**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 thối)* |
| **4** | convenient | adj | /kən'vi:nɪənt/ | *tiện lợi* |
| **5** | convert | V | /kən'vɜ:t/ | *chuyển đổi* |
| **6** | create | V | /krɪ'eɪt/ | *tạo lập* |
| **7** | dangerous | adj | /'deɪdʒərəs/ | *nguy hiểm* |
| **8** | easily | adv | /'i:zəlɪ/ | *dễ dàng* |
| **9** | effect | n | /ɪ'fekt/ | *ảnh hưởng* |
| **10** | electricity | n | /ɪ.lek'trɪsətɪ/ | *điện* |
| **11** | energy | n | /'enədʒɪ/ | *năng lượng* |
| **12** | enormous | adj | /ɪ'nɔ:məs/ | *khổng lò, to lớn, nhiều* |
| **13** | environment | n | /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ | *môi trường* |
| **14** | expensive | adj | /ɪk'spensɪv/ | *đắt* |
| **15** | fossil fuel | n | /'fɒsl 'fju:əl/ | *nhiên liệu hóa thạch* |
| **16** | government | n | /'gʌvərnmənt/ | *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 'enərdʒɪ/ | *năng lượng thủy điện* |
| **20** | hydroelectric | n | /.haɪdrəʊɪ'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, nguyền tử* |
| **25** | nuclear energy | n | /'nu:klɪər 'enərdʒɪ/ | *năng lượng nguyên tử* |
| **26** | oil | n | /ɔɪl/ | *dấu* |
| **27** | plentiful | adj | /'plentɪfl/ | *nhiều, phong phú* |
| **28** | pollution | n | /pə'lu:n/ | *sựô nhiễm* |
| **29** | produce | V | /prə'dju:s/ | *sản xuất* |
| **30** | recycle | V | /,ri:'saikl/ | *tái chế* |
| **31** | renewable | n | /rɪ'nju: 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 | /'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/ | *thiếu* |
| **36** | solar | adj | /'səʊlər/ | *liên quan tới mặt trời* |
| **37** | solar energy | n | /'səʊlər 'enərdʒɪ/ | *năng lượng mặt trời* |
| **38** | solar panel | n | /'səʊlə (r) 'pænl/ | *pin mặt trời* |
| **39** | source | n | /sɔ:s/ | *nguồn* |
| **40** | turn off | V | /tɜ:n ɒf/ | *tắt* |
| **41** | wind energy | n | /wɪnd 'enərdʒɪ/ | *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.*

- Thi 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’lock)*

***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 cẩn cộng thêm “-ing” vào sau hẩu 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 sự sở hữu.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| appear: xuất hiện | mean: có nghĩa là |
| believe: tin tưởng | need: cần |
| belong: thuộc vể | 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 | / 'kʌmpənɪ/ | n | côngty |
| Germany | /'dʒɜ:rmənɪ/ | n | nước Đức |
| family | / 'fæməlɪ/ | n | gia đình |
| industry | / 'ɪndəstrɪ/ | n | ngành công nghiệp |
| library | / 'laɪbrərɪ/ | 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 | /'eksərsaɪz/ | 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 rađiô |

**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'lɪvər/ | 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 ầm ngắn hoặc ầm 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'pju:tər/ | n | máy vi tính |
| disaster | dɪ'zɑ:stər | 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/ | /'kʌmpanɪ/ | /'ɑ:rkɪtekt/ | /'kɒnsənənt/ |
| **Second syllable** | consider | determine | advantage | banana |
| /kən'sɪdər/ | /dɪ'tɜ:rmɪn/ | /əd'væntɪds/ | /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.** |

**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 earths 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 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. 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 earths 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. orbition | 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.**

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

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