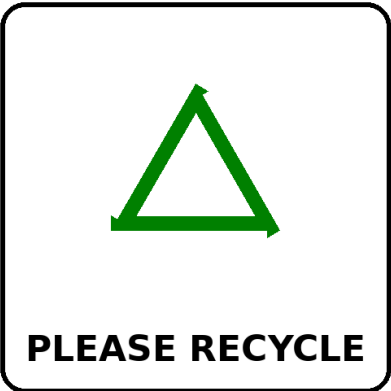
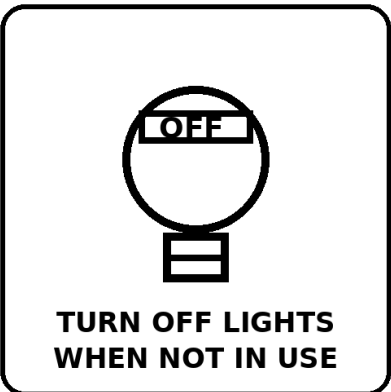
B. a-b-c-d-e

C. b-e-a-c-d

D. e-a-b-c-d

⇒ **READING**

Exercise 1: Look at the sign or the notice. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for these questions.

 NO LITTERING	1. What does the sign mean? A. You must not drop rubbish here. B. You should recycle paper only. C. You can leave rubbish beside the bin. D. This is a place to collect litter.
 PLEASE RECYCLE	2. What does the notice ask people to do? A. Put bottles and cans in the recycle bin. B. Throw all rubbish into the river. C. Use more plastic bags when shopping. D. Burn waste to make the area clean.
 TURN OFF LIGHTS WHEN NOT IN USE	3. What does the sign ask you to do? A. Turn off the lights to save energy. B. Leave the lights on all day. C. Open the windows to cool the room. D. Turn on more lights to see better.

	4. What does the sign mean? A. Use water carefully and don't waste it. B. Keep the tap running all the time. C. Drink only bottled water. D. Wash your car every day.
	5. What does the sign warn you about? A. You must not feed wild animals. B. You can feed animals any food you like. C. You should take animals home as pets. D. You should chase animals for fun.

Exercise 2: Read the following advertisement/ notice/ flyer/ announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks

Small Actions, Big Changes

Our environment needs our help. Every day, people throw trash on the streets and in parks. This makes our city look dirty and ugly. We decided (1)_____ a campaign about environmental protection at school.

It is not (2)_____ to help the environment. We can start with small actions like turning off lights when leaving rooms and using fewer plastic bags. My teacher teaches us about recycling paper, plastic, and glass.

At home, my family tries to save water and electricity every day. We also grow vegetables in (3)_____ small garden behind our house. The (4)_____ of the countryside is better than the noisy city. Fresh air and green trees make people feel relaxed and healthy.

Remember, protecting the environment is everyone's responsibility. Let's work together for a cleaner and greener world!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. to organize | B. organizing | C. organizes | D. to organizing |
| 2. A. difficult | B. tiring | C. harmful | D. stressful |
| 3. A. Ø | B. a | C. an | D. the |
| 4. A. quietness | B. quiet | C. quieten | D. quietening |

Technology in Our Daily Life

Technology has become (1)_____ important part of our modern life. We use smartphones, computers and the internet every day for work and study. Young people especially (2)_____ technology to connect with friends and learn new things.

However, using too much technology can cause some (3)_____. Many students spend hours playing games instead of doing homework. Their eyes get tired from looking at screens all day. Some people forget to exercise and become unhealthy.

Parents often ask their children (4)_____ for information online carefully. Not everything on the internet is true or safe. We should learn to use technology wisely and balance it with outdoor activities. Technology is helpful, but we must remember to enjoy real life too. Meeting friends face-to-face is still better than just chatting online!

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. Ø |
| 2. A. needed | B. needs | C. need | D. needy |
| 3. A. ideas | B. problems | C. answers | D. questions |
| 4. A. looks | B. looking | C. look | D. to look |

Exercise 3: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Saving Our Planet Together

Many people (1)_____ worried about climate change these days. The Earth's temperature is rising, ice caps are melting, and weather patterns are changing dramatically. (2)_____, it's not too late to take action and protect our environment.

Schools and communities are making great (3)_____ to reduce pollution and save energy. Students organize clean-up campaigns in beaches and parks every month. They collect plastic bottles, paper, and other recyclable materials. Teachers explain that we must act now (4)_____ future generations will suffer from our mistakes today.

Many families are changing their daily habits (5)_____ better ways. They use public transportation instead of driving cars, bring reusable bags to markets, and plant trees in their gardens. Some people even install solar panels on their (6)_____ to use clean energy from the sun.

Every small action counts. If everyone does their part, we can create a healthier planet for all living things. The power to change the world is in our hands!

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. feel | B. to feel | C. feeling | D. feels |
| 2. A. Because | B. While | C. Therefore | D. However |
| 3. A. efforts | B. effortlessly | C. effort | D. effortless |
| 4. A. however | B. because | C. while | D. therefore |
| 5. A. on | B. for | C. at | D. in |
| 6. A. places | B. beds | C. houses | D. rooms |

Green Living in Our City

Last week, our school organized (1)_____ special event about environmental protection. Many students and teachers attended this meaningful program. Guest speakers who (2)_____ working on environmental projects for years shared their experiences with us.

The most interesting part was meeting environmental (3)_____ from different organizations. They taught us how to reduce waste and save water at home. One speaker showed us simple ways to recycle plastic bottles into useful things like pencil holders and flower pots. We also learned (4)_____ to our friends and family about protecting nature.

Everyone agreed that environmental protection is very (5)_____ for our future. Small actions like turning off lights when leaving rooms, using less plastic bags, and planting trees can make a big difference. We don't need to wait - we should act (6)_____ to save our planet. After the event, our class decided to start a recycling club. We will meet every Friday to collect and sort waste materials. Together, we can make our school and community cleaner!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. some | B. the | C. a | D. an |
| 2. A. are | B. were | C. have been | D. having been |
| 3. A. expert | B. expert's | C. experts | D. expertise |
| 4. A. talk | B. talking | C. to talk | D. talked |
| 5. A. import | B. importance | C. important | D. importantly |
| 6. A. immediate | B. immediately | C. immediateness | D. immediacy |

Exercise 4: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Anna's Green Project

Anna is a 14-year-old student who loves nature. Last month, she started a special project at her school called "Green Warriors." She wanted to help protect the environment and teach other students about pollution problems.

First, Anna talked to her principal about her idea. The principal liked it and gave her permission to use the school garden. Anna and her friends cleaned the garden and planted twenty new trees. They also put recycling bins in every classroom. The bins were painted in three colors: blue for paper, yellow for plastic, and green for glass.

Every Monday, Anna organized meetings with interested students. They discussed environmental problems like air pollution, plastic waste, and global warming. In these meetings, students shared ideas about saving energy and water. Some students suggested turning off computers after class.

Others wanted to use both sides of paper when writing. The biggest challenge was changing students' habits. Many students threw garbage on the ground or forgot to use recycling bins. Anna didn't give up. She made colorful posters about environmental protection and put **them** around the school. She also created a fun competition between classes to collect the most recyclable materials.

After two months, Anna's project became very successful. Now, the school is much cleaner, and most students understand why protecting nature is important. Anna proved that one person can make a real difference!

1. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. How to Plant Trees at School
- B. A Student's Environmental Success Story
- C. The Problems of School Pollution
- D. Learning About Global Warming

2. During the meetings, students discussed _____.

- A. only how to plant trees
 - B. why they don't like recycling
 - C. environmental problems and solutions
 - D. their plans for summer vacation
3. What was the biggest challenge in Anna's project?
- A. The principal didn't like her idea.
 - B. There was no space for planting trees.
 - C. Students didn't have recycling bins.
 - D. Changing students' habits was difficult.
4. The word "**them**" in paragraph 4 refers to ____.
- A. students
 - B. posters
 - C. bins
 - D. challenges
5. Why did Anna's project become successful?
- A. Because she gave up when it was difficult.
 - B. Because she only focused on planting trees.
 - C. Because she didn't give up and used creative solutions.
 - D. Because the principal forced all students to join.

The Village's Water Problem

Green Village is a small community near the mountains. For many years, people there enjoyed fresh water from a beautiful river. However, everything changed when a plastic factory opened nearby last year. The factory owner promised to bring jobs and money to the village.

At first, villagers were happy about new job opportunities. Twenty people got work at the factory, including young adults who couldn't find jobs before. The factory paid good salaries and even built a new road. Everyone thought life would improve significantly.

After six months, fish in the river started dying. The water turned grey and smelled terrible. When villagers complained to the factory owner, he said the pollution wasn't from his factory. He blamed farmers for using too many chemicals. This made villagers angry because they knew the truth.

Mrs. Lee, a retired teacher, discovered the real problem. The factory was secretly dumping plastic waste into the river at night. She took photos and showed them to local authorities. The evidence was clear and shocking.

The government investigated immediately and fined the factory heavily. They forced the owner to install proper waste treatment systems. Now the factory must follow strict environmental rules. Although some villagers lost their jobs when the factory reduced production, most people agreed that clean water was more important than money.

1. According to the passage, what is the village's main problem?
- A. They don't have enough jobs for young people.
 - B. The factory polluted their river water.
 - C. They want more factories in the area.
 - D. The mountain is too far from the village.
2. What did the factory owner give to the village?

- A. Free plastic products only
 - B. Clean water systems
 - C. Jobs, good salaries, and a new road
 - D. Money for Mrs. Lee's school
3. When villagers complained to the factory owner, he _____.
A. fixed the problem immediately
B. blamed farmers instead
C. closed the factory
D. gave them more money
4. According to the passage, what was the real problem?
A. Farmers used too many chemicals.
B. The river was naturally polluted.
C. The factory secretly dumped waste at night.
D. Mrs. Lee took too many photos.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the factory?
A. It provided jobs for twenty villagers.
B. It built a new road for the village.
C. It always followed environmental rules.
D. It was fined by the government.

Exercise 5: Four phrases/sentences have been removed from the text below. Choose the correct answer to complete the text. Write only the letter A-D in each blank.

Reducing Plastic Waste at School

Every day, students use too much plastic at school. Plastic bottles, bags, and food containers create tons of waste. (1) _____ This damages our environment and harms animals in the ocean.

Students can make simple changes to reduce plastic waste. First, bring a reusable water bottle to school instead of buying plastic bottles. (2) _____ You can refill it at water fountains during the day. This saves money and protects the environment.

For lunch, use reusable containers instead of plastic bags. Metal or glass containers keep food fresh and last for many years. (3) _____ Ask your parents to buy fruits without plastic packaging or choose items with less wrapping.

Schools can also help by organizing plastic-free days. Teachers and students work together to avoid single-use plastics. They can set up water stations and encourage everyone to bring their own cups. Some schools even create art projects using recycled plastic materials.

Remember that small actions make big differences. If every student reduces plastic use, we can save thousands of plastic items each year. (4) _____ Together, we can create a cleaner and healthier planet for future generations!

- A. Also, avoid buying snacks with too much plastic wrapping.
- B. Most of this plastic ends up in landfills or oceans.
- C. Share these ideas with friends and family to spread awareness.
- D. A good water bottle can be used for many years.

Saving Water at Home

Water is precious, but many people waste it every day. We use water for drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing. (1) _____ If we don't save water now, future generations will face serious problems.

There are easy ways to save water at home. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth. This can save up to eight liters of water per minute. (2) _____ Fix dripping taps immediately because one dripping tap can waste 15 liters daily.

In the bathroom, take shorter showers instead of long baths. A five-minute shower uses much less water than filling a bathtub. (3) _____ You can also put a plastic bottle filled with water in your toilet tank to reduce water use.

Outside the house, collect rainwater in buckets or containers. Use this water for watering plants or washing your bicycle. Water your garden early in the morning or late in the evening when it's cooler. This prevents water from evaporating quickly.

Remember, every drop counts. If each family saves water, we can protect this valuable resource. (4) _____ Start today and encourage others to join you in saving water!

A. Also, wash dishes in a bowl instead of under running water.

B. However, only three percent of Earth's water is fresh water.

C. Install water-saving shower heads to use even less water.

D. Small changes in daily habits make a big difference.

= WRITING

Exercise 1: Reorder the words to make correct sentences.

1. plastic / use / bags / shouldn't / We / shopping. / for / at / the / supermarket / every / week

→ _____.

2. water / Turn / brushing / while / the / off / teeth. / tap / your / in / the / morning / and / evening

→ _____.

3. paper / sides / both / Use / save / of / trees. / to / when / you / write / at / school

→ _____.

4. bottles / Recycle / and / plastic / cans. / aluminum / in / the / blue / bin / at / home

→ _____.

5. to / ride / school / I / bike / my / every day. / to / because / it's / good / for / environment / the

→ _____.

6. plant / We / trees / clean / should / air. / for / more / in / our / city / parks

→ _____.

7. waste / Don't / is / Water / precious. / water. / very / because / we / need / it / to / live

→ _____.

8. the / lights / Leave / Turn / room. / you / off / when / the / to / save / electricity / at / home

→ _____.

9. reusable / Bring / of / bags / plastic / instead / ones. / your / own / when / you / go / shopping

→ _____.

10. garbage / the / Put / correct / in / bin. / the / always / after / you / eat / your / lunch

→ _____.

11. pollution. / cars / air / too / causes / Using / many / serious / in / big / cities / around / the / world
→ _____.
12. save / Short / help / showers / water. / can / taking / five-minute / lots / of / at / home
→ _____.
13. the / Clean / neighborhood / your / up / friends. / with / on / weekends / to / make / it / beautiful
→ _____.
14. animals. / plastic / Ocean / harms / pollution / sea / many / types / of / and / kills / them / slowly
→ _____.
15. compost / food / Make / from / waste. / kitchen / organic / in / your / garden / to / help / plants
→ _____.
16. electricity / Solar / clean / panels / generate / that / is / very / good / for / our / planet / Earth
→ _____.
17. walk / can / distances. / short / You / for / instead / of / driving / your / car / every / time
→ _____.
18. the / on / street. / throw / Don't / trash / ever / because / it / makes / our / city / dirty
→ _____.
19. electricity. / save / Unplug / to / devices / unused / all / at / night / before / you / go / to / bed
→ _____.
20. protect / Everyone / environment. / should / the / help / for / our / children / and / future / generations
→ _____.

Exercise 2: Write in full sentences using the given words.

1. We/ should/ turn off/ lights/ when/ not/ use/ them.
→ _____.
2. My family/ always/ recycle/ glass bottles/ plastic bags/ home.
→ _____.
3. Students/ our school/ plant/ trees/ school garden/ every spring.
→ _____.
4. I/ never/ throw/ garbage/ street/ or/ park.
→ _____.
5. People/ use/ too much/ plastic/ every day/ and/ it/ bad/ environment.
→ _____.
6. We/ can/ save/ water/ by/ take/ shorter/ showers.
→ _____.
7. My brother/ ride/ bicycle/ work/ instead/ drive/ car.
→ _____.
8. Everyone/ need/ reduce/ waste/ protect/ our planet.
→ _____.
9. Solar panels/ help/ us/ use/ clean energy/ from/ sun.
→ _____.
10. Don't/ leave/ water/ running/ while/ you/ wash/ dishes.

- _____.
- 11.** Many animals/ die/ because/ plastic pollution/ ocean.
- _____.
- 12.** We/ bring/ reusable bags/ when/ go/ supermarket.
- _____.
- 13.** Children/ learn/ about/ recycling/ school/ every week.
- _____.
- 14.** My neighborhood/ organize/ clean-up day/ once/ month.
- _____.
- 15.** Electric cars/ better/ environment/ than/ normal cars.
- _____.
- 16.** You/ should/ unplug/ phone charger/ when/ not/ use/ it.
- _____.
- 17.** Our city/ have/ many/ recycling bins/ streets/ and/ parks.
- _____.
- 18.** I/ walk/ school/ every day/ because/ it/ near/ my house.
- _____.
- 19.** Factories/ must/ stop/ pollute/ rivers/ and/ lakes.
- _____.
- 20.** If/ we/ work together/ we/ can/ make/ world/ cleaner place.
- _____.

Exercise 3: Choose the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of following questions

- 1.** Recycling plastic bottles helps reduce pollution in our oceans.
- A. Ocean pollution increases when we recycle plastic bottles.
- B. We can reduce ocean pollution by recycling plastic bottles.
- C. Plastic bottles in the ocean cannot be recycled anymore.
- D. Recycling plastic bottles causes more ocean pollution.
- 2.** Using public transportation is better for the environment than driving personal cars.
- A. Personal cars and public transportation are equally good for the environment.
- B. Public transportation harms the environment more than personal cars do.
- C. Public transportation is more environmentally friendly than personal cars.
- D. We should never use public transportation to protect the environment.
- 3.** Many students walk to school because they want to reduce air pollution.
- A. Walking to school causes more air pollution for many students.
- B. Many students walk to school in order to help decrease air pollution.
- C. Students must walk to school even though it increases pollution.
- D. Air pollution makes many students unable to walk to school.
- 4.** We should turn off electrical devices when we don't use them to save energy.
- A. Saving energy requires us to turn off unused electrical devices.
- B. Electrical devices use more energy when they are turned off.

- C. We can use electrical devices all the time without wasting energy.
D. Turning off devices wastes more energy than leaving them on.
- 5.** Planting more trees in cities can help clean the air we breathe.
A. City trees make the air more polluted for people to breathe.
B. We breathe cleaner air when cities have more trees.
C. Trees in cities prevent people from breathing clean air.
D. Planting trees has no effect on the city air quality.
- 6.** Solar panels are expensive to install, but they save money in the long term.
A. Solar panels cost a lot initially but reduce expenses over time.
B. Installing solar panels is cheap and saves money immediately.
C. Solar panels are expensive and never help save any money.
D. The long-term cost of solar panels is higher than the installation.
- 7.** If everyone recycled properly, we would have less garbage in landfills.
A. Proper recycling by everyone would increase landfill garbage.
B. Landfills would contain less garbage if everyone recycled correctly.
C. We have less garbage because everyone already recycles properly.
D. Recycling properly creates more garbage for our landfills.
- 8.** Plastic bags take hundreds of years to decompose in the environment.
A. The environment can decompose plastic bags in just a few days.
B. It takes centuries for plastic bags to break down naturally.
C. Plastic bags decompose immediately when thrown in the environment.
D. Hundreds of plastic bags decompose every year in nature.
- 9.** Many companies are switching to eco-friendly packaging to protect the environment.
A. Eco-friendly packaging harms the environment, so companies avoid it.
B. Companies change to environmentally friendly packaging for environmental protection.
C. Many companies refuse to use packaging that protects the environment.
D. Switching packaging has no impact on environmental protection.
- 10.** Reducing water usage at home helps conserve this precious natural resource.
A. Using less water at home contributes to saving this valuable resource.
B. We should use more water at home to conserve natural resources.
C. Water conservation at home wastes this precious resource.
D. Reducing home water usage destroys our natural resources.

Exercise 4: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph/letter in each of the following questions.

1.

Dear Tom,

- a. Last week, our school organized a tree-planting event in the local park, and I planted five trees!
b. I wanted to tell you about some environmental activities I've been participating in recently.
c. I hope you're doing well and taking care of the environment in your city too!
d. Next month, we're planning a beach clean-up day. Would you like to join us if you're free?
e. I've also started a recycling club at school where we collect plastic bottles and paper every Friday.

f. These activities make me feel like I'm really helping to protect our planet for future generations.

Best regards,

Mike

A. c-b-a-e-f-d

B. b-c-a-e-f-d

C. c-a-b-e-f-d

D. c-b-e-a-f-d

2.

a. When plastic waste enters the ocean, it breaks down into tiny pieces called microplastics.

b. Plastic pollution has become one of the most serious environmental problems facing our planet today.

c. To solve this problem, we must reduce plastic use, recycle properly, and support laws that limit plastic production.

d. These microplastics are eaten by fish and other sea creatures, eventually entering our food chain.

e. Every year, millions of tons of plastic waste end up in our oceans, harming marine life.

f. This means that the plastic we throw away today could end up in our own bodies tomorrow.

A. b-e-a-d-f-c

B. e-b-a-d-f-c

C. b-a-e-d-f-c

D. b-e-d-a-f-c

3.

a. Solar and wind power are the two most popular types of renewable energy used worldwide.

b. Renewable energy sources are becoming increasingly important in the fight against climate change.

c. Moreover, the cost of installing solar panels and wind turbines has decreased significantly in recent years.

d. Unlike fossil fuels, these energy sources don't produce harmful greenhouse gases when generating electricity.

e. As technology improves and costs continue to fall, renewable energy will likely replace fossil fuels entirely.

f. Many countries have already committed to using 100% renewable energy by 2050 to protect our environment.

A. b-a-d-c-f-e

B. a-b-d-c-f-e

C. b-d-a-c-f-e

D. b-a-c-d-f-e

Exercise 5: Choose (A, B, C, or D) to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank to make a logical text.

Many cities around the world are taking action to reduce pollution. _____. These efforts show that we can make our cities cleaner if we work together.

a. They are also creating more parks and green spaces to improve air quality.

b. City governments are banning plastic bags and encouraging people to use reusable ones.

c. Additionally, many cities are investing in electric buses and building more bike lanes.

A. a - c - b

B. b - c - a

C. c - a - b

D. b - a - c

Choose the sentence that can START the text most appropriately.

A. City governments are banning plastic bags and encouraging people to use reusable ones.

B. In conclusion, cities must continue their efforts to protect the environment.

C. However, some cities still have serious pollution problems.

D. As a result, the air in many cities is becoming cleaner.

2.

(1) _____. Recycling helps reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills and saves natural resources. (2) _____. By following these steps, everyone can contribute to protecting our environment.

Choose the TOPIC SENTENCE that can BEGIN the text most appropriately.

- A. Plastic bottles can be recycled into many useful products.
- B. Recycling is one of the easiest ways people can help save the environment.
- C. Many schools have started recycling programs this year.
- D. I always recycle paper and plastic at my home.

Put the sentences (a-c) in the correct order, then fill in the blank (2) to make a logical text.

- a. Next, clean the containers before putting them in the recycling bin to avoid contamination.
- b. Finally, take your sorted recyclables to the collection center or wait for pickup day.
- c. First, separate your waste into different categories: paper, plastic, glass, and metal.

- A. c - a - b B. a - c - b C. b - a - c D. c - b - a

⇒ LISTENING

Exercise 1: Listen to the text and complete the sentence.

Fill in the blanks with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS

- 1. The speaker's name is _____ and she is in grade _____.
- 2. The blue bin is for paper, the yellow bin is for _____, and the green bin is for _____ waste.
- 3. The new taps in the school stop _____ to save water.
- 4. Emma's class grows _____ and carrots in the school garden.
- 5. Last month, the school planted _____ trees, and Emma's tree is called _____.

Exercise 2: Listen again and write T (true)/ F(false) for each statement.

- 1. The Green Schools Initiative started two years ago.
- 2. Only students join the program, teachers don't help.
- 3. The recycling center is behind the school.
- 4. The school uses chemicals to grow vegetables in the garden.
- 5. Emma believes that small actions can make big differences.