

UNIT 10. ENERGY SOURCES

PART 1. THEORY

I. VOCABULARY

No.	English	Type	Pronunciation	Vietnamese
1	alternative	adj	/ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/	thay thế
2	available	adj	/ə'veɪləbl/	có sẵn
3	breeze	V	/bri:z/	thổi (gió thổi)
4	convenient	adj	/kən'vi:nɪənt/	tiện lợi
5	convert	V	/kən'vɜ:t/	chuyển đổi
6	create	V	/kri'eɪt/	tạo lập
7	dangerous	adj	/'deɪdʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
8	easily	adv	/'i:zəli/	dễ dàng
9	effect	n	/'fekt/	ảnh hưởng
10	electricity	n	/.lek'trɪsətɪ/	điện
11	energy	n	/'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng
12	enormous	adj	/'nɔ:məs/	khổng lồ, to lớn, nhiều
13	environment	n	/'ɪnvaɪrənmənt/	môi trường
14	expensive	adj	/'ɪk'spensɪv/	đắt
15	fossil fuel	n	/'fɒsl 'fju:əl/	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
16	government	n	/'gʌvənmənt/	chính phủ
17	harmful	adj	/'hɑ:mfl/	có hại, gây hại
18	heat	n, V	/hi:t/	nhiệt; làm nóng
19	hydro energy	n	/'haɪdrəʊ 'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng thủy điện
20	hydroelectric	n	/.haɪdrəʊ'lektrɪk/	thủy điện
21	negative	adj	/'negətɪv/	tiêu cực
22	non-renewable	adj	/nɒn rɪ'nju:əbl/	không thể tái tạo
23	non-renewable energy	n	/nɒn rɪ'nju:əbl 'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng không thể tái tạo
24	nuclear	n	/'nu:klɪər/	hạt nhân, nguyên tử
25	nuclear energy	n	/'nu:klɪər 'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng nguyên tử

26	oil	n	/ɔɪl/	dầu
27	plentiful	adj	/'plentɪfl/	nhiều, phong phú
28	pollution	n	/pə'luːn/	sự ô nhiễm
29	produce	V	/prə'djuːs/	sản xuất
30	recycle	V	/,ri:'saɪkl/	tái chế
31	renewable	n	/rɪ'njuː əbl/	có thể tái tạo
32	replace	V	/rɪ'pleɪs/	thay thế
33	run out	V	/rʌn aʊt/	hết
34	safe	adj	/seɪf/	an toàn
35	shortage	n	/'ʃɔːtɪdʒ/	thiếu
36	solar	adj	/'səʊlə(r)/	liên quan tới mặt trời
37	solar energy	n	/'səʊlə(r) 'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng mặt trời
38	solar panel	n	/'səʊlə(r) 'pænl/	pin mặt trời
39	source	n	/sɔːs/	nguồn
40	turn off	V	/tɜːn ɒf/	tắt
41	wind energy	n	/wɪnd 'enədʒɪ/	năng lượng gió

II. GRAMMAR

1. PRESENT CONTINUOUS (THÌ HIỆN TẠI TIẾP DIỄN)

a. Form (cấu trúc)

	Cấu trúc	Ví dụ
Khẳng định	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing	He is watching TV now. I am listening to music. They are studying English now.
Phủ định	S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing	I am not working now. He isn't watching TV now. We are not watching TV now.
Nghi vấn	Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing ?	Are they studying English? Is he going out with you? Are you doing your homework?

b. Usage (Cách sử dụng)

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói hoặc xung quanh thời điểm nói.

Ex 1: I am working right now. (Ngay bây giờ tôi đang làm việc.)

Ex 2: They are watching TV at the moment. (Bây giờ họ đang xem phim.)

Ex 3: He is finding a job. (Anh ấy đang tìm kiếm một công việc.)

→ Anh ấy không nhất thiết phải đang đi tìm việc ngay lúc nói mà nói chung, anh ấy vừa nghỉ việc và đang tìm kiếm một công việc mới trong thời gian này.

Ex 4: I am quite busy these days. I am doing my assignment. (Dạo này tôi khá bận. Tôi đang làm luận án.)

→ Ngay thời điểm nói, tôi có thể không phải đang ngồi viết luận án, nhưng tôi đang trong quá trình phải hoàn thành luận án đó.

- Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn diễn tả một hành động sắp xảy ra trong tương lai gần.

Ex 1: What are you doing tonight? (Tối nay bạn dự định sẽ làm gì?)

Ex 2: Summer is coming. (Mùa hè sắp đến rồi.)

c. Signals (Dấu hiệu)

Trong câu thường có các trạng từ chỉ thời gian như

- now: *bây giờ*
- right now: *ngay bây giờ*
- at the moment: *lúc này*
- at present: *hiện tại*
- at + giờ cụ thể (*at 12 o'clock*)

Examples:

It is raining now. (Trời đang mưa.)

I'm not working at the moment. (Tôi đang không làm việc vào lúc này.)

Hoặc có các động từ như:

- Look! Watch! (Nhìn kìa!)
- Listen! (Hãy nghe này!)
- Keep silent! (Hãy im lặng!)
- Watch out! - Look out! (Coi chừng)

Examples:

Look! The train is coming. (Nhìn kìa! Tàu đang đến.)

Listen! Someone is crying. (Nghe này! Ai đó đang khóc.)

Keep silent! The baby is sleeping. (Hãy im lặng! Em bé đang ngủ.)

Watch out! The train is coming! (Coi chừng! Đoàn tàu đang đến gần kìa!)

d. Cách thành lập V-ing

- Thông thường ta chỉ cần cộng thêm “-ing” vào sau hầu hết các động từ.

Ex: eat – eating; learn – learning

- Với động từ tận cùng là MỘT chữ “e”, ta bỏ “e” rồi thêm “-ing”.

Ex: write – writing; type – typing; come – coming

- Với động từ có tận cùng là HAI CHỮ “e”, ta không bỏ “e” mà vẫn thêm “-ing” bình thường.

Ex: see – seeing; agree – agreeing

- Với động từ có MỘT âm tiết, tận cùng là MỘT PHỤ ÂM, trước là MỘT NGUYÊN ÂM: ta nhân đôi phụ âm cuối rồi thêm “-ing”.

Ex: stop – stopping; get – getting; put – putting

CHÚ Ý: Một số trường hợp đặc biệt

Ex: begin – beginning; travel – travelling

Ex: prefer – preferring; permit – permitting

- Với động từ tận cùng là “ie”, ta đổi “ie” thành “y” rồi thêm “-ing”.

Ex: lie – lying; die – dying

e. Chú ý: có những động từ không chia ở thì hiện tại tiếp diễn (trong tình huống này ta chia ở thì hiện tại đơn). Các động từ đó thường thuộc về nhóm tri thức, giác quan, tình cảm hay sở hữu.

appear: xuất hiện	mean: có nghĩa là
believe: tin tưởng	need: cần
belong: thuộc về	prefer: thích hơn
contain: chứa đựng	realize: nhận ra
depend: phụ thuộc	remember: nhớ
forget: quên	seem: dường như/ có vẻ như
hate: ghét	sound: nghe có vẻ như
hope: hy vọng	suppose: cho rằng
know: biết	taste: nếm
lack: thiếu	understand: hiểu
like: thích	want: muốn
love: yêu	wish: ước

iii. PHONETICS

✳ Stress in three-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có 3 âm tiết)

1. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu

Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết đầu khi từ có 3 âm tiết đó là một danh từ và có yếu tố sau:

a. Có âm tiết thứ hai hoặc âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên âm ngắn.

Words	Pronunciation	Type	Meaning
company	/ 'kʌmpəni/	n	công ty
Germany	/ 'dʒɜ:rməni/	n	nước Đức
family	/ 'fæməli/	n	gia đình
industry	/ 'ɪndəstri/	n	ngành công nghiệp
library	/ 'laɪbrəri/	n	thư viện
resident	/ 'rezɪdənt/	n	dân cư

b. Có âm tiết cuối là 1 nguyên âm dài, hoặc 1 nguyên âm đôi, hoặc kết thúc bằng hơn 1 phụ âm.

Words	Pronunciation	Type	Meaning
exercise	/ 'eksəsaɪz/	n	bài tập
holiday	/ 'hɒlɪdeɪ/	n	kì nghỉ
interview	/ ɪntərvju:/	n	cuộc phỏng vấn
paradise	/ 'pærədaɪs/	n	thiên đường
photograph	/ 'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	n	ảnh
radio	/ 'reɪdɪəʊ/	n	đài radio

2. Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ hai

a. Khi động từ có 3 âm tiết có âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên âm ngắn và kết thúc chỉ với 1 phụ âm.

Words	Pronunciation	Type	Meaning
deliver	/ dɪ'livər/	V	giao hàng
develop	/ dɪ'veləp/	V	phát triển
discover	/ dɪ'skʌvər/	V	khám phá
encounter	/ ɪn'kaʊntər/	V	bắt gặp, chạm trán
examine	/ ɪg'zæmɪn/	V	kiểm tra
establish	/ ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	V	thiết lập

Khi danh từ có 3 âm tiết có âm tiết cuối chứa 1 nguyên âm ngắn hoặc âm tiết thứ 2 chứa nguyên âm

dài/ nguyên âm đôi hay kết thúc bằng hơn 1 phụ âm.

Words	Pronunciation	Type	Meaning
banana	/bə'nænə/	n	quả chuối
computer	/kəm'pjʊ:tər/	n	máy vi tính
disaster	dɪ'zɑːstər	n	tai họa, thảm họa
museum	/mju'zi:əm/	n	bảo tàng
papyrus	/pə'paɪrəs/	n	cây cói, giấy cói
potato	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	n	khoai tây

✓ Listen and repeat these words. * Track 10

First syllable	agency	company	architect	consonant
	/'eɪdʒənsɪ/	/'kʌmpənɪ/	/'ɑːrkɪtekt/	/'kɒnsənənt/
Second syllable	consider	determine	advantage	banana
	/kən'sɪdər/	/dɪ'tɜːrɪn/	/əd'væntɪdʒ/	/bə'næna/

PART 2. LANGUAGE

I. VOCABULARY

Exercise 1. Look at the photos and put the correct words/ phrases under them.

solar panel	wind	coal	water
electricity	oil	recycle	sun

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

Exercise 2. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. The _____ of alternative sources of energy is not only plentiful but also clean and safe.

A. potential B. ability C. effective D. efficiency

2. Petroleum is limited. It will be replaced by _____ source of renewable energy.

A. other B. another C. others D. one other

3. We will reduce energy _____ as much as possible.

A. consume B. consumption C. expense D. expenses

4. Nuclear power is not only expensive but also dangerous _____ our environment.

A. for B. to C. in D. with

5. We are looking for cheap, clean and _____ of energy sources of energy. These types won't cause pollution.

A. effective B. effect C. effectively D. effectiveness

6. The boys _____ home for lunch because they are planning to visit the hydro power station.

A. is not coming B. will not come C. will not be coming D. do not come

7. Nuclear energy can _____ enough electricity for the world's needs, but it is expensive.

A. provide B. serve C. give D. adapt

8. At 7.00 tomorrow, you _____ to school.

A. will cycle B. cycle C. will be cycling D. will be cycled

9. _____ sources of energy will be developed quickly.

A. Effective B. Wind C. Alternative D. Hydro

10. Sea wave is a _____ source because it can be replaced easily and quickly.

A. non-renewable B. renewable C. alternative D. clean

Exercise 3. Give the correct form of the words given to complete the sentences.

1. Solar energy is renewable, _____ and clean. (plenty)

2. We should reduce the use of _____ at home. (electric)

3. Waves will be used as an _____ friendly sources of energy. (environment)

4. Solar power can be used to _____ or cool our houses. (hot)

5. There will be a _____ of energy in the near future. (short)

6. Scientists are looking for clean and _____ sources of energy. (effect)

7. More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the problem of _____. (pollute)

8. _____, fossil fuels are harmful to the environment. (fortunate)

9. The _____ of wind turbines will be completed by next Friday. (install)

10. Energy is used to _____ a lot of electrical things. (product)

Exercise 4. Choose the best option to complete the sentence.

1. When you save energy, you not only save money, you also reduce the demand for _____ such as coal, oil, and natural gas and that is a great way to play a part in saving the planet.

A. carbon footprint B. electricity C. fossil fuels D. biogas

2. In India, the demand for _____ has always been more than the supply.
A. shortage B. sources C. slogan D. electricity
3. _____ energy is produced by collecting sunlight and converting it into electricity.
A. Hydro B. Nuclear C. Solar D. Wind
4. There are many available _____ power sources in Vietnam including sun, wind, water, etc.
A. nuclear B. hydro C. renewable D. solar
5. Laos and Cambodia have big plans for building up to 11 _____ on the lower Mekong.
A. dams B. slogans C. energy D. coals
6. _____ can be an excellent source of free, renewable energy for poor farmers.
A. Turbine B. Biogas C. Solar panel D. Bulb
7. The government has warned that Britain will face power _____ winters.
A. coal B. shortages C. slogans D. energy
8. Wind power is one of the earliest _____ sources of energy used by humankind.
A. alternative B. polluted C. harmful D. exhausted
9. Nobody can predict exactly when supplies of fossil fuels will be _____. However, we all know they quickly reduce in quantity.
A. installed B. polluted C. harmful D. exhausted
10. Biogas can be used to _____ natural gas in cooking, heating, or electrical generation.
A. use up B. replace C. pollute D. install
11. At this time next week, we _____ to work to support the air pollution cutting down campaign.
A. are cycling B. will be cycling C. will cycle D. will be cycled
12. Someone's carbon _____ is a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that their activities produce.
A. footprint B. energy C. effect D. amount
13. Remember to _____ the lights before going to bed.
A. turn on B. stop C. turn D. turn off
14. We will cut down in the use of natural gas because it is _____ and harmful to the environment.
A. available B. abundant C. plenty D. limited
15. Hydro power is _____ because dams cannot be built in certain areas.

A. abundant

B. enough

C. limited

D. unlimited

II. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms of present continuous.

1. My grandfather _____ (buy) some fruits at the supermarket.
2. Hang _____ (not study) French in the library. She's at home with her classmates.
3. _____ (she/ run) in the park?
4. My dog _____ (eat) now.
5. What _____ (you/ wait) for?
6. Their students _____ (not try) hard enough in the competition.
7. All of Jack's friends _____ (have) fun at the concert right now.
8. My children _____ (travel) around Asia now.
9. My little brother _____ (drink) milk.
10. Listen! Our teacher _____ (speak).

Exercise 2. Match the sentence in column A with the correct answer in column B.

1. Please turn down the volume.	A. It's getting very late.
2. Do you have something to eat?	B. They're lying.
3. My family don't have anywhere to live right now.	C. It's starting to rain.
4. have to come home now.	D. He's trying to sell it.
5. John doesn't collect books anymore.	E. My children are getting hungry.
6. I go to the gym three times a week.	F. She's trying to sleep.
7. It isn't true what they said.	G. We're looking for an affordable house.
8. I'm afraid I don't bring the raincoat.	H. I am losing fat.

Your answer:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
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Exercise 3. Write sentences in the present continuous form.

1. Jack and Rose/ sit/ on the couch.

2. Linda/ learn/ French.

3. My dad/ listen/ to the stereo.

4. My friends/ play games/ in their rooms.

5. I/ write/ a letter.

6. You/ watch/ movies?

7. What/ your two kids/ do?

8. That computer/ work?

9. Jane/ write/ a novel.

10. Why/ you/ cry?

Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms of present continuous.

1. Look! The car (go) _____ so fast.

2. Listen! Someone (cry) _____ in the next room.

3. Your brother (sit) _____ next to the beautiful girl over there at present.

4. Now they (try) _____ to pass the examination.

5. It's 12 o'clock, and my parents (cook) _____ lunch in the kitchen.

6. Keep silent! You (talk) _____ so loudly.

7. I (not stay) _____ at home at the moment.

8. Now she (lie) _____ to her mother about her bad marks.

9. At present they (travel) _____ to New York.

10. He (not work) _____ in his office now.

Exercise 5. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

1. Where's John? – He _____ (listen) to a new CD in his room.

2. Don't forget to take your umbrella with you to London. You know it always _____ (rain) in England.

3. Jean _____ (work) hard all day but she _____ (not work) at the moment.

4. Look! That boy _____ (run) after the bus. He _____ (want) to catch it.
5. He _____ (speak) German so well because he _____ (come) from Germany.
6. Shh! The boss _____ (come). We _____ (meet) him in an hour and nothing is ready!
7. _____ you usually _____ (go) away for Christmas or _____ you _____ (stay) at home?
8. She _____ (hold) some roses. They _____ (smell) lovely.
9. Oh no! Look! It _____ (snow) again. It always _____ (snow) in this country.
10. Mary _____ (swim) very well, but she _____ (not run) very fast.

Exercise 6: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Present simple or Present continuous.

1. Listen! My mother (sing) _____ a song.
2. Every night, we (go) _____ to bed at 10 p.m
3. Giang (like) _____ Music but I (like) Math.
4. Now, they (stay) _____ in Hue.
5. My father (read) _____ a newspaper in the morning.
6. Look! Ha (run) _____.
7. Trang usually (listen) _____ to the teacher in the class, but she (not listen) now.
8. - Where (be) _____ your father?
- He (be) _____ in the living room. He (watch) _____ TV.
9. _____ (they/ go) to school by bus today?
10. There (be) _____ many flowers in our garden.
11. Every day, Mr. Hung (not go) _____ to work by car. He (go) _____ by bus.
12. In the autumn, I rarely (go) _____ sailing and (go) to school.
13. I (write) _____ a letter to my friend now.
14. At 12 a.m every day, I (have) _____ lunch then (take) _____ a nap.
15. On Monday, I (have) _____ Math and Art.

III. PHONETICS

Divide these words into two columns as below: stress on first syllable or stress on second syllable. ❄

Track 11

mischievous	romantic	technical	descendant	fantastic
develop	appearance	construction	dedicate	reminder
hospital	counterpart	parallel	company	fascinate

separate	attractive	suggestion	computer	investment
conduction	powerful	impressive	remember	confident
marvelous	government	century	interview	substantial

Stress on first syllable	Stress on second syllable

PART 3. COMMUNICATION SKILLS

I. LISTENING

□ Listen and do the tasks followed. * Track 12

Exercise 1. Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Non-renewable resources come from _____.
2. Non-renewable resources cannot be _____ after they are used.
3. Some fossil fuels are mentioned are oil, _____, soil, coal, metals.
4. We use fossil fuels without _____ about it.
5. People _____ coal from inside the Earth.

Exercise 2. Listen again and answer the questions.

1. What kind of energy is not so popular?

2. What are some examples of fossil fuels?

3. How do people get coal from the Earth?

4. What will happen if we use up coal?

5. What are some ways used to generate renewable energy?

II. SPEAKING

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. A: _____

B: We should use biogas for cooking instead of gas.

2. A: _____

B: Solar is a renewable energy source.

3. A: _____

B: Nuclear power can't be used popularly because it is dangerous.

4. A: _____

B: People use solar power for heating or cooling the house.

5. A: _____

B: Yaly Hydropower Plant was constructed in 1993.

6. A: _____

B: Solar panels will be placed on the roofs of houses and buildings.

7. A: _____

B: The US spent 55 billion on energy research in 2015.

8. A: _____

B: There are seven types of renewable energy.

III. READING

Exercise 1. Read the text and then choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What would happen if there were no oil, coal and gas on earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. It supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we were able to

collect solar energy, we'll be sure to make good use of this abundant source of power.

Another source of energy from nature is the wind. Wind power is clean and plentiful. Energy from the wind has been used for centuries to move ships, grind grain, pump water and do other kinds of work. In more recent time, wind power has been used to generate electricity.

Water can also provide power. For a long time, people have used water to power machines. Some early uses of water power were to mill grain, saw wood and power machinery for the textile industry. Today water power is mostly used to generate electricity.

1. How much fuel left?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A. there is a lot of fuel | B. Let's use it as much as we would like |
| C. No one knows exactly | D. It will never be used up |

2. According to professor Mavin Burnham, _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. solar power is the only alternative | B. we have to save coal, oil, and gas |
| C. A and B are incorrect | D. A and B are correct |

3. Radioactivity from nuclear power _____.

- A. alters a new kind of energy
- B. is necessary to cure diseases
- C. can have good effects on the future generations
- D. causes cancer and has bad effects on the future generations

4. We should use coal, oil, and gas _____.

- A. as much as possible
- B. carelessly
- C. as economically as possible
- D. all are incorrect

5. According to the passage, using nuclear power is _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------|----------|
| A. interesting | B. dangerous | C. safe | D. cheap |
|----------------|--------------|---------|----------|

Exercise 2. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for

rain, and to maintain the temperate of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this **abundant** source of power.

1. From which do plants on the earth get energy?

- A. stars B. the Mars C. the moon D. the sun

2. What are the other words or phrase for fossil fuels?

- A. natural gas B. oil C. coal D. oil, gas, natural gas

3. Natural sources of energy are energy from _____.

- A. wind B. the sun C. water D. the sun, wind, water

4. The word “**abundant**” in the passage is closet in meaning with.

- A. plentiful B. limited C. natural D. necessary

5. We are asking the question, “What will happen when there is no oil, coal, and gas on the earth?” because.

- A. we are now depending so much on oil, coal, and natural gas
B. other sources of energy can come from the sun, wind, and water
C. we are looking forward to seeing great changes
D. we are looking for other alternative sources of energy

Exercise 3. Read the following passage and choose the best option.

It's hard to imagine education without (1) _____. Without it, people's ability to get a decent education is severely (2) _____. Education is acknowledged as a crucial factor in helping people escape (3) _____ poverty. In communities without energy children are often forced out of school to help (4) _____ cooking (5) _____ or earn money. When they do go to school it has to be in (6) _____, which restricts their hours especially as many children walk for hours to get there. When they arrive home to do their schoolwork, they have no (7) _____ to study and all that greets them is darkness. Or they have to rely on kerosene to provide precious light, which is both expensive and dangerous; if a lamp is knocked over it can cause serious burns. Computers, radio or TV are important tools in the (8) _____ education. A (9) _____ of electricity restricts the (10) _____ for children to further their education. And teachers don't want to work in communities where there are no lights, little equipment, no TVs, computers or life after dark.

1. A. like	B. energy	C. such as	D. similar
2. A. approximately	B. expressively	C. affected	D. progressively
3. A. from	B. pioneering	C. pioneering	D. pioneers

4. A. custom	B. waiter	C. collect	D. pill
5. A. tourists	B. materials	C. pilot	D. guess
6. A. orbit	B. orbiton	C. orbital	D. daylight
7. A. light	B. designed	C. draw	D. painted
8. A. equipment	B. tool	C. modern	D. furniture
9. A. invitation	B. lack	C. space	D. aviation
10. A. landscape	B. departures	C. islands	D. opportunity

IV. WRITING

Exercise 1. Use the cues given to write correct sentences.

1. Almost all our energy/ come/ oil/ gas/ natural gas. We/ them/ fossil fuels.

2. The earths fossil fuels/ running out.

3. Scientists/ try/ find/ other alternative sources/ energy.

4. We/ use energy/ the sun, the wind, and the water.

5. The sun/ supply/ all the energy/ used/ grow plants/ evaporate water/ rain/ and/ maintain/ temperature/ planet.

6. If we/ able/ collect solar energy/ we/ be sure/ have enough power.

7. Energy/ wind/ use/ centuries/ move ships, grind grain, pump water/ and/ do other forms/ work.

8. Recently/ wind/ use / generate electricity.

9. For a long time/ people/ use water/ power machines.

10. Today/ water power/ mostly/ use/ generate electricity.

Exercise 2. Write a paragraph to describe how you save energy. The answer may vary.
