



## UNIT 7: ENVIRONMENTAL

### PART I. THEORY

#### A. VOCABULARY

No	Words	Type	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	environment	(n)	/in'veirənmənt/	môi trường
2.	environmental	(adj)	/in,vairən'mentl/	thuộc về môi trường
3.	protect	(v)	/prə'tekt/	bảo vệ
4.	protection	(n)	/prə'tekʃn/	sự bảo vệ
5.	environmental protection		/in,vairən'mentl prə'tekʃn/	bảo vệ môi trường
6.	problem	(n)	/'prɒbləm/	vấn đề
7.	environmental problems		/ in,vairən'mentl 'prɒbləm/	các vấn đề về môi trường
8.	serious	(adj)	/'siəriəs/	nghiêm trọng, trầm trọng
9.	pollution	(n)	/pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm
10.	pollute	(v)	/pə'lu:t/	gây ô nhiễm
11.	habitat	(n)	/'hæbitæt/	môi trường sống, nơi sống
12.	ecosystem	(n)	/'i:kəʊsistəm/	hệ sinh thái
13.	resident	(n)	/'rezɪdənt/	người dân, dân cư
14.	loss	(n)	/lɒs/	sự mất, sự tổn hại
15.	quality	(n)	/'kwɒləti/	chất lượng
16.	globe	(n)	/gləʊb/	quả cầu, địa cầu
17.	global	(adj)	/'gləʊbl/	toàn cầu
18.	global warming		/'gləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/	sự ấm lên toàn cầu
19.	endanger	(v)	/ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/	gây nguy hiểm
20.	species	(n)	/'spi:ʃi:z/	loài (động vật, thực vật)



21.	endangered species		/ ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/	các loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng
22.	footprint	(n)	/'fʊtprɪnt/	dấu chân, vết chân
23.	carbon	(n)	/'kɑːbən/	cac-bon
24.	carbon footprint		/'kɑːbən ˈfʊtprɪnt /	dấu chân cac-bon
25.	carbon dioxide		/'kɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd /	đi ô xít cac-bon
26.	oxygen	(n)	/'ɒksɪdʒən/	khí ô- xi
27.	toxic	(adj)	/'tɒksɪk/	độc hại
28.	release	(v)	/rɪˈliːs/	thải, làm thoát ra
29.	device	(n)	/dɪˈvaɪs/	thiết bị
30.	turn	(v)	/tɜːn/	xoay, lật
31.	turn on		/tɜːn ɒn/	mở, bật
32.	turn off		/tɜːn ɒf/	tắt
33.	reduce	(v)	/rɪˈdjuːs/	giảm, giảm bớt
34.	reuse	(v)	/ˌriːˈjuːz/	tái sử dụng
35.	recycle	(v)	/ˌriːˈsaɪkl/	tái chế
36.	avoid	(v)	/əˈvɔɪd/	tránh
37.	stop	(v)	/stɒp/	dừng, ngăn chặn
38.	plant	(v)	/plɑːnt/	trồng
39.	volunteer	(v, n)	/ˌvɒlənˈtiə(r)/	tình nguyện, người tình nguyện
40.	save	(v)	/seɪv/	cứu, tiết kiệm
41.	product	(n)	/'prɒdʌkt/	sản phẩm
42.	single-use	(adj)	/ˌsɪŋɡl ˈjuːs/	để sử dụng một lần
43.	single-use products		/ˌsɪŋɡl ˈjuːs ˈprɒdʌkts/	các sản phẩm chỉ sử dụng một lần
44.	litter	(n, v)	/'lɪtə(r)/	rác, vứt rác bừa bãi
45.	rubbish	(n)	/'rʌbɪʃ/	rác rưởi



46.	plastic rubbish		/ˈplæstɪk ˈrʌbɪʃ/	rác nhựa
47.	pick up rubbish		/pɪk ʌp ˈrʌbɪʃ/	nhặt, thu gom rác
48.	cut	(v)	/kʌt/	cắt, chặt
49.	cut down trees			chặt cây
50.	campfire	(n)	/ˈkæmpfaɪə(r)/	lửa trại
51.	building a campfire			đốt lửa trại
52.	marine	(adj)	/məˈriːn/	thuộc biển
53.	wildlife	(n)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã
54.	diverse	(adj)	/daɪˈvɜːs/	đa dạng, gồm nhiều loại khác nhau
55.	coral	(n)	/ˈkɒrəl/	san hô
56.	dugong	(n)	/ˈduːɡɒŋ/	con cá cúi, bò biển
57.	earth	(n)	/ɜːθ/	trái đất

### 🌟 Word form

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
<b>endanger</b>	endangerment	endangered endangering	
	extinction	extinct	
	habitat habitation inhabitant	habitable	
<b>produce</b>	product produce production producer		
<b>protect</b>	protection		
	toxicity	toxic non-toxic	

## B. GRAMMAR

### I. Complex Sentences (Câu phức)

Câu phức là câu có một mệnh đề độc lập (**independent clause**) và ít nhất một mệnh đề phụ thuộc (**dependent clause**).

**E.g.** She went to work although she was very tired.

→ “She went to work” là mệnh đề độc lập và “although she was very tired” là mệnh đề phụ thuộc.



**Note:** Mệnh đề độc lập có thể đứng một mình thành câu. Mệnh đề phụ thuộc không thể đứng một mình mà đứng trước hoặc sau mệnh đề độc lập để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

**E.g.** You should finish your homework before you go out.

→ “You should finish your homework” đứng một mình vẫn có ý nghĩa hoàn chỉnh; tuy nhiên, “before you go out” đứng một mình không thể tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

### 🌟 Câu phức sử dụng liên từ và đại từ quan hệ

CÂU PHỨC SỬ DỤNG LIÊN TỪ	
Mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong câu phức có thể bắt đầu bằng các liên từ sau đây:	
<b>- as, since, because</b> <b>E.g.</b> Many wild species die <b>because</b> their habitats are destroyed. (Nhiều loài động vật hoang dã chết do môi trường sống của chúng bị phá hủy.)	<b>- although, even though, though</b> <b>E.g.</b> She can't write an English sentence <b>although</b> she has studied English for a long time. (Cô ấy không thể viết nổi một câu tiếng Anh mặc dù cô ấy đã học tiếng Anh lâu rồi.)
<b>- if, unless</b> <b>E.g.</b> I will be back in the office in a fifteen minutes <b>if</b> there is not traffic jam. (Tôi sẽ trở lại văn phòng trong 15 phút nữa nếu không bị kẹt xe.)	<b>- when, while, before, after</b> <b>E.g.</b> Her daughter will study abroad <b>after</b> she graduates from high school. (Con gái bà ấy sẽ đi du học sau khi tốt nghiệp trung học phổ thông)
CÂU PHỨC SỬ DỤNG ĐẠI TỪ QUAN HỆ	
Mệnh đề phụ thuộc trong câu phức cũng có thể bắt đầu bằng các đại từ quan hệ như <b>who, whom, which,</b>	
<b>E.g.</b> He is the client <b>who</b> you need to pursue. I don't like the guy <b>that</b> is sitting on the motor over there.	

### 🌟 Câu phức với mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian

Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ thời gian (**Adverb clauses of time**) là mệnh đề dùng để diễn ra khi nào một sự việc xảy ra. Nó thường bắt đầu với các liên từ chỉ thời gian như **before, after, when, while, till, until, as soon as, ...**

**E.g.** We will start the party **as soon as** they arrive.

You can swim **while** I'm cooking.

## C. PRONUNCIATION

**Clusters: /bl/ and /kl/**

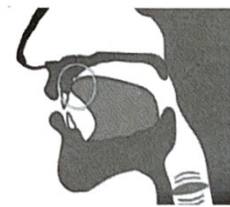
### 1. /bl/

/bl/ = /b/ + /l/

**/b/:** mím nhẹ hai môi lại và nâng phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng hơi trong khoang miệng, rồi mở miệng bật hơi từ phía trong ra. Khi phát âm, dây thanh sẽ rung lên.



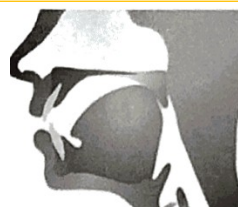
**/l/**: để đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi của hàm răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoảng trống giữa lưỡi và khoang miệng ra ngoài.



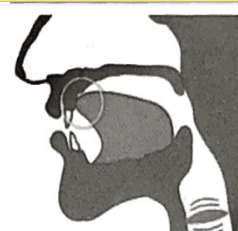
## 2. /kl/

**/kl/ = /k/ + /l/**

**/k/**: mở miệng, cuống lưỡi co lại, chạm vào phần ngạc mềm hay là phần trong cùng của vòm miệng để chặn luồng khí trong miệng. Sau đó bật mạnh luồng khí ra khỏi miệng mà không làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng.



**/l/**: để đầu lưỡi chạm vào lợi của hàm răng trên. Khi phát âm, luồng hơi sẽ đi qua khoảng trống giữa lưỡi và khoang miệng ra ngoài.



## 3. Sự khác nhau giữa /bl/ và /kl/

Về mặt âm thanh: sự khác biệt của cụm phụ âm /bl/ và /kl/ xuất phát từ sự khác biệt của vị trí môi và lưỡi khi bật hơi phát âm âm /b/ và /k/.

- Khi phát âm âm /b/ chúng ta mím nhẹ môi, còn âm /k/ chúng ta cần mở miệng.
- Với âm /b/ các em để lưỡi thả lỏng như bình thường trong khi với âm /k/ các em co cuống lưỡi lại, chạm vào phần ngạc mềm để chặn luồng khí trong miệng.
- Phát âm âm /b/ làm rung dây thanh trong cổ họng nhưng âm /k/ thì không.

<b>/bl/</b>	<b>/kl/</b>
blue	clue
block	clock
blink	clink

## UNIT 7- GLOBAL 8

### PART II. LANGUAGE

#### A. PHONETIC

**Exercise 1: Underline the /bl/ sound, and double underline the /kl/ sound. Then practice reading these sentences.**

1. My father usually has a cup of black coffee for breakfast.
2. His eyes were bright blue.
3. Take a deep breath and blow out the candles on the birthday cake.
4. Today she is wearing a white silk blouse.
5. He became completely blind after the car accident.
6. She's so clever with her hands.
7. Do you like classical music?



8. "Oh, dear! You blinked just as I took the photograph!"

9. He was climbing up the wall.

10. The apple tree is covered in blossoms.

**Exercise 2: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

- |                               |                        |                     |                      |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> duce          | B. <u>re</u> lease     | C. <u>fo</u> rest   | D. <u>pro</u> cess   |
| 2. A. <u>cu</u> tt <u>ing</u> | B. <u>ru</u> bbish     | C. <u>ha</u> rmful  | D. <u>su</u> bstance |
| 3. A. <u>ri</u> sk            | B. <u>wi</u> ld        | C. <u>ha</u> bitat  | D. <u>pi</u> ck      |
| 4. A. <u>lo</u> ck            | B. <u>st</u> op        | C. <u>no</u> vel    | D. <u>co</u> me      |
| 5. A. <u>sa</u> ve            | B. <u>pre</u> paration | C. <u>be</u> came   | D. <u>si</u> gnature |
| 6. A. <u>ab</u> sorb          | B. <u>co</u> ral       | C. <u>sa</u> ola    | D. <u>to</u> rnado   |
| 7. A. <u>to</u> rnado         | B. <u>fa</u> ce        | C. <u>ma</u> rine   | D. <u>sa</u> ve      |
| 8. A. <u>ri</u> sk            | B. <u>wi</u> ldlife    | C. <u>ti</u> tle    | D. <u>ti</u> me      |
| 9. A. <u>im</u> pact          | B. <u>ha</u> bitat     | C. <u>bla</u> st    | D. <u>bla</u> nk     |
| 10. A. <u>co</u> nsume        | B. <u>co</u> nserve    | C. <u>re</u> sident | D. <u>so</u> urce    |

**Exercise 3: Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) whose main stress is different from the others in the group.**

- |                 |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. pollution | B. protection   | C. interest    | D. announcement |
| 2. A. destroy   | B. contain      | C. detail      | D. reduce       |
| 3. A. effective | B. habitat      | C. animal      | D. national     |
| 4. A. wildlife  | B. before       | C. habit       | D. notice       |
| 5. A. diverse   | B. unsafe       | C. marine      | D. harmful      |
| 6. A. community | B. conservation | C. contain     | D. protect      |
| 7. A. renewable | B. resident     | C. species     | D. wildlife     |
| 8. A. forget    | B. remember     | C. discussion  | D. carry        |
| 9. A. diverse   | B. courage      | C. environment | D. provide      |
| 10. A. reduce   | B. pollute      | C. oxygen      | D. consume      |

## **B. VOCABULARY - GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct meaning of the following words and phrases.**

### **1. habitat**

- A. the place where people live
- B. the place where a tribe lives
- C. the place where a type of plant or animal lives

### **2. ecosystem**

- A. the way that someone behaves
- B. the way in which a person or a group of people lives and works
- C. the way living and non-living things in a particular area are related to each other

### **3. pollution**

- A. the process of making water, air, soil, etc. dirty
- B. the process of making water, air, soil, etc. clean
- C. the act of protecting someone or something

### **4. global warming**

- A. the increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere
- B. the decrease in temperature of the earth's atmosphere
- C. the process of picking up and recycling rubbish

### **5. endangered species**



- A. animals living in a natural environment
- B. animals facing a high risk of extinction in the wild
- C. creatures and plants living in the sea

## 6. environmental protection

- A. the way to build a campfire
- B. the act of cutting down trees
- C. the practice of protecting the natural environment

**Exercise 2: Choose the word/ phrase/ sentence (A, B, C, or D) that best fits the space in each sentences or best answers the question.**

1. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our carbon footprint to protect the environment.  
A. pollute                      B. protect                      C. reduce                      D. endanger
2. You should turn off devices that you are not using to \_\_\_\_\_ electricity.  
A. save                      B. reuse                      C. release                      D. turn
3. "Carbon footprint" is the amount of carbon dioxide that we \_\_\_\_\_ into the environment.  
A. stop                      B. plant                      C. recycle                      D. release
4. People shouldn't throw away single-use products but \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. endanger                      B. recycle                      C. protect                      D. pollute
5. They can \_\_\_\_\_ campfires on the beach near the hotel.  
A. volunteer                      B. cut                      C. build                      D. litter
6. The people in my village often \_\_\_\_\_ down trees to build houses.  
A. cut                      B. pollute                      C. avoid                      D. release
7. You shouldn't dump the rubbish into the river to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ pollution  
A. air                      B. water                      C. carbon                      D. campfire
8. Forests help release oxygen and absorb \_\_\_\_\_  
A. carbon dioxide                      B. global warming  
C. environmental protection                      D. water pollution
9. We can take part in activities like picking \_\_\_\_\_ and planting trees to protect nature and the environment.  
A. up                      B. about                      C. down                      D. to
10. A number of cleaning products contain \_\_\_\_\_ chemicals  
A. safe                      B. helpful                      C. harmful                      D. hopeful
11. The gases from the exhausts of cars have also increased \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in most cities.  
A. land                      B. sand                      C. water                      D. air
12. The death rate would \_\_\_\_\_ if hygienic conditions were improved.  
A. decrease                      B. increase                      C. be                      D. up
13. When radiation goes into the land, air or water, it is called radioactive \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pollution                      B. polluted                      C. pollutants                      D. polluting
14. Too much use of electric lights in cities may \_\_\_\_\_ light pollution.  
A. go                      B. result                      C. cause                      D. lead
15. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is the contamination of lakes, rivers, oceans, or groundwater, usually by human activities  
A. Soil                      B. Air                      C. Noise                      D. Water
16. Land pollution happens when human activities \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth's surface.  
A. cover                      B. destroy                      C. damages                      D. cause
17. The sight of too many telephone poles, advertising billboards, overhead power lines, or shop signs may cause \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.  
A. visual                      B. vision                      C. visualize                      D. visible
18. People don't care much about the environment, so they keep \_\_\_\_\_ it worse.  
A. made                      B. making                      C. to make                      D. make
19. Land pollution is responsible for damage done \_\_\_\_\_ natural habitat of animals.  
A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. of
20. Americans throw \_\_\_\_\_ twenty-eight and a half million tons of plastic in landfills every year.



- A. in                      B. at                      C. to                      D. away
21. Scientists have come up \_\_\_\_\_ new ways of saving energy.  
A. with                      B. on                      C. to                      D. out
22. Thousands of people were exposed \_\_\_\_\_ radiation when the nuclear plant exploded.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. to                      D. away
23. Waste water from many factories which is dumped \_\_\_\_\_ water bodies directly cause water pollution.  
A. on                      B. into                      C. out                      D. by
24. \_\_\_\_\_ fumes from these vehicles are serious air pollutants.  
A. Poisonously                      B. Poison                      C. Poisonous                      D. Poisons
25. Air pollution occurs when the atmosphere contains gases, dust, or fumes in \_\_\_\_\_ amounts.  
A. unharmed                      B. harmless                      C. harm                      D. harmful
26. She suffered \_\_\_\_\_ a serious disease because of drinking contaminated water for a long time.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. to                      D. from
27. We hope more people join our \_\_\_\_\_ programme.  
A. environment                      B. environmental                      C. environmentalist                      D. environmentally
28. Harmful gases like nitrogen oxides and sulphur oxides are \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere during the burning of fossil fuels  
A. releases                      B. released                      C. release                      D. releasing
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ of air pollution are alarming.  
A. effective                      B. affect                      C. effect                      D. effects
30. You should drive carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the road is slippery.  
A. because                      B. while                      C. although                      D. after
31. I sleep with the window open \_\_\_\_\_ it's really cold.  
A. if                      B. unless                      C. as                      D. before
32. We will clean up the beach \_\_\_\_\_ it stops raining.  
A. while                      B. though                      C. since                      D. as soon as
33. Mary plays with the boy \_\_\_\_\_ he is naughty.  
A. although                      B. until                      C. when                      D. because
34. He won't get paid for time off \_\_\_\_\_ he hasn't got a doctor's note.  
A. unless                      B. till                      C. because                      D. if
35. She went to the gym \_\_\_\_\_ she had finished her work.  
A. after                      B. before                      C. unless                      D. while
36. Don't drink too much water \_\_\_\_\_ you are having a meal.  
A. till                      B. until                      C. while                      D. even though
37. Don't forget to turn off the lights \_\_\_\_\_ you go out.  
A. though                      B. because                      C. after                      D. before
38. I don't know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't go to school.  
A. what                      B. whose                      C. why                      D. where
39. He was talking about the film \_\_\_\_\_ he saw last night.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. who                      D. when
40. \_\_\_\_\_ thermal pollution happens, the water temperature in streams, rivers, lakes, or oceans changes.  
A. Until                      B. When                      C. Before                      D. As soon as
41. Noise pollution occurs \_\_\_\_\_ there are too many loud sounds in the environment.  
A. while                      B. and                      C. because                      D. so
42. The roads were slippery \_\_\_\_\_ it started to rain.  
A. so                      B. as soon as                      C. when                      D. before
43. Renewable \_\_\_\_\_ of energy, such as solar and wind power, are crucial for a sustainable future.  
A. sources                      B. pollutions                      C. consumption                      D. permission





44. We should be mindful of our carbon \_\_\_\_\_ and seek ways to reduce it.  
 A. handprint      B. printer      C. fingerprint      D. footprint
45. The loss of habitat and climate change contribute to the \_\_\_\_\_ of species.  
 A. extinct      B. exit      C. extinction      D. extincted

**Exercise 3: Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

<b>footprint</b>	<b>habitats</b>	<b>substances</b>	<b>effect</b>	<b>endangered</b>
<b>wildlife</b>	<b>dioxide</b>	<b>marine</b>	<b>reduce</b>	<b>diverse</b>

- The ecosystem in Con Dao National Park is very \_\_\_\_\_ with thousands of species.
- Do trees help absorb carbon \_\_\_\_\_?
- Walking and cycling are effective ways to reduce our carbon \_\_\_\_\_.
- Some toxic \_\_\_\_\_ from factories are usually released into rivers.
- We should \_\_\_\_\_ the consumption of single-use products such as plastic bottles and bags.
- The dugong is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ animal.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ animals are dying because of trash dumped into the ocean.
- Air pollution has a harmful \_\_\_\_\_ on our life.
- A national park is a special area for the protection of the environment and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ of animals are damaged by human activities.

**Exercise 4: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

- It is **important** to contain and properly dispose of hazardous materials to prevent environmental contamination.  
 A. crucial      B. unnecessary      C. unimportant      D. careful
- The government should strictly regulate and **permit** industrial activities to minimize their impact on the environment.  
 A. dismiss      B. allow      C. protect      D. reduce
- The residents of the community actively **participate** in environmental conservation efforts.  
 A. throw      B. ignore      C. impact      D. take part
- Protecting the environment is crucial for maintaining a **diverse** range of ecosystems.  
 A. varied      B. same      C. similar      D. polluted
- The release of **toxic** chemicals into the environment poses a serious threat to ecosystems and human health.  
 A. cause      B. deadly      C. coral      D. volunteer

**Exercise 5: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences:**

- We should **save** energy by using energy-efficient appliances and adopting sustainable practices.  
 A. store      B. waste      C. renew      D. resident
- It is our responsibility to **protect** the environment and preserve it for future generations.  
 A. destroy      B. cover      C. little      D. contain
- Implementing measures to **reduce** greenhouse gas emissions is crucial in combating climate change.  
 A. decrease      B. cut down      C. minimize      D. increase
- Remember to **turn off** lights and electronic devices when they are not in use to conserve energy.  
 A. switch on      B. turn down      C. go over      D. go away

5. Cleaning up **polluted** water sources is a challenging task that requires collaboration and expertise.

- A. contaminated      B. forget      C. pure      D. non-living

**Exercise 6: Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.**

1. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ (**protection**) our oceans by reducing plastic waste and overfishing.
2. Pesticides and chemical fertilizers can be \_\_\_\_\_ (**toxicity**) to both the environment and human health.
3. Her younger sister can be \_\_\_\_\_ (**annoy**) when she behaves naughtily.
4. You must read the \_\_\_\_\_ (**instruct**) carefully before you use the new oven.
5. We were taken aback at the \_\_\_\_\_ (**drama**) changes in our village; each home owns a computer now.
6. It is always \_\_\_\_\_ (**interest**) to watch the cubs at play.
7. My mother advised me to be careful in my \_\_\_\_\_ (**choose**) of friends.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (**hot**) makes everybody very drowsy during the lesson in class.
9. The couple came here at the special \_\_\_\_\_ (**invite**) of the prime minister.
10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (**low**) the volume of your voice. I can even hear you from next door.
11. These men are armed and \_\_\_\_\_ (**danger**), and should not be approached.
12. The latest \_\_\_\_\_ (**edit**) of this book contains many illustrative pictures.
13. The giant panda is an \_\_\_\_\_ (**danger**) species due to habitat loss and poaching.
14. The dodo bird went into \_\_\_\_\_ (**extinct**) in the 17th century due to hunting and habitat destruction.
15. The rainforest is the \_\_\_\_\_ (**habitation**) of many species of animals and plants.

**Exercise 7: Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1. You should wait here **when / until/ while** your parents come back.
2. **While/ After / Before** the party, there was a lot of food left.
3. My sister was sleeping **when / as soon as/ while** I was studying for the test last night.
4. **As soon as / While/ After** I left home for school, It rained heavily.
5. The train arrived **while / as soon as/ before** Elle was having lunch.
6. **Because / Although/ If** the water is very cold in January, they go swimming anyway.
7. My father goes jogging every morning **before / after/ until** he gets ready for work.
8. I learned a lot about wildlife **until / after/ as soon as** I visited Cuc Phuong National Park yesterday.
9. I usually drink a glass of warm milk **after/ until / before** I go to bed.
10. Who takes care of the baby **when / after/ before** your mother is away?
11. **After / Before / While** we receive your confirmation email, we will send you a link to download the program.
12. I have to wait **while / before / until** my mum comes home.
13. **Before/When / While** she is ready, we will leave.
14. I'll send you a text message **until / as soon as / before** I hear from Nam.
15. **Before/After / While** she goes, she will turn off all the computers.
16. He will send them an email **before / until / as soon as** he arrives in London.
17. I will give you my reply **before /by / this time** I leave this afternoon.
18. I'll go online **while / as soon as / until** I get home.
19. **Before/Until / When** Mr. Tan phones, please let me know.
20. Let's play with the children **after / until / while** it is time to go.

**Exercise 8: Complete each sentence with the correct preposition.**

1. Coal power stations release sulfur dioxide \_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.
2. National parks play a key role \_\_\_\_\_ saving the environment.
3. What type of effect does water pollution have \_\_\_\_\_ our life?



4. Forests provide a habitat \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of species \_\_\_\_\_ plants and animals.
5. Technology is already playing a key role \_\_\_\_\_ environmental protection.
6. There is a nice play area \_\_\_\_\_ the children.
7. The regions are home \_\_\_\_\_ bears and mountain lions.
8. I'd like to emphasize the importance \_\_\_\_\_ protecting endangered species.
9. Avoid dumping waste \_\_\_\_\_ lakes and rivers!
10. Remember to turn \_\_\_\_\_ devices when you are not using them.
11. Toxic chemicals continue to be dumped \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
12. Orange juice is rich \_\_\_\_\_ vitamin C.
13. The pools provide a rich habitat \_\_\_\_\_ water plants.
14. The first Earth Day started \_\_\_\_\_ 1970 \_\_\_\_\_ America.
15. Picking \_\_\_\_\_ litter makes our environment clean.
16. People are becoming more aware \_\_\_\_\_ environmental issues.
17. The new road will cause a loss \_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the landscape.
18. Endangered animals in the wild are facing a high risk \_\_\_\_\_ extinction.
19. After cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ everything \_\_\_\_\_ the campsite, we left.
20. We shouldn't cut \_\_\_\_\_ too many trees.

**Exercise 9: Underline the dependent clauses of the following sentences.**

1. She is the woman that he loves best.
2. The roads were slippery when it rained.
3. They are generous although they aren't rich.
4. Since we've booked the tickets online, we won't queue at the counter.
5. The hotel where we stayed last month wasn't very clean.
6. The man who is wearing a yellow cap is my uncle.
7. John hasn't travelled recently because he doesn't have time.
8. If she doesn't tell anyone, no one can know the truth.
9. Tien Dung married Chu Dong Tu even though he was very poor.
10. *Quan ho* is chosen to perform at the Lim Festival because it is the traditional folk song of Bac Ninh.

**Exercise 10: Reorder the words and phrases to make complex sentences.**

1. call / I / will / you / I / arrive / as soon as the /airport/ at / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. them / should / You / they / help / if / need / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. will / We/frozen/be/ you / temperature / unless / increase / the / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. after / The / the /shop/ closed / had left / last customer/.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. must/You / stop / when / the /turn / red / traffic lights/.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. always makes / My / breakfast / mother/ for / me / before / goes / to / she / work/.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
7. is / her / doing / Mai / homework / Nga / while / to / music / is / listening / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
8. come/to/ She / decided/ even though/to/ didn't/like/the/ party / she / it / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
9. Can / help / me / you / the / the dishes / wash / while / cleaning / I'm/ floor/?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
10. lots of / She /eat/ fried food / not good / shouldn't / as /for/your/it/is/ health / .  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 11: Combine each pair of sentences, using the conjunction in brackets.**

1. A serious road accident happened. We were waiting for the bus yesterday. (while)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. I had to get the mop. I spilled my juice. (since)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. He fell down the ladder. His leg was broken. (and)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_



→		
4.	We had picked up trash. We left the campsite.	(before)
→		
5.	It started raining. They were putting up the tent.	(when)
→		
6.	I get my parents' permission. I will go out with my friends.	(after)
→		
7.	The weather was bad. We were on holiday last month.	(when)
→		
8.	I will call my mom. I get the result.	(as soon as)
→		
9.	It rains. My father usually drives me to school.	(when)
→		
10.	Jack can't play games. He finishes his homework.	(before)
→		
11.	You are in Ha Noi again. You must come and see us then.	(when)
→		
12.	He finds somewhere to live. Then he'll give his parents the address.	(when)
→		
13.	I do the shopping. Then I will come back home.	(after)
→		
14.	It starts raining. Let's go home before that.	(before)
→		
15.	She must apologize to him first. He won't speak to her until then.	(until)
→		
16.	You leave. I will make you a cup of tea.	(before)
→		
17.	She will stay at her aunt's house. She is London.	(while)
→		
18.	He has read the newspaper. I will borrow it from him.	(as soon as)
→		
19.	I have decided the issue. I will let you know.	(when)
→		
20.	They have built a new road. The traffic will be better.	(when)
→		
21.	The other passengers will get on the bus. We will leave.	(as soon as)
→		
22.	I left the room. I turned off the lights.	(before)
→		
23.	I won't return my book to the library. I'll finish my project.	(until)
→		
24.	He was making dinner. The frying pan caught on fire.	(while)
→		
25.	I finish my study. I will take a walk in the park.	(as soon as)
→		
26.	She was leaving the shop. She dropped a carton of eggs.	(when)
→		
27.	He had never heard about Halloween. He took part in a Halloween party last year.	(before)
→		
28.	Shakespeare died in 1616. He had written more than 37 plays.	(before)
→		
29.	Mr. Thanh won't answer your email. He has some free time.	(until)
→		
30.	Susan chews her nails. She feels nervous.	(whenever)
→		



**Exercise 1: Listen to the short talk twice and circle the correct answer to each of the following questions:**

- Exercise 2: Listen to the recording and choose the best answer.**

- Exercise 3: Listen and complete each gap in the table with ONE or TWO word from the recording.**

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct response. Then practice the short exchanges in pairs.**

-

bright!

5. A: Do you know the effects of the increase in water temperatures?

6. A: We can use water as much as we want.

7. A: Why do you keep the air conditioner at that temperature?

8. A: How can we stop littering?

9. A: Do you think graffiti is a good art?

10. A: Is acid rain harmful to us?

pollution.

b/ I think we need much brighter street lights. It's good for the environment.

B: a/ The water becomes warmer, and aquatic animals will grow so fast.

b/ Some aquatic animals are unable to reproduce, I think so.

B: a/ Swimming pools need a lot of water. It's very cheap!

b/ We save water for other people, too.

B: a/ Well, it can save electricity.

b/ It's good for the plants in the room.

B: a/ We should do something to make it greener.

b/ We can place dustbins in various places.

B: a/ We don't know when and where it started.

b/ Too much graffiti can cause visual pollution.

B: a/ Certainly. It makes the water polluted.

b/ Those factories produce a lot of acid.

### Exercise 2: Match the answers to the following questions.

1. What do you mean by saying "endangered species loss"?
2. Do you mean by saying "carbon footprint"? Is it the mark made by a person's foot?
3. Could you explain what you mean by "single-use"?
4. Could you give us an example of light pollution?
5. I wonder if you could say that in a different way about desertification.
6. I'm not quite sure what you mean that human activities may harm biodiversity?
7. Could you be more specific about green products?
8. I don't quite see what you mean that planting trees can save our environment.
9. It sounds like what you're saying is using a lot of streetlights is not good. Is that right?
10. When you say acid rain, do you mean?

\_\_\_\_\_ **A.** In other words, it can lead to light pollution, and we can't see the stars in the sky.

\_\_\_\_\_ **B.** To put it differently, it's rain that contains harmful chemicals from factories gases and it can damage crops and trees.

\_\_\_\_\_ **C.** To say this differently, human activities can make the environment imbalanced with the loss of some species.

\_\_\_\_\_ **D.** Sorry, let me explain that. Carbon footprint is a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that a person produces.

\_\_\_\_\_ **E.** Let me give an example of that. Too much use of electric lights in cities may cause light pollution.

\_\_\_\_\_ **F.** Let me explain that again. When we plant trees, we can make our environment clean and reduce pollution.

\_\_\_\_\_ **G.** Let me explain that. Endangered species loss means that the number of species is becoming smaller.

\_\_\_\_\_ **H.** Sorry, let me explain it again. They are produced with the minimum effects on the environment.

\_\_\_\_\_ **I.** Let me explain that in more detail. 'Single-use' refers to something that is made to be used once only.

\_\_\_\_\_ **J.** Let me put it in another way. When an area or a region becomes a desert, we call it desertification.





### C. READING

**Exercise 1: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

① Light pollution is not (1) \_\_\_\_\_ serious as water or air pollution. Moreover, it is the type of pollution that (2) \_\_\_\_\_ more in cities than in rural areas. In the past, we could sit out at night and gaze at glittering stars in the sky and light from objects in the out space. Nowadays, cities are covered with lights from buildings, streets, advertising displays, many of which direct the lights up into the sky and into many unwanted places. The real problem is that it is very (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to apply light to almost everything at night. Millions of tons of oil and coal (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to produce the power to light the sky. Eye strain, loss of vision and stress are what people may get from light pollution. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ light at night can harm our eyes and also harm the hormones that help us to see things properly.

- |                 |             |             |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. more      | B. as       | C. much     | D. only        |
| 2. A. happen    | B. occur    | C. occurs   | D. is occurred |
| 3. A. waste     | B. wastes   | C. wasting  | D. wasteful    |
| 4. A. used      | B. using    | C. is used  | D. are used    |
| 5. A. Very much | B. Too much | C. Too many | D. So many     |

② Have a walk on a beach, listen to the sound of the sea waves, (1) \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly you see a lot of rubbish on the beach. Pollution takes away all the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of our beaches. I feel really very annoyed when I see plastic bags lying on the sand, cigarette ends buried in the sand, and soda cans floating in the sea.

There are a lot of things that we can do. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ we see rubbish, we should do our part in the protecting the land by picking it up and throwing it in dust bins. Moreover, we can form some kind of organization that helps (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the beaches. If everyone does their part, the beaches will be a wonderful and beautiful place. We need to start now (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the beaches are damaged beyond repair.

- |                   |              |                 |                    |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. or          | B. but       | C. and          | D. so              |
| 2. A. beauty      | B. beautiful | C. beautifully  | D. being beautiful |
| 3. A. While       | B. If        | C. Unless       | D. Soon            |
| 4. A. cleaning up | B. clean up  | C. cleaning off | D. clean off       |
| 5. A. before      | B. after     | C. until        | D. when            |

③ Environmental awareness is discussed and studied by many. However, to make an impact, we must be aware (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the problems and solutions. We will start with what we are doing wrong and move toward what needs to be done to improve our environment. Some ways to take care of our environment is to practise (2) \_\_\_\_\_ follow proper garbage disposal protocol, avoid using our cars too much and rely more on public transportation instead.

Every day we hear about how our planet is changing. The need for environmental protection arises (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the changes in rising carbon dioxide levels, which causes drastic changes in our environment. The rising levels of carbon dioxide result in changes in the (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Carbon dioxide traps heat and makes it difficult for plants to grow. When a plant dies, more carbon dioxide is released (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the air. This can cause more temperature changes and less oxygen in the air. To help slow down this process, we have to take care of the environment before it is too late.

- |               |               |              |                 |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. of      | B. to         | C. off       | D. in           |
| 2. A. recycle | B. to recycle | C. recycling | D. to recycling |
| 3. A. to      | B. for        | C. with      | D. from         |
| 4. A. water   | B. soil       | C. carbon    | D. atmosphere   |
| 5. A. in      | B. into       | C. on        | D. onto         |

**Exercise 2: Read the following passage and circle the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.**

① Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are three main kinds of pollution.



Air pollution can be caused by liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight.

Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or **accidental** contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil.

Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

It is not possible for anyone to predict the exact timing and effects of global, pollution and global climate change brought about by pollution. There, is general agreement by scientists that the global climate will continue to change, the intensity of weather effects will continue to increase, and some species of animals will become extinct.

*(Adapted from BBC)*

1. What is the most suitable title for the passage?
  - A. Solutions to pollution
  - B. Environmental issues
  - C. Causes and effects of pollution
  - D. Environmental impacts
2. What kind of pollution is considered as the cause of the most death and disease?
  - A. Air pollution
  - B. Water pollution
  - C. Soil pollution
  - D. None of the above
3. What is **NOT** a cause of soil pollution?
  - A. Chemicals
  - B. Pesticides
  - C. Oil sprills
  - D. Exhaust fumes
4. What kind of pollution may oil sprills cause?
  - A. Air pollution
  - B. Water pollution
  - C. Soil pollution
  - D. Both B and C are correct
5. According to the agreement of scientists, what is NOT environmental effect caused by pollution?
  - A. Disappearance of the rainforests
  - B. Intensity of weather effects
  - C. Animal extinction
  - D. Global climate change

②

### **Saving the Environment: One Home at a Time**

Pollution can be seen not only throughout the world, but also in our own homes. It comes from household chemicals, the amount of water people use and the waste people produce and throw away. What can be done to stop this pollution? Surprisingly, a person can help save the environment by doing simple things.

First, we need to recycle, which allows products to be used over and over again. Recycling can also reduce the number of trees cut down to produce paper products. **It** takes very little effort. It is not hard to place plastic and glass bottles, aluminum cans and paper in a bin. Anyone can do it.

Second, we need to control the amount of water used at home. It can be conserved by taking short showers instead of baths, repairing leaky faucets, using the dishwasher or washing machine only when fully loaded, or simply turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth.

Third, we need to reduce waste. We need to recycle whenever possible, but should also try to use this waste effectively. For example, grass clippings and food scraps can be made into compost for plants. The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste every day, but we can reduce that amount by recycling and reusing.

If we do our part in our own homes, we can help keep the planet from becoming more polluted

1. Pollution is caused from the following sources except \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. water in rivers  
C. wastes
2. Recycling can help us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. never cut down trees  
C. place garbage bins easily
3. In order to save water, we can do all of the following things except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fully use the washing machine  
C. take short showers instead of baths
4. Recycling helps to reduce waste because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plants need to develop  
C. a person can do it in his home
- B. water from households  
D. house chemicals
- B. produce more paper products  
D. use products again and again
- B. repair leaky faucets  
D. turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth
- B. waste can be recycled and reused  
D. an average man produces compost for plants
5. The word "**It**" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cutting down      B. the number      C. recycling      D. effort

③ California has 8 national parks and 20 national forests, more than any other state. Yosemite National Park is one of the most visited parks. It is famous for its waterfalls and granite cliffs. Many rock climbers go to Yosemite to climb a rock wall named El Capitan. Point Reyes National Seashore is on a peninsula north of San Francisco. It is a good place to see harbor seals, sea lions, and many kinds of birds. Disneyland in Anaheim is another California tourist attraction. This large amusement park was created by cartoonist Yosemite Park Walt Disney. It features a fairyland castle, a haunted mansion, a jungle safari, and many other attractions and rides.

San Diego has a world-famous zoo. As you wander through its Rain Forest Aviary, brightly colored tropical birds fly by. You will think you are on safari in its outdoor Wild Animal Park, north of San Diego. Sea World in San Diego is a great place to watch whales and dolphins perform. California's sunny climate, long coastline, and natural beauty have made it the most popular tourist state in the United States.

1. Yosemite National Park \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is famous for its kinds of birds  
B. is one of the 20 national parks in California  
C. interests rock climbers with its El Capitan, a rock wall  
D. is created by a cartoonist.
2. San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is famous for its Point Reyes National Seashore  
B. has its special waterfalls and granite cliffs  
C. has more wildlife than anywhere else in California  
D. attracts lots of young children
3. Anaheim attracts many tourists with its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. El Capitan      B. Wild Animal Park      C. Sea World      D. Disneyland
4. San Diego is worth visiting if you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a newly-married couple      C. an enthusiastic rock climber  
B. an animal lover      D. a movie fan
5. Which of the following statements is true about California?  
A. It has the most national parks and forests of the US states.  
B. Its Disneyland with the fairyland castle is the most famous national park.  
C. It attracts lots of tourists with its modern life.  
D. It is a peninsula north of the United States of America.

④ Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872. Located in northwestern Wyoming and extending into Montana and Idaho, the park is known for its spectacular geysers, hot springs, canyons, and fossil forests. Yellowstone was the world's first national park.



Yellowstone National Park **encompasses** a large area of unspoiled wilderness that is almost entirely forested. The most common tree is the lodgepole pine, but other varieties of pine, as well as spruce, fir, and juniper are also found in Yellowstone.

The park is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries in the United States. Among the more than 300 animal species found here are grizzly bears, elk, deer, antelope, moose, bighorn sheep, coyotes, and lynx. During summer, thousands of wapiti, or American elk graze in the park. More than 1,300 bison, which almost became extinct in the park, roam the eastern sections. Wolves, once thought to be a menace, were reintroduced to the park in 1995 after being hunted and trapped to the brink of extinction early in the 20th century. Nearly 300 species of birds, including bald eagles, osprey, white pelicans, California gulls, and Canada geese, either live in or visit the park. The rare trumpeter swan also frequents the area and is protected within the park.

1. Which statement is **NOT** true according to the passage?
  - A. Yellowstone was established in 1872.
  - B. Yellowstone was the world's first national park.
  - C. Yellowstone is located totally in northwestern Wyoming.
  - D. Yellowstone is famous for its spectacular geysers, hot springs, canyons, and fossil forests.
2. What do wapiti do during summer?
  - A. They roam in the park.
  - B. They visit the park.
  - C. They graze in the park.
  - D. They frequent the park.
3. Which kind of animal almost became extinct early in the 20th century?
  - A. bison
  - B. bald eagles
  - C. trumpeter swan
  - D. wolves
4. What is the purpose of the passage?
  - A. To discuss the dangers the flora of the park has to face
  - B. To discuss the dangers the fauna of the park has to face
  - C. To show the bad condition of the park
  - D. To give information about the park
5. What is the word '**encompasses**' in paragraph 2 closest in meaning to?
  - A. surrounds
  - B. includes
  - C. has
  - D. contains

**Exercise 3: Read the passage and then decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).**

⊙ Air pollution is a serious problem in many cities. Motor vehicles, factories and other sources create so much air pollution that it may hang in the air like dirty fog. Air pollution threatens the health of the people who live in cities. City wastes cause water pollution when they are poured into the waterways. These wastes kill fish and make some areas unfit for swimming. In addition, many large cities have difficulties in disposing of their garbage. The amount of garbage grows each year, but places to put it are quickly filling up. Citizens, governments, industries, scientists, and business people must work together in different ways to gradually reduce pollution. For example, most cities have introduced recycling programmes.

Statements		T	F
1	Motor vehicles and factories are among some sources of air pollution.		
2	Air pollution doesn't endanger people's health in some cities.		
3	Air pollution is the only problem of the environment mentioned in this passage.		
4	Garbage disposal is a problem in many large cities.		
5	Everyone must cooperate to reduce pollution. .		



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② Environmental pollution is one of the impacts of human activities on the Earth. There are four types of pollution, namely, air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. Most of the air pollution results from the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets. This can cause acid rain which damages water, soil, and plants. Air pollution also contributes to the greenhouse effect.

Soil pollution is a result of dumping plastic or other waste in the ground and the overuse of chemicals in growing crops. The long-term effects of soil pollution are contaminated vegetation and the decrease of soil fertility.

Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as oil and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean or contaminated. Rubbish blockages in rivers can also cause pollution.

The effects of water pollution include the destruction of rivers, lakes and the pollution of groundwater, surface water and seawater.

Noise pollution is caused by loud and annoying sounds of motor vehicles, railway, aircraft and jet engines, factory machinery and musical instruments. It can cause stress and psychological and health problems for humans such as increased heart rate and hearing damage.

Environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly serious problem or threat that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible, not only for the sake of the environment, but also for the people that live in it.

(Source: Adapted from Time and date)

Statements		T	F
1	Environmental pollution results from natural disasters.		
2	The greenhouse effect is a result of water pollution.		
3	Water pollutants such as oil and other chemicals and rubbish blockages in river make contaminated.		
4	Noise pollution can increase heart rate and damage hearing.		
5	Environmental pollution needs to be taken care to protect the environment and the people that live in it.		

③

### Switch to Green

In Australia it is now illegal to use traditional light bulbs. The whole country is changing to low energy bulbs for their lights. This will reduce the amount of energy that each home uses and will obviously be better for the environment. And Australia is not the only country doing this. Will your country be next?

So, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using the new low energy bulbs? Of course, the main advantage is for the environment. If all houses in Viet Nam used these bulbs, the effects on the environment would be the same as taking three quarters of a million cars off the road. Cost is another advantage. If we changed all the bulbs in our houses, we could cut our energy bills by fifty percent.

There are a few disadvantages, however. The light that these bulbs give is not exactly the same as light from traditional bulbs. It's colder and whiter. Some people don't like it very much. Also, the light doesn't come on immediately. After switching on the light, you have to wait a short time. Another disadvantage for some people is that at the moment you can't make these bulbs give a stronger or weaker light by using a special switch. But scientists say this will soon be possible.

But if we can help the environment by using these bulbs, are the disadvantages really such a problem?

Statements		T	F
1	In Australia you can choose which bulbs to use.		
2	It's expensive to use low energy bulbs.		
3	It takes longer for the light to come on.		
4	The light from these bulbs is quite weak.		
5	The light from traditional bulbs is different.		

#### Exercise 4: Read the text and answer the questions.

Nowadays, one of the biggest problems facing the world is pollution. It has many effects on our daily lives that something must be done. There are three major types of pollution: air pollution, land pollution and water pollution. They are mainly caused by human activities.

Air pollution is the result of human activity where chemicals and other dangerous materials are released into the air. This happens through the release of carbon monoxide gas from exhaust pipes of motor vehicles. Other gases such as sulphur oxides are released from the burning of coal and oil. High air pollution levels can cause damage to the environment. It also brings discomfort to humans and other living organisms. In the long term, air pollution can cause serious breathing problems, lung cancer and heart disease.

Land pollution is the destruction of the earth's land surfaces. It is often caused by human activity such as careless disposal of wastes, over-mining of minerals and wrong use of land for planting. All these will affect our health in the long run. They will lead to all kinds of diseases such as cancer, heart disease and breathing problems. Land pollution also causes natural disasters such as flash floods and landslides.

Water pollution is the contamination of lakes, caused by human activities. It can be harmful to organisms and plants which live in the water. Some known causes of water pollution are factory wastes or leaking underground tanks. These can be chemical substances that are toxic. The polluted water can cause cholera, typhoid fever and the disappearance of biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems.

1. What are the three major types of pollution mentioned in the text?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. How is air pollution primarily caused?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. What are some long-term health effects of air pollution?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

4. What are some causes of land pollution mentioned in the text?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are some consequences of water pollution?

→ \_\_\_\_\_

#### D. WRITING

**Exercise 1: Complete the sentences, using the words and phrases given. You can add some words and make changes.**

1. Noise pollution/ any loud sounds/ either harmful or annoying/ humans and animals.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Generally/ noise/ produced/ household appliances/ big trucks/ vehicles and motorbikes/ on the road/ planes and helicopters flying over cities/ loud speakers, etc.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

3. Noise pollution/ cause/ stress/ illness/ hearing loss/ sleep loss/ lost productivity.



- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Health effects/ noise/ include/ anxiety/ stress/ headaches/ irritability/ nervousness.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Noise-producing industries/ airports/ bus terminals/ should/ located/ far/ living places.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. The major cause/ water pollution/ Viet Nam/ be the weakness in industrial wastewater management.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
7. Many factories/ use fresh water/ carry away waste/ their plants/ canals, rivers, and lakes.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
8. 2008, Vedan factory, a sodium glutamate plant / release untreated industrial wastewater/ the Thi Vai River/ caused tons/ fish and ducks in the river/ die.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
9. Industrial waste water/ be directly discharged/ canals, lakes, ponds,/ rivers, causing serious pollution/ surface water.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
10. Another cause/ water pollution in Viet Nam/ be/ the lack awareness among citizens.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2: Write meaningful sentences from the words given to complete the notice.**

Quang Trung Middle School in Ho Chi Minh

**NOTICE**

March 10, 20...

**The Painting Competition on World Environment Day**

1. our school/ organizing/ painting competition/because / very important/ make our efforts / protect/ climate and environment  
.....  
.....

2. paintings/the ability/expand knowledge / change attitudes/behaviors  
.....

3. students who are interested/contest / contact the school organizers / March 20, 20...  
.....

**Contest details:**

**Time:**

4. your paintings/handed in before April 10  
.....

**Announcement of prizes:** 8 am - 10 am Sunday April 15

**Topic:** Environmental protection

5. any questions/please contact / 024-823-1804/email [qthcmmiddleschool@gmail.com](mailto:qthcmmiddleschool@gmail.com)  
.....

Principal

Mr. Truong Thanh

**Exercise 3: Write meaningful sentences from the words given to complete the notice.**

Le Quy Don Middle School

**NOTICE**

April 10, 20...

**POSTER CONTEST**

1. students / submit a poster / communicate awareness / how plastic waste / harm / our environment  
.....



.....  
2. posters/made / large poster paper (30 cm x 45 cm) / and / student's name/printed  
clearly /the bottom/the poster

.....  
3. top three winning submissions/receive great prizes/ and /issued / the school magazine

.....  
**Submission deadline:** Friday, April 10, 20...

4. you/email/application form/ and /description/poster/  
postercontest\_lequydonms@gmail.com.

.....  
5. your poster/handed in the school's art club/before / deadline

.....  
Winners will be announced on Earth Day on April 22, 20...

--- THE END ---

