F

**11**

**OUR GREENER WORLD**

**Unit**

**VOCABULARY**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **New words** | **Transcription** |  | **Meaning** |
| **be in need** | /biː ɪn niːd/ |  | cần |
| **cause** | /kɑːz/ | (v) | gây ra |
| **charity** | /ˈtʃær.ɪ.ti/ | (n) | từ thiện |
| **deforestation** | /diːˌfɒr.ɪˈsteɪ.ʃən/ | (n) | sự phá rừng |
| **disappear** | /ˌdɪs.əˈpɪər/ | (v) | biến mất |
| **do a survey** | /də eɪ ˈsɜː.veɪ/ |  | tiến hành cuộc điều tra |
| **effect** | /ɪˈfekt/ | (n) | ảnh hưởng |
| **electricity** | /ɪˌlekˈtrɪs.ɪ.ti/ | (n) | điện |
| **energy** | /ˈen.ə.dʒi/ | (n) | năng lượng |
| **environment** | /ɪnˈvaɪ .rən .mənt/ | (n) | môi trường |
| **exchange** | /ɪksˈtʃeɪnd ʒ/ | (v) | trao đổi |
| **invite** | /ɪnˈvaɪt/ | (v) | mời |
| **natural** | /ˈnætʃ.ər.əl/ | (adj) | tự nhiên |
| **pollute** | /pəˈluːt/ | (v) | làm ô nhiễm |
| **pollution** | /pəˈluː.ʃən/ | (n) | sự ô nhiễm |
| **president** | /ˈprez.ɪ.dənt/ | (n) | chủ tịch |
| **recycle** | /ˌriːˈsaɪ.kl ̩/ | (v) | tái chế |
| **recycling bin** | /ˌriːˈsaɪ.klɪŋ bɪn/ | (n) | thùng đựng đồ tái chế |
| **reduce** | /rɪˈdjuːs/ | (v) | giảm |
| **refillable** | /ˌriːˈfiləbl/ | (adj) | có thể bơm /làm đầy lại |
| **reuse** | /ˌriːˈjuːz/ | (v) | tái sử dụng |
| **sea level** | /siː ˈlev.əl/ | (n) | mực nước biển |
| **swap** | /swɒp/ | (v) | trao đổi |
| **wrap** | /ræp/ | (v) | gói, bọc |

**GRAMMAR**

**I. First conditional (Câu điều kiện loại I)**

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

* **Positive form (Thể khẳng định)**

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

- Mệnh đề If dùng thì hiện tại đơn

- Mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lại đơn.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* **Unless = if not**

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

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

**☞ Unless** you **have** money, You won’t buy it

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

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

☞ **Unless** I **have** time, I **won’t help** you

**II. Articles (Mạo từ)**

* **Cách dùng A/an**

-Dùng trước danh từ đếm được ở số ít.

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

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

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

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

**E.g:** He’s a teacher.

He works as a teacher.

* **Khi mô tả về tóc: hair**

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

**E.g:** She has a long nose.

He’s got dark hair.

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

* **Cách dùng The**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**E.g:** One day I’ll meet her again.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PRONUNCIATION**

**The rhythm of sentences (Nhịp điệp của câu)**

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Những từ mang nghĩa** | **Example** |
| **Main verbs (Động từ chính)** | SELL, GIVE, EMPLOY |
| **Nouns (Danh từ)** | CAR, MUSIC, MARY |
| **Adjectives (Tính từ)** | RED, BIG, INTERESTING |
| **Adverbs (Trạng từ)** | QUICKLY, WHY, NEVER |
| **Negative auxiliaries (Trợ từ phủ định)** | DON'T, AREN'T, CAN'T |

* **Không nhấn mạnh những từ về mặt cấu trúc**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PRACTICE**

**A**

**LISTENING**

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

**1.** What is Mi doing at the supermarket?

A. buy a loaf of bread B. buy a plastic bag

C. buy a bicycle D. Buy a book

**2.** Does Nick always use reusable shopping bag?

A. Yes, he is B. Yes, he does

C. No, he isn’t D. No, he doesn’t

**3.** Where Mi can buy a reusable shopping bag?

A.at the store B.at the market C.at school D. At the check -out

**4.** If more people cycle, there will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_air pollution

A. more B. less C. the lest D. the most

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

**1.** Mi thinks they can use the club fund to buy light bulbs for classes. T F

**2.** At the book fairs, students can swap their new clothes T F  
**3.** Nam thinks that it will be good if students go to school by bus. T F

**4.**Students can grow vegetables in the school garden. T F

**B**

**PHONETICS**

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

**1.** We shouldn’t use plastic bags when we go shopping.

**2.** If we reduce paper use, we will save the environment.

**3.** The air isn’t fresh.

**4.** The water isn’t dirty.

**5.** Water is good for your body.

**6.** It is better to use paper bags.

**7.** Cycling is good for the environment.

**8.** If I see a used bottle on the road, I’ll put it in the bin.

**9.** I’m circling to the bookshop now.

**10.** You can reuse these bottles.

**11.** We should reuse plastic bottles.

**12.** The students are collecting rubbish in the street.

**13.** If you walk to school, you’ll help the Earth.

**14.** Don’t throw rubbish in backyard.

**15.** What are you doing?

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

**1.** A. reply B. greener C. picnic D. people

**2.** A. warning B. because C. better D. cleaner

**3.** A. meaning B. product C. belong D. column

**4.** A. combine B. unique C. become D. number

**5.** A. student B. below C. money D. airport

**6.** A. plastic B. carbon C. Today D. picnic

**7.** A. manage B. reduce C. combine D. explain

**8.** A. symbol B. dolphin C. product D. instead

**9.** A. recycle B. describe C. borrow D. become

**10.** A. doctor B. exchange C. onion D. forest

**11.** A. pollution B. energy C. plastic D. atmosphere

**12.** A. garbage B. rubbish C. paper D. material

**13.** A. environment B. transport C. protection D. pollution

**14.** A. reusable B. recyclable C. dangerous D. polluted

**15.** A. deforestation B. disappearance C. electricity D. conservationist

**16.** A. reduce B. reuse C. traffic D. effect

**17.** A. prepare B. watseful C. reusable D. recycle

**18.** A. pollution B. deforestation C. environment D. material

**19.** A. president B. effect C. exchange D. pollution

**20.** A. charity B. disappear C. energy D. natural

**C**

**VOCABULARY-GRAMMAR-COMMUNICATION**

**I. Fill in each blank with a word from box**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **plastic bags** | **exchange** | **reduce** | **charity** | **reusing** |

**1.** You can save the environment by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_old things

**2.** Instead of using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you should use reusable bags.

**3.** If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water use, we’ll save money.

**4.** My mother does a lot of work for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She cooks meals for patients and teaches homeless children.

**5.** If you have some old uniform, you can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_them with other students.

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

**1.** If you press the button, what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. would happen B. happens C. will happen D. happen

**2.** If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you with planting that tree.

A. had - helped B. will have – will help C. have – will help D. have – don’t help

**3.** We can reuse things like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. envelopes B. plastic bottles C. cloth bags D. glasses

**4.** People throw away millions of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.

A. old car tires B. drink cans C. old newspapers D. household wastes

**5.** Will you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ please?

A. open the garbage can B. hang the clothes

C. empty the dustbin D. collect the bottles

**6.** Billions of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are thrown away every year all over the world.

A. cans B. bottles C. cups D. glasses

**7.** Things like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be reused.

A. plastic bags B. fabrics C. paper toys D. envelopes

**8.** We can recycle old, clothes and make them into\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. compost B. leather C. shopping bags D. jogging shoes

**9.** If you go out with your friends tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film on TV.

A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. will watch

**10.** If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we will miss the bus.

A. not hurries B. doesn’t hurry C. won’t hurry D. don’t hurry

**11.** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to London if I don’t get a cheap flight.

A. will drive B. won’t drive C. drive D. don’t drive

**12.** Don't throw that old\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away. We can decorate it to make a flower vase.

A. can B. glass C. bottle D. paper

**13.** I think you should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to save water.

A. have a bath B. go swimming C. heat water D. have a shower

**14.** We should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent pollution.

A. use reusable bags B. plant more trees C. turn off the lights D. save electricity

**15.** We will buy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for our class

A. water bottles B. recycling bins C. energy-saving lights D. refillable pencils

**16.** If we plant more trees in the schoolyard, the school will become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place.

A. darker B. dirtier C. greener D. more polluted

**17.** If we all use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags, we will help the environment.

A. new B. cheap C. reusable D. reduced

**18.** Plastics, glasses and chemicals underground are harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.

A. to B. of C. in D. at

**19.** These three Rs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reduce, reuse, and recycle.

A. stand up B. stand for C. ask for D. means

**20.** Because plastics bags are very hard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they will cause pollution.

A. dissolve B. wrap C. tear D. collect

**21.** If there is a rubbish bin in every class, the classroom will become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harmful B. dirtier C. cleaner D. lighter

**22.** If people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public transport, there will be less pollution.

A. use B. will use C. can use D. used

**23.** If I pass this exam, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the university next summer.

A. went B. have gone C. will go D. goes

**24.** We will be late unless we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now.

A. leave B. don’t leave C. had left D. have left

**25.** You will get a good seat if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first.

A. came B. come C. have come D. will come

**26.** What can we do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air pollution?

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

**27.** If people turn off all electric appliances in one hour all over the world, they can save lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. electric B. electrical C. electrician D. electricity

**28.** Don’t throw rubbish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river because you will make it dirty.

A. into B. up C. at D. of

**29.** If you have old clothes, will you give them to those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. needs B. to need C. in need D. for needing

**30.** Please collect all recyclable materials, and take them to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factory.

A. recycle B. recycled C. recycling D. recyclable

**31.** Your school is so green with lots of trees!

A. That's a good idea.

B. Congratulations!

C. There are many trees here.

D. Thank you. We're planting some more flowers.

**32.** If you don't do exercise, you won't be healthy.

A. I don't want to B. I'm OK

C. Thank you. I'll exercise more. D. That's fine.

**33.** Wow! Your new bike is so cute.

A. I don't know B. How about riding a bike?

C. Yes. My uncle gave me yesterday. D. We can cycle to school

**34.** Don't eat much sweet food. It harms your teeth.

A. I see. Thank you B. I'm going to the dentist.

C. I love sweets D. How about going to the dentist?

**35.** What a lovely hat!

A. What is that? B. Thanks. I made it myself.

C. I don't know. D. Where is my bag?

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

**1.** We should not throw **trash** onto the river.

A. waste material B. garbage C. rubbish D. All are correct

**2.** **Turn off** the tap when we brush teeth and wash the dishes.

A. switch off B. turn on C. switch on D. start

**3.** We must keep our streets **clean**.

A. dirty B. fresh C. polluted D. unclean

**4.** If you reduce waste paper and empty bottles, you will **save** the environment.

A. ruin B. destroy C. protect D. damage

**5.** If we use public transportation, we will **reduce** air pollution .

A. decrease B. increase C. upgrade D. raise

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

**1.** If you work hard, we’ll make this beach a **clean** place again.

A. beautiful B. tidy C. polluted D. clear

**2.** You should use public buses instead of motorbike to **reduce** air pollution.

A. increase B. decrease C. minimize D. make less

**3.** Polluted water is **harmful** to people’s health and kill fish.

A. useful B. unsafe C. bad D. dangerous

**4.** Everyone should **protect** our environment.

A. conserve B. save C. destroy D. take care of

**5.** We should try our best to keep our environment **unpolluted**.

A. clean B. safe C. fresh D. polluted

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

**1.**If we keep on using more and more cars, we are running out of oil.

A B C D

**2.** We should reuse and recycling bottles and cans to reduce garbage.

A B C D

**3.** People collect the broken glass and sending it to the factories.

A B C D

**4.** If there will be too much exhaust fume in the air, our breathing will be badly affected.

A B C D

**5.** Reusable bags are good because they are made of the natural materials.

A B C D

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

**1.** No one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yourself. **(help/ (not help)**

**2.** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_water, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_into the atmosphere as vapor. **(boil/ disappear)**

**3.** If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tonight, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for walk. **(rain/ not go)**

**4.** Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shopping if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_time in the afternoon. **(goes/ have)**

**5.** If it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_today, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the movie. **(not rain/ go)**

**6.** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this letter now, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it tomorrow. **(to send/ receive)**

**7.** If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this test, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my English. **(doing/ to improve)**

**8.** If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the glasses into very hot water, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(put)/ crack)**

**9.** If Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_late, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for him. **(be/ wait)**

**10.** If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your ring, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it back to you. **(finds/ giving)**

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

**1.** That house on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_corner has beautiful flowers.

**2.** Friday is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_hard day.

**3.** Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_old woman in your family?

**4.** Shall we meet at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_same place tomorrow

**5.** This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_only car I could buy.

**6.** I live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful town.

**7.** The children ate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_orange and two pears.

**8.** I’ll be there in about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_hour.

**9.** I bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_new shirt yesterday.

**10.** I loved to feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_warm sun on my skin.

**VIII. Circle the correct article.**

**1.** “There are some books and a magazine.” “Can I read **a/ the** magazine?”

**2.** My dad is **an/ a** engineer.

**3.** The fridge is in **a/ the** kitchen.

**4.** “Can I borrow **a/ the** pen?” “Yes. Would you like blue or black?”

**5.** “Is there **a/ an** computer in your classroom?” “No, there isn’t.”

**6.** “Can I have **a/ the** banana?” “Sorry. That banana is for your dad.”

**7.** “I’m reading a new book.” “What is **a/ the** book about?”

**8.** “Where is **a/ the** car?” “It’s over there.”

**9.** “How long is the journey?” “**An/ The** hour and fifteen minutes.”

**10.** I don’t know **an/ the** answer to this question.

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

**1.** Water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes fish die. **(pollute)**

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags are made of natural materials. **(reused)**

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bins are containers for things that can be recycled. **(recycles)**

**4.** We will save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if we turn off fans and lights when we don’t use them. **(electrical)**

**5.** The green \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags are good for our environment. **(shop)**

**6.** If you burn rubbish, you will produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke. **(harmfully)**

**7.** The air will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if more people cycle. **(pollution)**

**8.** At uniform fairs, students can exchange their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uniform. **(use)**

**9.** We should use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pens and pencils. **(refill)**

**10.** My mom always use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shopping bags. **(usable)**

**X. Complete and practice the conversation.**

**a.** I guess you care about the environment a lot.

**b.** How about you?

**c.** I think people should do more to protect their environment.

**d.** Well, driving less and using clean forms of energy prevent pollution.

**e.** Air pollution and light pollution are two of them.

**f.** Well, there are many different kinds of pollution.

**Mai :** Do you recycle?

**Lan :** Yeah, I do. **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mai :** I only recycle glass.

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

**Mai :** That’s cool**. (2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Mai :** I don’t know a lot about pollution.

**Lan :** **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mai :** Oh, really? Like what?

**Lan :** **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mai :** How do people prevent pollution?

**Lan :** **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Mai :** Don’t cigarettes pollute.

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

**Mai :** **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Mai :** I guess so, but it is really the people’s responsibilty.

**D**

**READING**

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

**①** There are several types of pollution. However, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most serious in our area. It is caused by several factors. Firstly, families dump sewage into the river. Secondly, there are two new factories in our area, and they are dumping chemical waste into the lake and river. Thirdly, pesticides are another source of pollution. Farmers in our area usually use these to kill insects. We do not (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough fresh water to water the plants and crops. People cannot (3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the river and the lake (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the water there is so polluted. Another negative effect is that sometimes in the afternoon there is bad smell from the polluted river, so people do not enjoy (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along it anymore.

**1.** A. water pollution B. noise pollution C. air pollution D. light pollution

**2.** A. bring B. eat C. have D. make

**3.** A. raise fish B. raising fish C. to raise fish D. raises

**4.** A. but B. because C. therefore D. so

**5.** A. singing B. buying C. teaching D. walking

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

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

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

**1.** A. from B. on C. in D. at

**2.** A. cut B. get C. save D. have

**3.** A. marking B. doing C. buying D. collecting

**4.** A. good B. another C. other D. others

**5.** A. recycle B. recycled C. recycling D. recyclable

**③** Paper can be recycled by reducing it to pulp and (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it with pulp from newly harvested wood. As the recycling process (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the paper fibers to breakdown, each time paper is recycled its quality decreases. This means that (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a higher percentage of new fibers must be added, or the paper down cycled (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lower quality products. Any writing or coloration of the paper must first be removed by deinking, which (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ removes fillers, clays, and fiber fragments.

Almost (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper can be recycled today, but some types are harder to recycle (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others. Papers coated with plastic or aluminum foil, and papers (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are waxed, pasted, or gummed are usually not recycled (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process is too expensive. Gift wrap paper also cannot be recycled (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to its low quality.

**1.** A. including B. combining C. gathering D. joining

**2.** A. makes B. forces C. results D. causes

**3.** A. either B. neither C. both D. between

**4.** A. out B. within C. into D. above

**5.** A. only B. also C. even D. as well

**6.** A. all B. some C. a lot D. much

**7.** A. as B. like C. than D. more

**8.** A. they B. these C. those D. That

**9.** A. but B. because C. so that D. though

**10.** A. due B. apart C. together D. in addition

**II. Read the text and answer the following questions.**

**①** We are slowly destroying our earth. Firstly, we are cutting down more and more trees for many reasons. We need trees to build houses, to clear land for different uses or to cook food. If we cut down more trees, there will be more floods. Secondly, we are producing too much dirty smoke. Smoke comes from motor vehicles and factories in many parts of the world. It pollutes the air and affects our health. Wastes from factories around the world harm also our land and water. We might not be able to grow enough food to eat in the future. We might not have enough fresh water to use. Our earth is in danger. If we don’t work together to save the earth now, it will be too late.

**1.** Who is destroying our earth?

☞

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

☞

**3.** Where does smoke come from?

☞

**4.** What harm our land and water?

☞

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

☞

**②** Most people make about two kilograms of waste every day, and about 7% of this waste is made up of plastic products that can be recycled. Today, plastic can be recycled into products like picnic tables, park benches, and even high-chairs.

Plastic is collected and taken to a recycling centre, where it is sorted out. When plastic is sorted out, symbols have to be printed on every recyclable plastic product used. There are two types o of plastic: polyethylene or polymer. There are two kinds of polyethylene (LDPE). HDPE plastic is usually used to make furniture, and LDPE sed to make things like milk jugs, plastic and grocery bags.

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

☞

**2.** Where is the plastic sorted out?

☞

**3.** How many kinds of polyethylene plastic?

☞

**4.** What is HDPE plastic usually used to make?

☞

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

☞

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

**①**

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

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

**What can we reduce?**

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

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

**What can we reuse?**

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

**What can we recycle?**

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

**1.** The aim of the 3Rs Club is to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reduce rubbish B. reuse old items C. save the earth D. save money

**2.** We shouldn’t use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reusable bags B. plastic bags C. old items D. electricity

**3.** If we don’t use old items, we should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give them to charity B. put them in rubbish bins

C. sell them D. buy them

**4.** If we use less water, you can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**5.** What can we reuse and recycle?

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

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

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

A. Environment B. Environmental pollution

C. Pure water D. Fresh air

**2.** How did people live in the past?

A. They lived healthily B. They breathed fresh air

C. They drank pure water D. All of these

**3.** Who is destroying the surroundings nowadays?

A. The environment itself B. People from other planets

C. It is man D. Animals

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

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

**5.** Which of the followings is not true?

A. in former days, people led a healthy life.

B. People have no awareness of the dangerous of pollution

C. Water is now heavily contaminated by industrial waste

D. It's harmful for our health if rubbish is spreaded over our areas

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

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

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

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

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

**1.** The Amazon forest is bigger than Europe. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** It has one third of the trees in the world. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** In Bolivia, there is still much rain. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Answer the questions.**

**4.** How big is the Amazon forest?

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

**Small Ways to Conserve and Protect Our Environment**

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

**1.** Turn off lights when they are not necessary.

**2.** When going shopping, make it a habit to bring your own reusable bags and say no to plastic bags as much as possible.

**3.** Join as many tree planting trips as you can.

**4.** Use public transport, when you can, for everyday travel.

**5.** Send your drinking bottles, paper, used oil, old batteries and used tires to a depot for recycling or safe disposal; all these cause serious pollution.

**6.** Do not pour chemicals and waste oil on to the ground or into drains leading to bodies of water.

**7.** Reuse old items instead of throwing them away.

**8.** Reduce the amount of meat you eat, or even better become vegetarian.

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

**E**

**WRITING**

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

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

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

☞

**II. Rearrange the words and phrases to make meaningful sentence**

**1.** people / there/ less / pollution / if / cycle / be / air/more/ will //.

☞

**2.** solar energy / save / fossil fuels/resources / instead / we/ of natural/by/can/using //.

☞

**3.** Should / amount / your/uses/the/you/of/ family / reduce / electricity //

☞

**4.** brush /the dishes / off / you/or / wash / turn / when / your / the tap / teeth //.

☞

**5.** recycle / materials / save / students / they / if / energy / will/and / recycled /use /I.

☞

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given**

**1.** Eat better food, and you won’t get sick.

☞ If you

**2.** Save energy, and you will save some money.

☞ If you

**3.** Protect the earth or we will have no place to live.

☞ If we

**4.** Unless you study it, you won’t understand it.

☞ If you

**5.** If you don’t study harder, you won’t pass the exams.

☞ Unless you

**6.** Don’t pollute the air, or we will have breathing problems.

☞ If we

**7.** Keep the water clean, or the fish in this lake will die.

☞ If you

**8.** Remember to turn off all the lights here, or you will waste lots of electricity.

☞ If you

**9.** Be patient, or you won’t pass the examination.

☞ If you

**10.** Plant more trees, or the air will be more polluted.

☞ If we

**11.** Water these trees or they will die.

☞ If you

**12.** Leave now or we will miss the plane.

☞ If we

**13.** Be careful or you may fall.

☞ If you

**14.** Plant more trees and we will have fresh air.

☞ If we

**15.** Use reusable bags and we’ll help the environment.

☞ If we

**16.** People use too much bright lighting in big cities. They have light pollution.

☞ If people

**17.** Save water or there will be less fresh water to use in the future.

☞ If we

**18.** Throwing rubbish on the lakes or river makes the water polluted

☞ Throwing rubbish

**19.** Walk more and you will be healthy.

☞ If you

**20.** People stop using so much energy. They want to save the environment.

☞ If people

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

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

☞

**2.** If/ she/ become/ club president, / she/ encourage students/ go to school by bike or bus.

☞

**3.** It/ be/ very friendly/ to the environment.

☞

**4.** Next, she/talk/ teachers at school/ about/ putting recycling bins/ in/ every classroom.

☞

**5.** Thus, / school/ look cleaner/ and more beautiful.

☞

**6.** Finally, / a used book festival/ be organized/ so students/ can/ swap/ used books.

☞

**7.** In/ opinion, / she/ be/ an excellent club president.

☞

**VI. Write a paragraph about what you will do if you become the president of an environmental club.**