

UNIT 2: HUMANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. Achieve	(v)	/əˈtʃiːv/	đạt được
2. Action	(n)	/ˈækʃn/	hành động
3. Activity	(n)	/ækˈtɪvəti/	hoạt động
4. Adopt	(v)	/əˈdɒpt/	theo, chọn theo
5. Advice	(n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	lời khuyên
6. Aim	(n)	/eɪm/	mục tiêu
7. Appliance	(n)	/əˈplaɪəns/	thiết bị, dụng cụ
8. Atmosphere	(n)	/ˈætmosfɪə(r)/	bầu không khí
9. Attend	(v)	/ˈætmesfɪə(r)/	tham dự
10. Area	(n)	/ˈeəriə/	khu vực
11. Awareness	(n)	/əˈweənəs/	nhận thức
12. Base on	(v)	/beɪs ɒn/	dựa trên
13. Be able to	(v)	/bi ˈeɪbl tu/	có thể
14. Be proud of	(v)	/bi praʊd əv/	tự hào về
15. Be responsible for	(v)	/bi rɪˈspɒnsəbl fə(r)/	chịu trách nhiệm
16. Bottle	(n)	/ˈbɒtl/	chai, lọ
17. Bin	(n)	/bɪn/	cái thùng
18. Break down	(v)	/breɪk daʊn/	chia nhỏ
19. Calculate	(v)	/ˈkælkjuleɪt/	tính toán
20. Carbon footprint	(n)	/ˈkɒbən fʊtprɪnt/	dấu chân cacbon
21. Ceremony	(n)	/ˈserəməni/	lễ kỉ niệm
22. Change	(n)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	sự thay đổi
23. Chemical	(n)	/ˈkemɪkl/	hóa chất
24. Clean up	(v)	/kliːn ʌp/	dọn dẹp
25. Club	(n)	/klʌb/	câu lạc bộ
26. Collect	(v)	/kəˈlekt/	sưu tầm
27. Create	(v)	/kriˈeɪt/	tạo ra
28. Cut down on	(v)	/kʌt daʊn ɒn/	cắt giảm
29. Damage	(n)	/ˈdæmədʒ/	tổn hại, thiệt hại
30. Dangerous	(adj)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	nguy hiểm
31. Device	(n)	/dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị
32. Difference	(n)	/ˈdɪfrəns/	sự khác biệt
33. Dirty	(adj)	/ˈdɪrti/	dơ bẩn
34. Eco-friendly	(adj)	/iˈkəʊ frendli/	thân thiện môi trường
35. Electrical	(adj)	/ˈiːlektrɪkl/	thuộc về điện
36. Electricity	(n)	/ˈiːlektrɪsəti/	điện
37. Emission	(n)	/ɪˈmɪʃn/	sự thải ra
38. Encourage	(v)	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/	khuyến khích
39. Energy	(n)	/ˈenədʒi/	năng lượng

40. Environment	(n)	/ˈnvaˈrɒnmənt/	môi trường
41. Environmental	(adj)	/ˈnvaˈrɒn məntl/	thuộc về môi trường
42. Estimate	(v)	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	ước tính
43. Exhibition	(n)	/ˈeksɪbɪʃn/	buổi triển lãm
44. Explosion	(n)	/ˈkɒspləʃn/	vụ nổ
45. Garbage can	(n)	/ˈɡæbɪdʒ kæn/	thùng rác
46. Global	(adj)	/ˈɡləʊbl/	toàn cầu
47. Habit	(n)	/ˈhæbɪt/	thói quen
48. Harm	(v)	/hɑːm/	gây hại
49. Harmful	(adj)	/ˈhɑːmfʊl/	độc hại
50. Improve	(v)	/ɪmˈpruːv/	cải thiện
51. Issue	(n)	/ˈɪʃuː/	vấn đề
52. Item	(n)	/aɪˈtəm/	vật dụng
53. Join	(v)	/dʒɔɪn/	tham gia
54. Lead	(v)	/liːd/	dẫn đến
55. Lifestyle	(n)	/ˈlaɪfstɑːl/	lối sống, cách sống
56. Litter	(v)	/lɪˈtə(r)/	xả rác
57. Material	(n)	/məˈtɪəriəl/	nguyên liệu
58. Method	(n)	/ˈmeθəd/	phương pháp
59. Natural	(adj)	/ˈnætʃrəl/	tự nhiên
60. Natural resources	(n)	/ˈnætʃrəl rɪˈsɜːsɪz/	nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên
61. Neighborhood	(n)	/neɪˈbəhəʊd/	khu xóm
62. Organic	(adj)	/ˈɔːɡənɪk/	hữu cơ
63. Organize	(v)	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	tổ chức
64. Personal	(adj)	/ˈpɜːsənl/	cá nhân
65. Pick up	(v)	/pɪk ʊp/	nhặt
66. Polluted	(adj)	/pəˈluːtɪd/	bị ô nhiễm
67. Pollution	(n)	/pəˈluːʃn/	sự ô nhiễm
68. Produce	(v)	/prəˈdjuːs/	sản xuất ra
69. Product	(n)	/ˈprɒdʌkt/	sản phẩm
70. Protect	(v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
71. Provide	(v)	/prəˈvaɪd/	cung cấp
72. Public transport	(n)	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈtrænsˌpɔːt/	phương tiện công cộng
73. Raise	(v)	/reɪz/	làm gia tăng
74. Raw	(adj)	/rəʊ/	thô, chưa qua chế biến
75. Recycle	(v)	/ˈriːsaɪkl/	tái chế
76. Reduce	(v)	/rɪˈdjuːs/	làm giảm
77. Refillable	(adj)	/ˈriːfɪləbl/	có thể làm đầy lại
78. Reusable	(adj)	/ˈriːjuːzəbl/	có thể tái sử dụng
79. Set up	(v)	/set ʌp/	thành lập
80. Shade	(n)	/ʃeɪd/	bóng râm
81. Situation	(n)	/sɪˈtuːeɪʃn/	tình huống
82. Suggestion	(n)	/səˈdʒestən/	lời đề nghị
83. Sustainable	(adj)	/səˈsteɪnəbl/	bền vững
84. Take part in	(v)	/teɪk ˌpɑːt ɪn/	tham gia

85. Temperature	(n)	/ˈtemprətʃə(r)/	nhiệt độ
86. Trash = rubbish = waste	(n)	/træʃ/ /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ /weɪst/	rác thải
87. Turn off	(v)	/tɜːn ɒf/	tắt
88. Waste	(v)	/weɪst/	lãng phí

B. GRAMMAR:

I. FUTURE SIMPLE (TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN) & NEAR FUTURE (TƯƠNG LAI GẦN):

TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN		TƯƠNG LAI GẦN	
Công thức:		Công thức:	
Khẳng định:	S + will + V0	Khẳng định:	S + am/is/are + going to + V0
Phủ định:	S + will + not + V0	Phủ định:	S + am/is/are + not + going to + V0
Nghi vấn:	(Wh) + will (not) + S + V0	Nghi vấn:	(Wh) + am/is/are (+not) + S + going to + V0
Lưu ý: Will = shall = 'll; Will not = won't			

CÁCH PHÂN BIỆT “TƯƠNG LAI ĐƠN” VÀ “TƯƠNG LAI GẦN”		
Dự định và quyết định	Diễn tả dự định, hành động (sẽ làm gì đó) ngay trong lúc nói Ví dụ: a. Please lend me your money! I WILL BRING it back soon. b. The floor looks dirty. I WILL HELP you to clean it.	Diễn tả ý định, kế hoạch đã dự tính trước . Ví dụ: a. Oh, really? IS she GOING TO HAVE a birthday party? b. I'm so excited! We ARE GOING TO MOVE to a bigger house next month.
Dự đoán	Diễn tả dự đoán không có cơ sở, bằng chứng. Ví dụ: a. I think our team WILL WIN the competition. b. I think my sister WILL PASS the exam	Diễn tả dự đoán có cơ sở, bằng chứng ở hiện tại. Ví dụ: a. Look at these dark clouds! I think it IS GOING TO RAIN. b. I'm not feeling well, I think I AM GOING TO FANT.

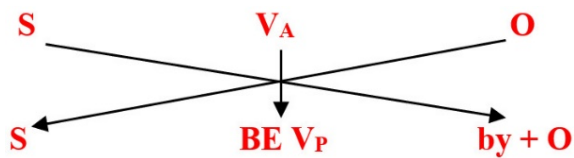
II. PASSIVE VOICE (THỂ BỊ ĐỘNG):

* Muốn chuyển một câu từ thể chủ động sang thể bị động, ta thực hiện những bước sau:

Active:

Passive:

- 1) Lấy *tân ngữ* của câu chủ động (active) làm *chủ ngữ* của câu bị động (passive).
 - 2) Đổi động từ chủ động (V_A) thành động từ bị động (V_P) (theo công thức).
 - 3) Chủ ngữ của câu chủ động chuyển thành tân ngữ của câu bị động và đứng trước nó là giới từ *by*. (BY+O).
- Lưu ý:** Chủ ngữ là **I, you, we, they, he, she, it, one, people, someone, somebody, nobody, no one** thường được *bỏ đi* khi chuyển sang câu bị động.



CÔNG THỨC BIẾN ĐỔI TỪ CÂU CHỦ ĐỘNG SANG CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG CỦA CÁC THÌ

TENSES (các thì)	ACTIVE VOICE (chủ động)	PASSIVE VOICE (bị động)
Simple present (Thì hiện tại đơn)	S + V_{s/es} Vd: They LEARN English.	S + am/is/are + V3/ed + (by + O) → English IS LEARNED (by them).
Present Continuous (Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)	S + am/is/ are + V-ing Vd: We ARE PLANTING trees.	S + am/is/are + being + V3/ed + (by + O) → Trees ARE BEING PLANTED (by us).
Present Perfect (Thì hiện tại hoàn thành)	S + have/has + Ved/3 Vd: Students HAVE CLEANED up the class.	S + have/has + been + V3/ed + (by + O) → The class HAS BEEN CLEANED up by students.
Simple past (Thì quá khứ đơn)	S + V_{2/Ved} Vd: I DID my homework yesterday.	S + was/were + V3/ed + (by + O) → My homework WAS DONE (by me) yesterday..
Past Continuous (Thì quá khứ tiếp diễn)	S + was/were + V-ing Vd: I WAS DRIVING a car at this time yesterday.	S + was/were + being + V3/ed + (by + O) → A car WAS BEING DRIVEN (by me) at this time yesterday.
Past Perfect (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)	S + had + Ved/3 Vd: Dung HAD DONE the task before I came.	S + had been + V3/ed + (by + O) → The task HAD BEEN DONE by Dung before I came.
Simple future (Thì tương lai đơn)	S + will + V₀ Vd: Tuan WILL WATER the flowers.	S + will + be + V3/ed (by + O) → The flowers WILL BE WATERED by Tuan
Near future (Thì tương lai gần)	S + am/is/are + going to + V₀ Vd: Our teacher IS GOING TO MOVE the tables.	S + am/is/are + going to + be + V3/ed + (by + O) → The tables ARE GOING TO BE MOVED by our teacher.

C. EXERCISES

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter **A, B, C** or **D** to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Question 1: A. adopt | B. protect | C. carbon | D. produce |
| Question 2: A. product | B. local | C. promote | D. stolen |
| Question 3: A. energy | B. generate | C. government | D. emergency |
| Question 4: A. financial | B. appliance | C. environment | D. electricity |
| Question 5: A. access | B. expensive | C. entertain | D. effect |

E2: Mark the letter **A, B, C,** or **D** to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Question 1: A. sustainable | B. eco-friendly | C. environment | D. impossible |
| Question 2: A. greenhouse | B. maintain | C. lifestyle | D. nature |
| Question 3: A. volleyball | B. appliance | C. recycle | D. polluted |
| Question 4: A. reduce | B. adopt | C. issue | D. protect |
| Question 5: A. awareness | B. difference | C. instrument | D. character |
| Question 6: A. organic | B. dangerous | C. chemical | D. natural |
| Question 7: A. material | B. compulsory | C. regularly | D. refillable |
| Question 8: A. rubbish | B. plastic | C. method | D. reserve |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Choose the words or phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

energy	eco - friendly	organic	adopt
household appliance	raise	meet	reduce

Question 1: We have an eco committee that focuses solely on improving our products, packaging and processes to be as _____ as possible.

Question 2: Consumer research indicates that toasters continue to be a popular _____.

Question 3: A way to save energy is to _____ the amount of electricity used at home.

Question 4: Natural resources are materials from the Earth used to support life and _____ people's needs.

Question 5: More and more people _____ a green lifestyle, which is good for themselves and the environment.

Question 6: The sun is a powerful _____ source, and this energy source can be harnessed by installing solar panels.

Question 7: _____ farming is better for the environment because it doesn't use harmful chemicals.

Question 8: The club hopes to _____ public awareness of the environmental issues.

E4: Choose the words or phrases from the box to complete the sentences.

protect	plastic	organic	set up
eco-friendly	household	awareness	drop

Question 1: There are many simple ways to reduce the negative impact of using _____ on the environment.

Question 2: Students are reminded not to _____ litter in the street.

Question 3: Bamboo is considered to be one of the most _____ building materials.

Question 4: The club members hope to raise people's _____ of environmental protection.

Question 5: Simple actions like putting rubbish in the bin can help to _____ the environment.

Question 6: The club was _____ to encourage people to recycle more.

Question 7: You can save a lot of energy by turning off unnecessary _____ appliances.

Question 8: More people turn to _____ products because they do not contain harmful chemicals.

E5: Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

Question 1: Pollution affects the environment in many ways.

→ _____.

Question 2: The club's activities will raise people's awareness of environmental issues.

→ _____.

Question 3: The local people planted many more trees in the neighbourhood last week.

→ _____.

Question 4: The students are cleaning the school playground this morning.

→ _____.

Question 5: Americans use around 100 billion plastic bags each year.

→ _____.

Question 6: More and more people adopt a green lifestyle.

→ _____.

Question 7: We are going to pick up rubbish in the central park this weekend.

→ _____.

Question 8: The Youth Union will organise a campaign to protect the environment.

→ _____.

E6: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 1: Do you know the oldest type of _____ energy is the biomass that is derived from plant matter?

- A. remarkable B. significant C. sustainable D. affordable

Question 2: We buy _____ food at the farmers' market. It costs a little bit more, but we think it's better for our health.

- A. organic B. non-organic C. healthy D. wealthy

Question 3: In the UK, poor air quality is responsible _____ some 40,000 deaths each year.

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

Question 4: Sustainable energy is energy that _____ the *needs* of the present generations.

- A. meets B. takes C. makes D. picks

Question 5: We can't go along here because the road _____.

- A. is repairing B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. repairs

Question 6: _____ car models always attract great attention at exhibitions.

- A. Eco – friendly B. Wealthy C. Passionate D. Portable

Question 7: Remember to turn off your _____ when they are not used.

- A. household chores B. household appliances C. household finance D. invitations

Question 8: Small changes in your daily habits can help reduce the _____ you produce.

- A. carbon footprint B. footsteps C. issues D. trouble

Question 9: One of the most important _____ of energy is the sun.

- A. resources B. sources C. means D. kinds

Question 10: Students are reminded to _____ litter that they see on the ground.

- A. turn off B. put off C. pick up D. turn up

Question 11: Switching to _____ light bulb is one way to protect the environment.

- A. energy-expending B. energy-wasting
C. energy-saving D. energy-lacking

Question 12: More people _____ a green lifestyle because it is good for the environment.

- A. adopt B. conclude C. compose D. create

Question 13: A modern hospital _____ in this town soon.

- A. will be built B. will build C. will built D. will be build

Question 14: You should cut down _____ electricity usage to reduce your carbon footprint.

- A. in B. on C. to D. for

Question 15: Switching to _____ eco light bulb is one way to protect the environment.

- A. energy-wasting B. energy-expending C. energy-lacking D. energy-saving

Question 16: I never leave any electrical appliances on standby and I think it is a good way to _____ energy in the home.

- A. take care of B. use C. keep D. conserve

Question 17: Money _____ to the homeless shelter by Larry.

- A. donated B. was donating C. was donated D. donates

Question 18: This house is going _____ by my mother

- A. sold B. to be sold C. to sold D. to sell

Question 19: The ancient houses _____ by the fire. They are now under reconstruction.

- A. were destroyed B. destroyed C. have destroyed D. were destroying

Question 20: In the _____ agriculture, farmers try to limit the use of chemicals and fertilizers.

- A. sustainable B. conserving C. preserving D. supporting

Question 21: In Singapore, people try to _____ 80% of all waste.

- A. reprocess B. reclaim C. recycle D. reuse

Question 22: Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you.

- A. am going to open B. am opening C. open D. will open

- Question 23:** “Look at those dark clouds!” - “Yes, it _____ in some minutes.”
 A. will rain B. is going to rain C. are going to rain D. is raining
- Question 24:** I _____ a lot of presents on my birthday last week.
 A. give B. was given C. was giving D. have given
- Question 25:** It’s very hot. _____ the window. please?
 A. Are you opening B. Are you going to open C. Will you open D. Won’t you open
- Question 26:** The boy _____ to the hospital immediately after the accident.
 A. was taking B. took C. takes D. was taken
- Question 27:** My bike _____ brown and red by my father.
 A. repaints B. repainted C. was repainting D. was repainted
- Question 28:** They _____ this story by their grandmother when they visited her last week.
 A. were telling B. tell C. told D. were told
- Question 29:** More than 120,000 people _____ by the two atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945.
 A. were killing B. were killed C. killed D. kill
- Question 30:** Although I have taken some aspirin, the headache _____ away.
 A. isn’t going B. isn’t going to C. not go D. won’t go
- Question 31:** On Sunday at 8 o’clock I _____ my friend.
 A. meet B. am going to meet C. will be meeting D. will meet
- Question 32:** Wait! I _____ you to the station.
 A. am driving B. drive C. is going to drive D. will drive
- Question 33:** I _____ my sister in April as planned.
 A. have seen B. will see C. am going to see D. see
- Question 34:** Perhaps I _____ New York one day.
 A. am visiting B. am going to visit C. visit D. will visit
- Question 35:** What time _____ tomorrow?
 A. do you leave B. are you going to leave C. will you leave D. would you leave
- Question 36:** Who _____ the next World Cup?
 A. is going to win B. is wining C. will win D. win
- Question 37:** He _____ to the theatre tonight. He has got a free ticket.
 A. goes B. is going C. went D. will go
- Question 38:** I _____ my parents at the weekend. I already bought a train ticket.
 A. visit B. am going to visit C. visited D. will visit
- Question 39:** Stephen William Hawking _____ on 8 January, 1942 in Oxford, England.
 A. born B. has born C. is born D. was born
- Question 40:** _____ by your father?
 A. Did that book write B. Did that book written
 C. Was that book writing D. Was that book written
- Question 41:** The teacher _____ the student for lying.
 A. was punished B. is punished C. punished D. has been punished
- Question 42:** As the patient could not walk he _____ home in a wheel chair.
 A. has carried B. was carrying C. was carried D. has been carried
- Question 43:** The injured _____ to the hospital in an ambulance.
 A. have taken B. was taking C. were taken D. were taking
- Question 44:** It _____ that the painting is a fake.
 A. believed B. is believed C. is believing D. was believing

III-READING:

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Many of the major supermarket chains have come under fire with accusations of various unethical acts over the past decade. They've wasted tons of food, they've underpaid their suppliers and they've contributed to excessive plastic waste in their packaging, which has had its impact on our environment.

But supermarkets and grocers are starting to sit up and take notice. In response to growing consumer **backlash** against the huge amounts of plastic waste generated by plastic packaging, some of the largest UK supermarkets have signed up to a pact promising to transform packaging and cut plastic wastage. In a pledge to reuse, recycle or compost all plastic wastage by 2025, supermarkets are now beginning to take some responsibility for the part they play in contributing to the damage to our environment with one major supermarket announcing their plan to eliminate all plastic packaging in their own-brand products by 2023.

In response to criticisms over food waste, some supermarkets are donating some of their food surplus. However, charities estimate that they are only accessing two per cent of supermarkets' total food surplus, so this hardly seems to be solving the problem. Some say that supermarkets are simply not doing enough. Most supermarkets operate under a veil of secrecy when asked for exact figures of food wastage, and without more transparency it is hard to come up with a systematic approach to avoiding waste and to redistributing surplus food.

Some smaller companies are now taking matters into their own hands and offering consumers a greener, more environmentally friendly option. Shops like Berlin's Original Unverpakt and London's Bulk Market are plastic-free shops that have opened in recent years, encouraging customers to use their own containers or compostable bags. Online grocer Farmdrop eliminates the need for large warehouses and the risk of huge food surplus by delivering fresh produce from local farmers to its customers on a daily basis via electric cars, offering farmers **the lion's share** of the retail price.

There is no doubt that we still have a long way to go in reducing food waste and plastic waste. But perhaps the major supermarkets might take inspiration from these smaller grocers and gradually move towards a more sustainable future for us all.

(Adapted from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>)

Question 1: Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Major Supermarket Chains | B. Grocers vs. Supermarkets |
| C. Sustainable Supermarkets | D. Friendly Supermarkets |

Question 2: According to paragraph 2, more and more people want supermarkets to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. compost all plastic wastage | B. donate some of their food surplus |
| C. reduce their plastic waste | D. lower their prices for local farmers |

Question 3: The word "**backlash**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. agreement | B. request | C. reaction | D. benefit |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|

Question 4: The phrase "**the lion's share**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. the largest part | B. the best choice | C. the animal's food | D. the royal dish |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|

Question 5: Which statement is **TRUE**, according to the passage?

- A.** Supermarkets are not telling people how much food they are actually wasting.
- B.** There is a grocer in Berlin that doesn't allow customers to use their own containers.
- C.** Supermarkets are still denying that plastic packaging can cause damage to our environment.
- D.** Farmdrop stores large amounts of food and produces unnecessary waste.

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The green building movement, started in the 1970s as a way to reduce environmental destruction, is changing the way buildings are constructed. In the early years, green builders were a small minority, and their goals of reducing the environmental impact of buildings were considered unrealistic. Now, however, the movement is growing, as builders have been able to take advantage of new technology.

Green builders try to make use of recycled materials, which means less waste in dumps. Also, they reduce environmental impact by reducing the energy requirements of a building. One way is to provide an alternative, non-polluting source of energy. First, with solar panels, it is possible to produce electricity from the rays of the sun. Once installed, **they** provide energy at no they cost and with no pollution.

Another solution is to reduce the amount of energy required in a building. It is possible to cut electricity use noticeably by improving natural lighting and installing low-energy light bulbs. To reduce the amount of fuel needed for heating or cooling, builders also add **insulation** to the walls so that the building stays warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

One example of this advanced design is the Genzyme Center of Cambridge, the most environmentally responsible office building in America. Every aspect of the design and building had to consider two things: the need for a safe and pleasant workplace for employees and the need to lessen the negative environmental impact. 75 percent of the building materials were recycled materials, and the energy use has been reduced by 43 percent and water use by 32 percent, compared with other buildings of the same size.

In other parts of the world, several large-scale projects have recently been developed according to green building principles. One of these is in Vauban, Germany, in an area that was once the site of army housing. The site has been completely rebuilt with houses requiring 30 percent less energy than conventional ones. These houses, heated by special non-polluting systems, are also equipped with solar panels.

A larger project is **under way** in China. The first phase of this project will include houses for 400 families built with solar power, non-polluting bricks, and recycled wall insulation. In a second phase, entire neighborhoods in six cities will be built. If all goes well, the Chinese government plans to copy these ideas in new neighborhoods across China.

Green building ideas, on a small or large scale, are spreading. Individuals, companies, and governments are beginning to see their benefits. Not only are they environmentally friendly, green buildings improve living and working conditions and also save money in the long run.

(Adapted from "Advanced Reading Power" by Beatrice S. Mikulecky and Linda Jeffries)

Question 1: What is one common characteristic shared by the Genzyme Center of Cambridge and the project in Vauban, Germany?

- A. Both took advantage of new insulation technology, which cuts down on construction costs
- B. Both were built based on green building principles, which reduces energy use considerably
- C. Both are housing complexes with special, non-polluting heating systems
- D. Both were built out of entirely recycled materials instead of conventional ones

Question 2: The word "**insulation**" in paragraph 3 mostly means _____ .

- A. materials that prevent heat loss and absorption
- B. systems that protect buildings from the sun's rays
- C. devices that monitor changes in temperature
- D. panels that convert solar energy into electricity

Question 3: According to paragraph 1, the environmental goals set by green builders were initially considered unrealistic presumably because _____ .

- A. the problems of environment destruction were not prevalent at the time
- B. there was a lack of green builders at the beginning of the 20th century
- C. there was an abundance of natural materials for the construction of conventional buildings
- D. the potential applications of technology to constructing green buildings were not recognised then

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following statements about green buildings is TRUE?

- A. They are gaining in popularity in different parts of the world
- B. They are more economical and produce no pollution
- C. They have only been built in technologically developed countries
- D. They are environmentally responsible constructions with gardens

Question 5: The phrase "**under way**" in paragraph 6 mostly means _____ .

- A. being certified
- B. being inspected
- C. being launched
- D. being notified

Question 6: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 7 as a merit of green buildings?

- A. Improving living conditions
- B. Proving more economical eventually
- C. Being friendly to the environment
- D. Increasing work productivity

Question 7: Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Economic benefits of environmentally responsible buildings
- B. New technologies applied to constructing office buildings
- C. Successful green building projects all over the world
- D. An environmentally friendly approach to constructing buildings

Question 8: The word "**they**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____ .

- A. solar panels
- B. rays of the sun
- C. green builders
- D. recycled materials

IV-LISTENING

E9: Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
1. Tony isn't at work because he is ill.		
2. Harry has cycled in to the café.		
3. Harry plays football every day.		
4. Johnny drives everywhere.		
5. Magda thinks the public transport in London is good.		
6. Johnny thinks cycling is safe in London.		
7. Olivia is concerned about the planet.		
8. Carlos is not very busy.		

V-SPEAKING

Talk about things you should do to make the environment better. You may use the suggested ideas in the box. You can start talk with the sentence below:

You can make the environment better by:

- Reducing the amount of energy you use in home
- Using organic food
- Avoiding products that are made from plastic

...

* *"These are several things I should do to make the environment better ..."*

VI-WRITING:

E10: Use the verbs in their correct forms and add some words where necessary to make meaningful sentences.

Question 1: Reduce / amount / air travel / way / reduce / carbon footprint.

→ _____.

Question 2: You / turn / appliances / when / in use / save / energy.

→ _____.

Question 3: You / use / public transport / bus / train / rather / private vehicles.

→ _____.

Question 4: Cut / plastic / products / reduce / plastic pollution.

→ _____.

Question 5: You / buy / organic / food / contain / harmful / chemicals.

→ _____.

Question 6: Plant / trees / provide / shade / environment / beautiful.

→ _____.

Question 7: Green / live / be / adopt / people / world.

→ _____.

Question 8: People's awareness / environmental protection / been / raise / since / take / part / campaign.

→ _____.

E11: Write a paragraph (120 - 150 words) about ways to reduce your carbon footprint.

[illegible]