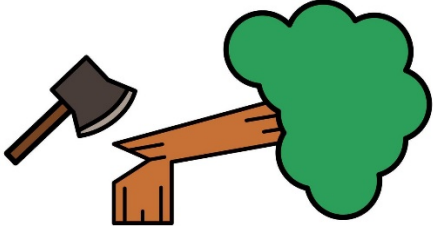



UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

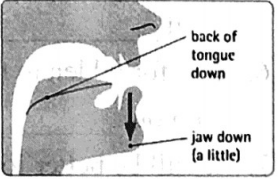
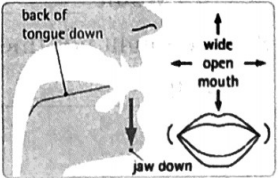
A – TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

I. Từ vựng

	
<p>deforestation</p> <p>contamination</p> <p>pollution</p> <p>soil erosion</p> <p>climate change</p> <p>resource depletion</p>	<p>reforestation</p> <p>reduce - reuse - recycle</p> <p>environmentally-friendly</p> <p>renewable energy</p> <p>sustainable</p> <p>charity</p>

II. Ngữ âm

1. Phát âm: /ɑ:/ vs. /æ/

Âm	Độ dài hơi	Mô tả	Môi	Lưỡi	Minh họa
/ɑ:/	Dài	Âm “a” kéo dài, âm phát ra trong khoang miệng	Miệng mở rộng	Lưỡi hạ thấp	
/æ/	Ngắn	Âm a bẹt, hơi lai giữa âm “a” và “e”, cảm giác âm bị đè xuống	Miệng mở rộng, môi dưới hạ thấp xuống	Lưỡi được hạ rất thấp	

• Âm /æ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái *a*.

back	camera	factory	jam	manager
------	--------	---------	-----	---------

- Âm /ɑ:/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái *a* hoặc *ar*.

a	ask	answer	bathroom	class	dance
ar	bar	car	card	park	start

2. Trọng âm của tính từ ghép

- Nếu là tính từ được hình thành bằng cặp trạng từ-tính từ (ill-prepared), hoặc tính từ-tính từ (old-fashioned), trọng âm chính sẽ rơi vào (trọng âm của) từ đứng sau.
- Nếu là tính từ được hình thành bằng cặp danh từ-tính từ (car-sick) trọng âm sẽ rơi vào âm tiết đứng trước.

homesick	waterproof	old-fashioned	ill-prepared
/ˈhəʊmsɪk/	/'wɔ:təpru:f/	/ˌəʊld 'fæʃnd/	/'ɪl prɪ'peəd/

III. Ngữ pháp

1. Conditional sentences - Type 1 (Câu điều kiện loại 1)

a. Cách dùng

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 được sử dụng để diễn tả một hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai nếu một điều kiện nào đó được thỏa mãn.
- Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần: mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện (if clause) và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả (result clause).

Ví dụ: *If the weather is fine, I will go camping with my friends tomorrow.*

(If clause) (Result clause)

- Mệnh đề điều kiện và mệnh đề kết quả có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.

→ I will go camping with my friends tomorrow if the weather is fine.

b. Cấu trúc

If + S + V_(present simple), S + will + V_(bare infinitive)

Ví dụ:

If I have enough money, I will buy a new computer.

If she works hard, she will make a lot of money.

Lưu ý:

- Có thể dùng các động từ khuyết thiếu **must, can, may, should** thay cho will trong mệnh đề chính.

If it rains heavily, you can stay here

If they want to see that film, they must buy tickets in advance.

- Trong mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện, việc sử dụng các thì động từ ở hiện tại khác là có thể, không phải chỉ có thể sử dụng hiện tại đơn.

If you 're driving, I'll come with you.

If I've seen the film before, I'll let you know.

2. *If* alternative (các cấu trúc tương đương thay thế cho *if*)

• **Unless S + V_(present simple) = If S + don't/doesn't + V_(bare infinitive)**

We'll go out for a walk *if it does not rain*.

= We'll go out for a walk *unless it rains*.

• **otherwise** (nếu không thì) được sử dụng cùng mệnh đề kết quả

You should fix your air conditioner, *otherwise you will waste* a lot of energy.

= *If you do not fix* your air conditioner, you will waste a lot of energy.

= *Unless you fix* your air conditioner, you will waste a lot of energy.

• **in case, provided/providing (that) và as/so long as** có thể được sử dụng để thay thế cho *if* sử dụng để nói về điều kiện

Provided you leave now, you'll catch the train. (= If you leave now)

I will lend you some money *as long as you promise* to pay it back. (= if you promise to pay it back)

Take a coat with you *in case the weather gets* worse.

• **should** khi được sử dụng để thay thế cho *if* mang nghĩa liệu có khi nào (by any chance) khiến hành động trong mệnh đề điều kiện trở nên ít khả năng xảy hơn. Vì theo sau động từ khuyết thiếu *should* nên động từ giữ nguyên thể, không chia theo hiện tại đơn.

Should you see John, can you give him a message?

Should Mark heed help, he will tell you.

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

I. Từ vựng

Exercise 1: Describe the following pictures using the letters given at the beginning.

	
<p>1. _____</p>	<p>2. _____</p>
	
<p>3. _____</p>	<p>4. _____</p>
	
<p>5. _____</p>	<p>6. _____</p>

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given at the end of the sentence.

- Planting more trees is one of the many ways to solve the problem of soil _____. ERODE
- _____ is not the problem of any one person or nation but a global issue. POLLUTE
- You should bring _____ bags with you when you go to the supermarket. REUSE
- I'm thinking of _____ all the paper bags I get from grocery shopping. RECYCLE
- _____ is the act of planting trees on an area of land that has become empty or spoiled.
FOREST
- The website encourages _____ fashion through swapping. SUSTAIN

7. Industrial zones might be good for the economy, but it causes environmental _____.

CONTAMINATE

8. To Lich River has been heavily _____ for a long time. POLLUTE

9. _____ resources are not infinite, and we should exploit them sustainably. NATURE

10. There is nothing much a person can do to prevent resource _____. DEplete

Exercise 3: Choose the correct answer A, B, c, or D for each of the gaps to complete the following text.

Plastic (1) _____ one of the highest produced materials — and the least recycled. In 2018, only 8.6% of plastic created was recycled. With everything from your shampoo (2) _____ your bag of lettuce being wrapped in plastic, it might seem (3) _____ to avoid it. But there are a number of ways to (4) _____ the amount of plastic that you use on a (5) _____ basis.

Switch to a shopping bag that you can reuse over and over again. Reusable bags made from cotton, hemp, or burlap are the best choices, as they're more easily up-cycled or recycled when their lifetime of (6) _____ your groceries is over.

Instead of heading to the mall to buy new (7) _____, consider looking first in a thrift store or vintage shop, or (8) _____ clothes with friends. You can breathe new life into your wardrobe without wasting the precious resources needed to produce new clothing.

1. A. am	B. is	C. are	D. be
2. A. in	B. on	C. of	D. to
3. A. impossible	B. incredible	C. inedible	D. important
4. A. reduce	B. reduced	C. reducing	D. reduces
5. A. regulate	B. regulation	C. regular	D. regularise
6. A. making	B. reusing	C. recycling	D. carrying
7. A. cloths	B. clothes	C. clothings	D. clothed
8. A. swapping	B. changing	C. buying	D. using

II. Ngữ âm

Exercise 1: Put the words in the correct groups.

ap <u>ar</u> tment	h <u>ea</u> rt	j <u>az</u> z	ar <u>my</u>	ma <u>ch</u>	la <u>ck</u>
ar <u>t</u> icle	pa <u>ck</u>	Ma <u>r</u> ch	ar <u>t</u> ist	lan <u>te</u> rn	na <u>t</u> ural
ga <u>r</u> den	ga <u>ra</u> ge	ma <u>n</u>	pa <u>l</u> ace	sta <u>t</u> ute	guita <u>r</u>
ma <u>tt</u> er	wa <u>t</u> ch	pra <u>ct</u> ice	da <u>r</u> k	ba <u>n</u> d	spa <u> </u>

/ɑ:/			/æ/		

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from others.

1. A. am <u>az</u> ing	B. st <u>ay</u>	C. n <u>at</u> ure	D. l <u>an</u> tern
2. A. star <u>v</u> e	B. r <u>ap</u> id	C. <u>ar</u> ticle	D. star <u>u</u> dom
3. A. gal <u>ax</u> y	B. <u>an</u> swer	C. <u>av</u> oid	D. <u>am</u> azing
4. A. gar <u>ag</u> e	B. m <u>an</u>	C. st <u>an</u> d	D. pr <u>act</u> ice
5. A. mass <u>ag</u> e	B. M <u>ar</u> ch	C. g <u>ar</u> den	D. m <u>att</u> er
6. A. <u>al</u> low	B. dat <u>a</u>	C. inst <u>al</u> l	D. liter <u>ac</u> y
7. A. sc <u>ar</u> e	B. dr <u>af</u> t	C. pl <u>an</u> t	D. sc <u>arf</u>
8. A. ch <u>at</u>	B. d <u>ad</u>	C. gr <u>ap</u> h	D. b <u>ac</u> kpack
9. A. st <u>ay</u>	B. stat <u>ion</u>	C. m <u>ai</u> d	D. gr <u>ad</u> uate
10. A. b <u>al</u> m	B. m <u>an</u> ual	C. saf <u>ar</u> i	D. p <u>al</u> m

Exercise 3: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. homesick	B. carsick	C. ill-prepared	D. waterproof
2. A. old-fashioned	B. good-looking	C. magnificent	D. easy-going
3. A. never-ending	B. quick-witted	C. level-headed	D. open-minded
4. A. narrow-minded	B. absent-minded	C. bed-ridden	D. middle-aged
5. A. underestimate	B. well-known	C. fast-faced	D. long-term
6. A. sun-dried	B. blue-collar	C. short-term	D. part-time
7. A. airtight	B. eye-opening	C. mouth-watering	D. second-hand
8. A. record-breaking	B. heart-warming	C. overstaffed	D. sleepyhead
9. A. brand-new	B. undercooked	C. old-fashioned	D. well-known
10. A. long-lasting	B. cold-blooded	C. decision-making	D. international

III. Ngữ pháp

Exercise 1: Choose the most suitable verb forms in each sentence.

1. The environment *will be/ is/ are* greener if every person *will take/ takes/ take* actions to protect it.

2. I hope you *get/ will get/ are getting* a promotion because you *work/ worked/ have worked* so hard for a long time.
3. If more trees *will be planted/ are planted/ are going to be planted*, we might *reduce/ reducing/ reduced* air pollution.
4. You *get/ are getting/ will get* good marks if you *studied/ study/ will study* harder.
5. It is so cloudy today. Take an umbrella with you in case it *rains/ will rain/ is raining*.
6. She *calls / call/ will call* you if she *is needing/ needs/ will need* any help.
7. Unless Mark *will finish/ finishes/ is finishing*, he *can't go/ goes/ will go* out and play.
8. If people *see/ will see/ seeing* a red light, they have to *stop/ stopping/ will stop*.
9. Do not climb that tree! If you *fall/ falls/ will fall*. I *am not/ will not be/ will being* able to catch you.
10. Get me a cup of coffee, and Mark *gives/ giving/ will give* you the money later.

Exercise 2: Complete the following sentences with the suitable form of each verb in bracket.

- A: I think I (1. leave) _____ my lighter at your house. Have you seen it? B: No, but I (2. look) _____ for it. If I (3. find) _____ it, I (4. give) _____ it back to you.
- If Mark (5. have) _____ time tonight, he (6. finish) _____ the book that he (7. read) _____.
- If she (8. drive) _____ all that way since this morning, she (9. be) _____ tired and hungry when she (10. arrive) _____.

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences with the suitable form of each verb in bracket.

1. If you (finish) _____ reading that book, can I borrow it?
2. If you (look) _____ for a job, you can always call Peter. He (look) _____ for a new accountant for months.
3. I (come) _____ and give a hand if Sam (need) _____ help to move his stuff.
4. Don't worry, you (just / catch) _____ a cold. If you (take) _____ an aspirin, you (feel) _____ better.
5. Brutus is a very friendly dog. If anyone (touch) _____ him, he (not bite) _____.
6. If the kids (enjoy) _____ themselves, we can take them home one or two hours later than usual.

7. Should he (get) _____ the job, we (have) a party.
8. XOX (have) _____ to cancel the show unless the band (sell) more tickets.
9. XOX (already / sell out) _____ tickets to the band's world tours, so they (expect) _____ a full house for each location.
10. We'll go to the coast tomorrow unless it (rain) _____.
11. We will stay at home in case our new furniture (be) _____ delivered.
12. Should your child (become) _____ nervous about any activity, it is a good idea to inform the team-leader.
13. Mark can play in the living room as long as he (not make) _____ a mess.
14. People may (do) _____ whatever they like provided that it is within the law.
15. If they (get) _____ married in October, when (they / send) _____ the invitations?

Exercise 4: Complete the following sentences using *as long as*, *unless*, *otherwise*, *in case*, or *should*.

1. _____ you pay now, we can't guarantee you a ticket.
2. _____ Mark need your help, he will let you know.
3. We are very happy for you to stay at our house _____ you like.
4. I'll remember that film _____ I live.
5. _____ it rains, we'll go for a picnic by the river tomorrow.
6. _____ I forget later, I will give you the keys to the garage now.
7. _____ you feel hungry, I can buy you a sandwich on my way home.
8. You can borrow the car _____ you don't drive too fast.
9. Let's take our swimming costumes _____ there's a pool at the hotel.
10. They won't come _____ you invite them.
11. Can you turn the radio off _____ you're listening to it?
12. You should send the letter now, _____ Mark won't receive it before Monday.
13. _____ you need more information, you can contact me at any time.
14. You can have my camera _____ you lend me your iPad.
15. Students have to study hard, _____ they will get bad marks.

Exercise 5: Rewrite each sentence, using *unless* or *if*. Do not change the meaning.

1. You will be sick if you don't stop eating.

→ _____

2. You will be seriously ill unless you stop smoking.

→ _____

3. I won't pay if you don't provide the goods immediately.

→ _____

4. If you don't study hard, you'll never understand any subject.

→ _____

5. Please don't call me unless you have an urgent problem.

→ _____

6. Unless we pass the driving test, we cannot have driving license.

→ _____

7. I will return to school soon unless there is a traffic jam.

→ _____

8. You will fail the test if you do not study hard.

→ _____

9. Unless you go to sleep soon, you will be very tired.

→ _____

10. If you don't return this book to the library today, you'll have to pay a fine.

→ _____

Exercise 6: Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning.

1. I'll call the police if you don't leave me alone!

→ Unless _____.

2. In the snowy weather we don't go to school.

→ If _____.

3. If you see Peter, tell him to be here at 8.00.

→ Should _____.

4. We won't go away if the weather is bad.

→ Unless _____.

5. If you hurry up, you won't be late.

→ _____, otherwise _____.

6. I'll lend you the money on condition that you pay it back next week.

→ As long as _____.

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.

1. A. gar <u>a</u> ge	B. p <u>a</u> lm	C. l <u>a</u> ntern	D. w <u>a</u> tch
2. A. <u>u</u> nderstand	B. <u>u</u> niversity	C. b <u>u</u> t	D. m <u>u</u> ch
3. A. comp <u>a</u> ny	B. liter <u>a</u> cy	C. s <u>a</u> fari	D. intern <u>a</u> tional
4. A. s <u>a</u> cred	B. r <u>a</u> pid	C. r <u>a</u> ndom	D. n <u>a</u> tural
5. A. l <u>a</u> w	B. w <u>a</u> ke	C. inst <u>a</u> ll	D. t <u>a</u> lk

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

1. A. old-fashioned	B. education	C. understand	D. level-headed
2. A. sleepyhead	B. international	C. never-ending	D. ill-prepared
3. A. communicate	B. charity	C. acknowledge	D. deforest
4. A. contaminate	B. renewable	C. recycle	D. homesick
5. A. erosion	B. resource	C. airtight	D. sustainable

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using *as long as*, *unless*, *otherwise*, or *in case*.

- Take the spare key _____ I am still out when you get back.
- Peter won't call _____ you ask him to.
- Maria won't speak to you _____ you apologise for what you did.
- The batteries won't last long _____ you charge them properly.
- I'll lend you the money _____ you pay me back next month.
- Don't forget to keep the receipt _____ you need it later.
- You can stay in the waiting _____ you keep quiet.
- I'll tell you what really happened _____ you keep the secret.
- I'll take you to the show _____ you finish your homework in time.
- I need to get more experience, _____ I can't find a better job.
- The child can come in _____ she doesn't touch anything.
- _____ you have a key, you cannot enter this room.
- Everybody will trust you _____ you keep your promise.
- She brings a pen and notebook _____ she needs them.
- I think you should leave home early _____ there is too much traffic.
- You need to get permission from the teacher, _____ you cannot leave school.

17. Tell me you will go to Mark's party, _____ I won't go.
18. _____ you have enough money, you can buy anything you want.
19. I will put on my sun cream _____ it's sunny outside.
20. You have to finish your homework, _____ won't let you play video games.

Exercise 4: Give the correct form or tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. If I meet him tomorrow, I (tell) _____ him the truth.
2. The last time I (meet) _____ Mark was two weeks ago.
3. I (not see) _____ Mark since he moved to Manchester.
4. She (make) _____ a birthday cake for her son in the kitchen.
5. We (waste) _____ too much power at the moment.
6. When the phone rang, I (water) _____ the flowers in the garden.
7. You should practice (speak) _____ English every day.
8. His doctor advised him (do) _____ more physical exercises.

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer for each of the gaps to complete the text.

Nowadays humans are (1) _____ more and more rubbish. The (2) _____ of waste we produce has increased. This problem is (3) _____ result of our consumer culture. Advertisers (4) _____ us to buy the newest fashions. If something breaks, we throw it (5) _____ and buy a new one. Products are not made to last. The amount of (6) _____ waste is growing because most foods are sold in non-biodegradable plastic (7) _____. This waste ends up in landfill sites. People do not think (8) _____ the consequences of dropping rubbish. They assume that somebody is responsible (9) _____ cleaning the streets, but they do not know who this somebody is. Consumers should avoid buying over-packaged products. We should recycle and (10) _____ useful materials. Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste. Recycling saves energy and raw materials. We should recycle as much as possible.

1. A. producing	B. produce	C. produced	D. to produce
2. A. lot	B. summary	C. number	D. amount
3. A. ✗	B. the	C. a	D. an
4. A. encourage	B. encourages	C. encouraged	D. to encourage
5. A. in	B. on	C. around	D. away
6. A. homework	B. household	C. chores	D. housing

7. A. pack	B. packing	C. packaging	D. package
8. A. about	B. on	C. in	D. at
9. A. of	B. for	C. about	D. over
10. A. reduce	B. recover	C. reuse	D. remain

Exercise 6: Complete each sentence using the given words.

1. He / leave / supermarket / without / buy / anything.

2. I / remembered / turn off / lights / before / leave.

3. She / keen / tennis player.

4. The doctor / advise / him / give up / smoke.

5. I / regret / not / go / the airport / say / good-bye / him.

6. She / prefer / stay / home / to / go / cinema.

7. John / encourage / me / apply / that job.

8. Mary / interested / collect / dolls / foreign countries.

9. I / really / look / forward / go / to the theatre tomorrow.

10. I / enjoy / cook / for / children / Sunday.

Exercise 7: Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Problems Caused by Deforestation

Trees and other green plants produce oxygen, the gas needed by humans and other animals to live.

When trees are cut down, less oxygen is released into the atmosphere.

Trees also capture carbon dioxide, one of the gases that contribute to a problem known as global warming. When they are burned, trees release carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere.

Erosion

Deforestation on steep mountain hillsides can lead to erosion. The land can get worn away because the trees are not there to hold the soil together. Heavy rains in such areas can wash the land down the slopes in disastrous landslides that destroy fields, homes, and human lives.

Habitat Loss

Many forests are peaceful, quiet places where people can rest or play. When trees are cut down, this recreational use of forests is lost.

Forests are home to an enormous range of living things. When an area is deforested, many plants and animals are killed. Others lose their habitats. Some types of living things become extinct because of deforestation, especially those that live in tropical rainforests. The traditional way of life for rainforest peoples can be greatly affected by deforestation.

(Source: <https://kids.britannica.com/>)

1. Which type of gas is necessary for humans and other animals to live?

2. When do trees emit carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere?

3. What are the two main consequences of forest destruction mentioned in the passage?

4. What can be the disastrous effects of landslides?

5. Why can deforestation lead to animal extinction?

Exercise 8: Rewrite the following sentences so that the meaning does not change.

1. Can you explain this terminology to me, please?

→ What does

2. You can trust me to finish the report on time.

→ I promise

3. I haven't been to Portugal since 1960.

→ I last

4. That's the most interesting story I've ever heard.

→ I have never

5. What is the price of that stunning dress?

→ How

6. When did you buy your computer?

→ How long have

7. If people don't work hard, they will not succeed in life.

→ Unless

8. Get up now or you'll be late for school.

→ If

9. Mark is a good table tennis player.

→ Mark is good

10. It takes me about two hours each day to do my homework.

→ I spend