**UNIT 10. ENERGY RESOURCES**

**A. VOCABULARY**

**1. New words**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Word** | **Part of speech** | **Pronunciation** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | Abundant | adj | /ə'bʌndənt/ | Dư thừa |
| **2** | Advantage | n | /əd’vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ | Lợi ích, ưu điểm |
| **3** | Affect | V | /ə'fekt/ | Ảnh hưởng |
| **4** | Alternative | adj | /ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/ | Dùng để thay thế |
| **5** | Appliance | n | /ə'plaiəns/ | Đồ dùng, thiết bị (điện) |
| **6** | Available | adj | /ə'veiləbl/ | sẵn có |
| **7** | Avoid | V | /ə'vɔid/ | Tránh làm gì |
| **8** | Biogas | n | /'baiəʊgæs/ | Khí ga sinh học |
| **9** | Carbon footprint | n | /,kɑ:rbən'fʊtpɪnt/ | Tổng khí thải được tạo ra bởi các hoạt động của con người |
| **10** | Climate change | n | /'klaimət tʃeindʒ/ | Thay đổi khí hậu |
| **11** | Coal | n | /kəʊl/ | Than đá |
| **12** | Convert (into) | V | /kən'vɜ:rt/ | Chuyển hóa, biến đổi |
| **13** | Crack | n | /kræk/ | Chỗ nứt |
| **14** | Dam | n | /dæm/ | Cái đập nước |
| **15** | Depend (on) | V | /dɪ'pend/ | Phụ thuộc(vào) |
| **16** | Disadvantage | n | /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ | Bất lợi |
| **17** | Effect (on) | n | /ɪ'fekt/ | Sự ảnh hưởng |
| **18** | Electric | adj | /ɪ’lektrɪk/ | Chạy bằng điện |
| **19** | Electrical | adj | /ɪ’lektrɪkl/ | (Thuộc) điện |
| **20** | Electricity | n | /ɪ.lek'trɪsətɪ/ | Điện |
| **21** | Emission | n | /ɪ'mɪʃn/ | Sự thải ra |
| **22** | Emit | V | /ɪ'mɪt/ | Thải ra |
| **23** | Energy | n | /'enərdʒɪ/ | Nguồn năng lượng |
| **24** | Exhaustible | adj | /ig'zɔ:stəbəl/ | Cạn kiệt |
| **25** | Extreme weather event | n | /ɪk'stri:m 'weðər ɪ'vent/ | Hiện tượng thời tiết cực đoan |
| **26** | Fossil fuel | n | /'fɒsl 'fju:əl/ | Nhiên liệu hóa thạch |
| **27** | Generate | V | /'dʒenəreit/ | Tạo ra, phát ra |
| **28** | Global warming | n | /.gləʊbl 'wɔ:rmɪŋ/ | Sự nóng lên toàn cầu |
| **29** | Greenhouse effect | n | /'gri:n haʊs ɪ'fekt/ | Hiệu ứng nhà kính |
| **30** | Harm | n,v | /hɑ:rm/ | Mối nguy hại, làm hại |
| **31** | Harmful | adj | /'hɑ:rmfl/ | Có hại |
| **32** | Harmless | adj | /'hɑ:rmləs/ | Vô hại |
| **33** | Heat | n,v | /hi:t/ | Khí nóng, đốt nóng, sưởi ấm |
| **34** | Hydro /Hydrogen energy | n | /'haidrəʊ//'haidrədʒən 'enədʒɪ/ | Năng lượng nước |
| **35** | Inconsiderate | adj | /.ɪnkən'sɪdərət/ | Thờ ơ, lãnh đạm |
| **36** | Increase | V | /ɪn'kri:s/ | Tăng |
| **37** | Increasingly | adv | /ɪn'kri:sɪŋlɪ/ | Một cách tăng dần |
| **38** | Install | V | /ɪn'stɔ:l/ | Lắp đặt, cài đặt |
| **39** | Invest (in) | V | /ɪn'vest/ | Đầu tư vào |
| **40** | Investment | n | /ɪn'vestmənt/ | Sự đầu tư |
| **41** | Last | V | /læst/ | Tồn tại, kéo dài |
| **42** | Lead to | V | /li:d/ | Dần đến, gây ra |
| **43** | Light bulb | n | /lait bʌlb/ | Bóng đèn |
| **44** | Limited | adj | /'lɪmɪtɪd/ | Có hạn |
| **45** | Low-energy | adj | /ləʊ-'enərdʒɪ/ | Tiêu thụ ít năng lượng |
| **46** | Main | adj | /mein/ | Chính |
| **47** | Mainly | adv | /'meinlɪ/ | Chủ yếu |
| **48** | Natural gas | n | /,nætʃrəl 'gæs/ | Khí ga tự nhiên |
| **49** | Natural resources | n | /.nætʃrəl rɪ'sɔ:sɪz/ | Nguồn tài nguyên thiên nhiên |
| **50** | Negative | adj | /'negətɪv/ | Tiêu cực |
| **51** | Non-renewable | adj | /,nɒn rɪ'nu:əbl/ | Không thể tái tạo được |
| **52** | Nuclear | adj | /'nju:kliə/ | Thuộc về hạt nhân |
| **53** | Overcool | V | /,əʊvə'ku:l/ | Làm cho quá lạnh |
| **54** | Overheat | V | /,əʊvə'hi:t/ | Làm cho quá nóng |
| **55** | Panel | n | /'pænl/ | Tấm ghép |
| **56** | Plentiful | adj | /'plentɪfl/ | Dồi dào |
| **57** | Pollutant | n | /pə'lu:tənt/ | Chất gây ô nhiễm |
| **58** | Pollute | V | /pə'lu:t/ | Làm ô nhiễm |
| **59** | Polluted | adj | /pə'lu:tɪd/ | Bị ô nhiễm |
| **60** | Pollution | n | /pə'lu:ʃn/ | Sự ô nhiễm |
| **61** | Positive | ad) | /'pɒzətɪv/ | Tích cực |
| **62** | Power | n,v | /'paʊər/ | Năng lượng, cung cấp năng lượng để vận hành |
| **63** | Produce | V | /prə'du:s/ | Tạo ra, sản xuất ra |
| **64** | Reduce | V | /rɪ'dju:s/ | Giảm |
| **65** | Release | V | /rɪ'li:s/ | Thải ra |
| **66** | Rely (on) | V | /rɪ'lai/ | Tin vào, dựa vào |
| **67** | Renewable | adj | /rɪ'nu:əbl/ | Có thể tái tạo được |
| **68** | Replace | V | /rɪ’pleis/ | Thay thế |
| **69** | Run out | vphr. | /rʌn aʊt/ | Hết, cạn kiệt |
| **70** | Save | V | /seiv/ | Tiết kiệm |
| **71** | Shortage | n | /ʃɔ:rtɪdʒ/ | Sự thiếu hụt |
| **72** | Solar energy | n | /'səʊlər 'enədʒɪ/ | Năng lượng mặt trời |
| **73** | Solar panel | n | /,səʊlar 'paenl/ | Tâm năng lượng mặt trời |
| **74** | Solution | n | /sə'lu:ʃn/ | Giải pháp |
| **75** | Solve | V | /sɒlv/ | Giải quyết |
| **76** | Source of energy | n | /sɔ:rs əv 'enərdʒɪ/ | Nguồn năng lượng |
| **77** | Syllable | n | /'sɪləbl/ | Âm tiết |
| **78** | Tap | n | /tæp/ | Vòi |
| **79** | Trap | V | /træp/ | Giữ lại, mắc kẹt |
| **80** | Unlimited | adj | /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/ | Vô hạn |
| **81** | Use | V | /ju:z/ | Sử dụng |
| **82** | Waste | V | /weist/ | Lãng phí |
| **83** | Wind energy | n | /wɪnd 'enədʒɪ/ | Năng lượng gió |
| **84** | Wind turbine | n | /'wɪnd tɜ:rbain/ | Tua bin gió |

**2. Collocation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Collocation** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | Come from | Bắt nguồn từ |
| **2** | Instead of | Thay cho |
| **3** | Look for | Tìm kiếm |
| **4** | Provide sb with sth | Cung cấp |
| **5** | Rely on | Phụ thuộc vào |
| **6** | Replace sth with sth | Thay thế |
| **7** | Run out | Hết, cạn kiệt |
| **8** | Turn on | Bật |
| **9** | Use up | Dùng hết |
| **10** | Work on | Luyện tập, làm việc |

**3. Word formation**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Word** | **Part of speech** | **Meaning** |
| **1** | Environment | n | Môi trường |
| Environmentalist | n | Nhà môi trường học |
| Environmental | adj | Thuộc môi trường |
| Environmentally | adv | Liên quan đến môi trường |
| **2** | Electricity | n | Điện |
| Electrician | n | Thợ điện |
| Electric | adj | Có điện |
| Electrical | adj | Liên quan đến điện |
| Electrically | adv | Liên quan đến điện |
| **3** | Limit | n, v | Giới hạn |
| Limitation | n | Hạn chế |
| Limited | adj | Có hạn |
| Unlimited | adj | Vô hạn |
| **4** | Pollute | v | Ô nhiễm |
| PollutionPollutant | nn | Sự ô nhiễmChất gây ô nhiễm |
| Polluted | adj | Bị ô nhiễm |
| Pollute | V | Ô nhiễm |
| **5** | Sun | n | Mặt trời |
| Solar | adj | Thuộc mặt trời |
| Sunny | adj | Có nắng |

**B. STRESS**

**❄ Stress on three-syllable words (Trọng âm của từ có 3 âm tiết)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 🗶 Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 2, 3 chứa nguyên âm đơn ngắn là /ɪ/ và /ə/ | **🗶 Trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết số 1***family /’fæməlɪ/* |
| 🗶 Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 2 chứa nguyên âm đôi hoặc dài và âm tiếtthứ 3 là: *-ian, -ic, -ience, -ient, -ial, -ual, -al, -eons, -ion, -iar* | **🗶 trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết ngay phía trước chúng (âm tiết số 2)***phisician /fɪ'zɪʃn/* |
| Đối với các từ có âm tiết thứ 3 là: *-ee, -eer, -ese, -ier, -ette, -oo, -esque* | **🗶 trọng âm thường rơi vào âm tiết chứa các đuôi này (âm tiết số 3)***volunteer /vɒlən’tɪər/* |

**C. GRAMMAR**

**❄ PRESENT CONTINUOUS *(Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn)***

**1. Forms (Cấu trúc)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Câu khẳng định** | S + am/ is/ are + V-ing. | *She is cooking.* |
| **Câu phủ định** | S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing. | *She isn 't cooking.* |
| **Câu hỏi** | Am / Is /Are + S + V-ing?(+) Yes, S + is/am/are.(-) No, S + isn’t/am not / aren’t. | *Is she cooking?**(+) Yes, she is.**(-) No, she isn’t* |
| (W-h) W-H + am/is/are + S + V-ing? | *What is she doing?* |

**2. Use (Cách dùng)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Hành động đang diễn ra vào lúc nói** | Ex: *She is sleeping now.* |
| **Diễn tả xu hướng** | Ex: *It’s getting hot.* |
| **Dự định trong tưomg lai gần** | Ex: *l am flying to Kyoto tomorrow.* |
| **Thói quen xấu gây khó chịu** | Ex: *He is always coining late.* |

**3. Add -ing to the verbs (Quy tắc thêm đuôi -ing vào sau động từ)**

- Tận cùng là e  bỏ  -e thêm -ing. Ex: ride - riding

- Từ tận cùng là -**ee** chỉ việc thêm **-ing.**Ex: *see*-*seeing*

- Từ kết thúc bằng **ie**-đổi **ie**thành **y,**thêm **-ing.**Ex: *lie*-*lying*

- Động từ 1 âm tiết kết thúc bằng **1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i)** và **1 phụ âm (trừ h, w, x, y, z)** 🡪nhân đôi phụ âm cuối, thêm **-ing**. Ex: *put*🡪*putting*

- Động từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên 🡪nhân đôi phụ âm khi trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết cuối cùng. Ex: *per'mit*-*permitting*

- Động từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên, trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết thứ nhất -thêm **-ing**.Ex: ‘*open*--*opening*

**4. Time expressions (Dấu hiệu trạng ngũ’ thòi gian)**

- At + giờ; It’s + giờ

- S + be + giới từ vị trí + danh từ địa điểm.

- Có các cụm từ hoặc trạng từ: At the moment, now, right now, at present

- Câu mệnh lệnh: Look!, Listen!, Be quiet!, Keep silent!

**\* Lưu ý:**một số động từ CẢM GIÁC không dùng với thì tiếp diễn: *like, dislike, hate, love, want, prefer, admire, believe, understand, remember, forget, know, belong, have, taste, smell, be...* Nhưng nếu mang nghĩa chi hoạt động thì được chia thời tiếp diễn (be Ving).

**D. PRACTICE**

**I. PRONUNCIATION**

**Exercise 1. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. A. hydroelectric       X B. environment         C. solar                    D. biogas

X 2. A. pleasure                B. feed                         C. heat                        D. meat

3. A. plentiful                B. electric                X C. renewable          D. energy

4. A. few                 B. knew                 C. new                       X D. sew

X 5. A. nuclear                 B. truck                 C. abundant             D. dump

6. A. wants                 B. helps                 X C. plays                 D. looks

7. A. transport           X  B. power                 C. report                  D. short

8. A. listened                B. enjoyed                 X C. decided                 D. played

9.X A. many                  B. carbon                 C. large                 D. hard

10.X A. blood                 B. spoon                 C. noon                 D. tool

**Exercise 2. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. Climate               X B. Abundant                C. Fossil                 D. Generate

2. A. Emit                 B. Event                 X C. Disadvantage         D. Install

3.X A. Pollute                 B. Plentiful                C. Panel                  D. Positive

4.X A. Unlimited         B. Harmful                C. Global                  D. Greenhouse

5. A. Produce                B. Release                 C. Rely                        X D. Overheat

6. A. Replace               X B. Shortage                C. Renewable                D. Increasingly

7. A. Fossil                 B. Harmless              X  C. Extreme                 D. Solar

8. A. Nuclear                B. Hydro                 C. Generate               X D. Appliance

9. X A. Inconsiderate        B. Positive                C. Energy                D. Limited

10. A. Emission      X  B. weather                C. Electrical                D. Depend

**II. VOCABULARY**

**Exercise 1. Look at the pictures and complete the words with the clues given.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Description: Home appliances 2 3D model - TurboSquid 1398029 | Description: What are the different types of coal? | American Geosciences Institute | Description: Types of Light Bulbs Every Homeowner Know — Bob Vila |
| 1. A\_ \_ \_ \_A\_ \_ \_ | 2. C\_ \_L | 3. T\_ \_ |
| Description: What do you see? What is/are cause/s of these social - 1 | Description: How bad design is driving the 'take-make-waste' economy - What Design Can Do | Description: 2,000+ Free Tap & Faucet Images - Pixabay |
| 4. P\_ \_ \_ \_T\_ \_ \_ | 5. W\_ \_ T\_ | 6. E\_ \_ T\_ \_ |
| Description: Fundamentals of Wind Turbines | Wind Systems Magazine | Description: Different types of natural resources illustration | Download on Freepik | Description: Greenhouse gasses - Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail  (U.S. National Park Service) |
| 7. W\_ \_ \_ T\_ \_B\_ \_ \_ | 8. N\_ \_ \_R\_ \_ \_ R\_ \_ \_ \_R\_ \_ \_ | 9. G\_ \_ \_ \_H\_ \_ \_ \_ E\_ \_E\_ \_ |
| Description: Fossil Fuel Elements | EGEE 102: Energy Conservation and Environmental  Protection | Description: Khí Biogas là gì? Cơ chế hình thành ứng dụng của khí Biogas trong thực tiễn | Description: Kerr Dam - Wikipedia |
| 10. F\_ \_S\_ \_ F\_E\_ | 11. B\_ \_G\_ \_ | 12. D\_ \_ |

**Exercise 2. Choose the word(s) that doesn’t belong to the group.**

1. A. Crack               B. Electricity              X  C. Abundant                D. Dam

2X A. Electric                B. Emit                         C. Last                         D. Overheat

3. X A. Polluted                B. Produce                 C. Release                 D. Solution

4. A. Solve                 B. Trap                         C. Waste                 X  D. Panel

5. A. Syllable                B. Tap                        X  C. Save                        D. Emission

6.X A. Annual                 B. Award                 C. Choose                 D. Chase

7. A. Opportunity       XB. Fascinating                C. Festival                D. Feast

8. A. Own                 B. Organize                 C. Reach                 X D. Festive

9. A. Impressive          B. Disappointing        X  C. Lantern                 D. Annual

10.X A. Decorate          B. Turkey                 C. Symbol                 D. Easter

**Exercise 3. Match the words or phrases on the left with their meaning on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. climate change C | A. available or existing in large amounts or numbers |
| 2. advantage G | B. being the largest or most important of its kind |
| 3.abundant E | C. changes in the Earth’s weather, including changes in temperature, wind patterns and rainfall, especially the increase in the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere that is caused by the increase of particular gases, especially carbon dioxide |
| 4. available F | D. to fix equipment or furniture into position so that it can be used |
| 5. disadvantage I | E. existing in large quantities; more than enough |
| 6. investment H | F. that you can get, buy or find |
| 7. generate J | G. a quality of something that makes it better or more useful |
| 8. plentiful A | H. the act of investing money in something |
| 9. install D | I. to cause problems and tend to stop somebody/something from succeeding or making progress |
| 10. main B | J. to produce energy, especially electricity |

**Your answer:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

**Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases in the box to complete the sentences below.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| avoid | dam | electric | harm | main |
| pollute | save | use | power | installing |

1. The flood weakened the \_\_ dam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I try to \_\_\_ avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going shopping on Saturdays.

3. Smoking can cause serious \_\_\_ harm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs.

4. This calculator is easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_ use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ electric \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lamps illuminated the stage.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crop of Japan is rice.

7. Bicycling doesn’t \_\_\_\_ pollute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air.

8. We all want to \_\_\_\_\_ save \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money.

9. Tommy is \_\_\_\_\_ installing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new software.

10. Knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 5.**

**Task 1. Mark the letter A, B, c, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.**

1. Scientists are developing new sources of energy to **protect**the environment.

A. use                         X B. preserve                 C. harm                 D. waste

2. Wind energy is **abundant,**isn’t it?

A. badly                 B. well                         X C. plentiful                 D. excellent

3. Are fossil fuels **limitless?**

A. lavish                X B. unlimited                C. dangerous                D. exhausted

4. When we bum coal, it **causes**air pollution.

A. produces                B. due to                 X C. leads to                 D. results from

5. Non-renewable sources will eventually **run out.**

X A. be used up                B. be replaced                C. be recycled                D. generate

**Task 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word or phrase that is OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.**

1. They are **reducing**the use of nuclear energy because it’s not safe to produce.

A. lowering                 B. cutting                 C. decreasing              X  D. increasing

2. Do you **turn off**the lights when going to bed?

A. go on                 B. get off                X  C. turn on                 D. switch off

3. How many kinds of **renewable**sources of energy are there?

X A. non-renewable         B. alternative                C. polluting                D. expensive

4. For many people living in **rural**areas, biogas is a cheap energy.

A. suburban                B. remote                 X C. urban                 D. country

5. What are the **advantages**of hydro energy?

A. benefits               X B. disadvantages          C. values                 D. usages

**Exercise 6. Give the correct word form of these words.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | We should use them \_economically\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and try to find alternative sources of power. | **ECONOMY** |
| 2 | Solar energy is \_\_renewable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, plentiful and clean. | **RENEW** |
| 3 | I think that solar energy can be an \_\_alternative\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ source of energy in the near future. | **ALTER** |
| 4 | We should reduce the use of \_\_\_electricity\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home. | **ELECTRICAL** |
| 5 | It’s a clean source of energy. Sailboats couldn’t move without this \_\_\_power\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **POWERFUL** |
| 6 | Waves will be used as an \_\_\_\_environmentally\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friendly source of energy. | **ENVIRONMENT** |
| 7 | Limit car trips by relying on biking, walking, public \_\_\_transportation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | **TRANSPORT** |
| 8 | Solar power can be used to \_\_heat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or cool our houses. | **HOT** |
| 9 | Energy is used to \_\_produce\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of electrical things. | **PRODUCT** |
| 10 | There will be a \_\_\_shortage\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of energy in the near future. | **SHORT** |

**Exercise 7. Match the collocations on the left with their meaning on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. come from E | A. to finish a supply of something |
| 2. instead of D | B. used to emphasise that something is very noticeable in the stated way |
| 3. look for G | C. to need a particular thing or the help and support of someone or something in order to continue, to work correctly, or to succeed |
| 4. provide F | D. in place of someone or something |
| 5. rely on C | E. to be born, got from, or made in a particular place |
| 6. replace B | F. to give someone something that they need |
| 7. run out I | G. to try to notice someone or something |
| 8. turn on H | H. to activate or cause to flow, operate, or function by or as if by turning a control |
| 9. use up A | I. to finish, use, or sell all of something, so that there is none left |
| 10. work on J | J. to spend time repairing or improving something |

**Your answer:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |

**Exercise 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable words/phrases in the box.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| comes from | use up | instead of | run out | replace with |
| work on | look for | rely on | provide with | turn on |

1. Don’t \_\_\_ use up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the milk. We need some for breakfast.

2. Cows \_\_\_\_ provide with us good milk.

3. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Canada.

4. Don’t climb a tree to \_\_\_\_ look for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fish.

5. Jack and Jill don’t go to \_\_\_ work on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays.

6. You can rely on me for help.

7. She has \_\_\_\_ run out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ideas.

8. The woman was pensioned off and \_\_\_\_\_ replace with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a young girl.

9. My children want to \_\_\_\_ turn on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the television.

10. We took a cross-country route \_\_\_\_\_ instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the motorway.

**Exercise 9. These pairs of words are easily confused. Choose the best word for each sentence.**

1. We had ice cream and apple pie for **(desert/dessert).**

2. Wood is **(one/want)**of the primary renewable resources.

3. Reduce, reuse, and recycle **(to/too)**minimize waste and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

4. The two basic types **(off/of)**solar energy components include passive and active solar energy systems.

5.**(Wind/Will)**energy is another alternative energy source that is entirely renewable.

6. Black and white complement each other **(quite/quiet)**well.

7. I used to have long **(hair/hear)**during my childhood.

8.**(Its/It’s)**your duty to inform the truth to your parents.

9. Jenny didn’t waste **(time/times).**

10. The **(energy/engineer)**from a solar panel can be used locally with solar lights or solar fans.

**Exercise 10. Choose the correct answers.**

1. Nuclear energy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it is dangerous.

X A. renewable                B. non-renewable         C. natural resource         D. fossil fuel

2. Fossil fuels are very common in our society, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

A. waste               X B. pollute                C. renew                D. provide

3. All the houses in our village will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by solar energy

X A. frozen                B. widened                C. heated                D. heightened

4. Several governments try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the use of fossil fuels.

A. waste                B. save                      X  C. reduce                D. increase

5. At this time next week, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wind turbine in our garden.

A. will installed        X B. will be installing         C. install                 D. installed

6. Low energy light bulbs should be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity

A. convert              X  B. save                        C. spend                D. buy

7. It is a good idea to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when traveling long distances.

A. private cars               X B. public transport         C. cars                        D. taxis

8. “Why is it called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ source?”

- “Because it can be replaced easily and quickly.”

X A. renewable                B. non-renewable         C. effective                D. specific

9. We must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the amount of water our family uses every day.

A. lessen                B. narrow                C. lower              X  D. reduce

10. Wave energy is a source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy.

A. environmental friendly                        B. environmentally friendliness

C. environment friendly                       X D. environmentally friendly

11. Alternative sources of energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed in the near future.

A. has been                X B. will be                C. is                        D. was

12. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking in the kitchen at 7 p.m tomorrow.

A. will                        B. is                      X  C. will be                D. be

13. Some new energy-saving bulbs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dining room.

 XA. will be put                B. will put be                C. will put                D. will be putting

14. What should we do to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity?

 A. take                      X  B. save                        C. cut                        D. waste

15. The wind, the sun, and the waves are some types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy.

A. cheap                B. costly                C. changeable               X D. alternative

**III. GRAMMAR**

**Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **V-inf** | **V-ing form****(Present continuous)** | **Vs/es form****(Present simple)** |
| play | playing | plays |
| swim | swimming | swims |
| lie | lying | lies |
| use | using | uses |
| buy | buying | buys |
| get | getting | gets |
| study | studying | studies |
| watch | watching | watches |
| go | going | goes |
| sing | singing | sings |

**Exercise 2. Present simple or Present continuous?**

A. Things which are always true

B. Things which are happening at the moment of speaking

C. Habits or things we do regularly

D. Definite future plans

E. Future events which are part of a timetable

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present simple**A – C - E | **Present continuous****B - D** |
|  |  |

**Exercise 3. Fill in the blanks with “do**/**does**/**is**/**am / are”.**

1. Cindy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not interested in music. She \_\_\_\_\_\_does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not play any musical instruments.

2. Ben, together with his mother, \_\_\_\_is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ preparing dinner in the kitchen.

3. \_\_\_Do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you usually have an English lesson on Wednesdays?

4. Why \_\_\_\_\_is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ James always late for school?

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not doing my homework now. I \_\_\_\_\_\_am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listening to music.

6. Helen \_\_\_does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not like strawberries, but I \_\_\_\_\_\_do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. There \_\_\_\_\_are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of students playing in the schoolyard now.

8. We \_\_\_\_are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not allowed to use mobile phones in class.

9. \_\_\_\_\_Does\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Andy fancy making models?

10. Where \_\_\_\_\_do\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they often go camping? - In the woods.

**Exercise 4. Put the verbs into the correct tense (present simple or present continuous).**

1. John (not talk) \_\_isn’t talking\_\_ on the phone right now, he (clean) \_\_\_is cleaning\_\_the floor.

2. My brother (watch / usually) \_\_ usually \_\_ watches\_\_the news in the evening.

3. Daniel (play / always) \_is always playing\_\_ drums in the afternoon. It’s too noisy for me to take a nap.

4. Jane’s sister (be) \_\_\_is\_\_very hard-working. She (have) \_\_\_\_has\_\_ a big flat now.

5. Look! Those children (sail) \_\_are\_\_sailing\_a boat. It (be) \_\_\_is\_\_too dangerous.

6. (it/ rain) \_Does it rain\_ heavily in summer in your country?

7. How often (Brian/ take) \_does Brian take\_\_the dog for a walk?

8. It (get) \_is getting\_ darker. I (have) \_have\_\_ to go home now.

9. Where (your mother/ be) \_is \_ your mother \_\_? - She (do) \_is doing\_ the laundry.

10. My best friend (love) \_loves\_\_writing poems.

**Exercise 5. Circle the best answers.**

1.***Does /Is***your teacher American?

2. My dad ***washes/is washing*** his car at the moment.

3. I go to bed at 10 p.m every day, but today I ***go/am going*** to bed at 9 p.m.

4. Jack ***always leaves/is always leaving*** his clothes on the floor. It looks so messy.

5. Either my brother or Jack’s ***go/goes*** to the gym in the mornings.

6. She ***teaches/is teaching*** physics in a high school.

7. We ***stay/are staying*** in a resort at present.

8. Listen! ***Does Ann play/Is Ann playing*** the piano in her room?

9. Why ***don’t we go /aren’t we going*** to the cinema tonight?

10. They ***aren ’t/don’t be*** ready to go to the concert.

**Exercise 6. Group the time expressions in the box for the correct tenses below.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **It’s 9 o’clock** | **at the moment** |
| **sometimes** | **on Mondays** |
| **twice a week** | **every week** |
| **at present** | **now** |
| **three times a year** | **right now** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Present simple** | **Present continuous** |
| **twice a week****sometimes****every week****on Mondays****three times a year** | **at the moment****now****right now****It’s 9 o’clock****at present** |

**Exercise 7. Write one suitable word in each blank.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | I don’t think so. The solar panels are becoming \_\_cheaper\_\_and easy to install. | **CHEAP** |
| 2 | Scientists are looking for clean and \_\_\_effective\_\_\_sources of energy. | **EFFECT** |
| 3 | I know it is also clean and safe for the environment. But does it cost a lot of money to install the \_\_\_\_solar\_\_\_ panels on the roofs? | **SUN** |
| 4 | More renewable energy sources will be used to solve the problem of. pollution | **POLLUTE** |
| 5 | Because our major sources of energy are running out while solar energy is abundant and \_\_unlimited\_\_. | **LIMIT** |
| 6 | \_Unfortunately\_\_\_, fossil fuels are harmful to the environment. | **FORTUNATE** |
| 7 | Energy is used to produce a lot of \_electrical\_\_ things. | **ELECTRICAL** |
| 8 | The \_\_installation\_\_\_ of wind turbines will be completed by next Friday. | **INSTALL** |
| 9 | It can be found in only some places on the earth. It comes from \_\_\_depth\_\_ inside the Earth. | **DEEP** |
| 10 | \_\_Energetic\_\_ particles reach the Earth in just 8 minutes. | **ENERGY** |

**Exercise 8. Circle the correct answers.**

1. Be quiet! Our grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is sleeping              X  B. are sleeping                C. are sleep                 D. is sleep

2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the housework now.

A. isn’t do                X  B. isn’t doing                 C. doing                   D. not doing

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bill’s cousins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees in the garden?

X A. Are / planting        B. Are / plant                 C. Do / planting         D. X / planting

4. My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the café twice a month.

X A. go                         B. goes                         C. gos                          D. are go

5. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching documentaries.

A. isn’t enjoy                B. don’t enjoy               X C. doesn’t enjoy         D. doesn’t enjoys

6. What time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Keith have lunch every afternoon?

X A. does                         B. do                         C. is                          D. be

7.  I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after meals.

A. am wash usually        X B. usually wash         C. usually washes         D. wash usually

8. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really hard-working at school.

A. don’t be                 B. not be                 C. don’t are              X  D. aren’t

9. My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ playing golf now.

A. like                        B. is like                 C. is liking             X  D. likes

10. Is she baking cookies now? - Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

X A. is                         B. does                        C. be                        D. isn’t

11. The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the project now.

X A. are doing                B. is do                        C. do                        D. is doing

12. Nowadays, people in Iceland \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using energy from coal.

A. is                         B. isn’t                        C. was                      X  D. aren’t

13. Renewable sources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the sun, wind or water.

X A. come                 B. comes                C. coming                 D. is coming

14. Mrs. Van is teaching us about solar energy **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

X A. at the moment         B. yesterday                 C. last night                 D. in 2000

15. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a cheap, clean and effective source of energy now.

A. look                 X  B. are looking                 C. looks                  D. looked

**Exercise 9. Underline the mistakes and correct them.**

1. She isn’t swim in the swimming pool right now.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_swimming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mrs. Lien is teaching we about solar energy at the moment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. I are using more solar energy to save energy.

\_\_\_\_\_am\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Nowadays, people in Iceland isn’t using energy from coal.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_aren’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. What you usually do to save energy?

\_\_\_What do you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Linh always turn off the lights when going out.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_turns\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Well, we uses low-energy light bulbs at my house.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_use\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. Normally they start school in eight o’clock in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Turn the lights off when are you leave the classroom.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_when you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Normally they start school in eight o’clock in the morning.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. READING**

**Exercise 1. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

In Western countries, electricity, gas, and water are not (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but necessities. Companies now realize that consumers want (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will not only work effectively, (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ save money.

For most North American households, lighting (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, this amount can be (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by replacing an ordinary 100-watt light bulb with an energy-saving bulb. These bulbs use a (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Therefore, consumers can save about US$7 to US$21 per bulb. In Europe, there is a labeling scheme for refrigerators, freezers, washing machines and tumble dryers. The label tells the consumers how much energy efficiency each model has, compared (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other appliances in the same category. Ultimately, these innovations will save money as well as (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth’s resources.

1. A. launching               X B. luxuries                 C. coming                 D. peaking

2. A. tickets                 B. weapons                C. spaceships               X D. products

3.X A. but also                 B. towards                 C. with                         D. into

4. A. as good as         B. like as                X C. accounts                 D. such as

5. A. burnt                X B. bill                         C. went off                 D. banged

6.X A. reduced                 B. audience              C. observatories        D. watcher

7. A. sent back                 B. returned to           C. separated from       X D. quarter

8. A. weightlessness      X  B. longer                 C. wavelengths         D. length

9. A. space                 B. atmosphere          X  C. with                         D. universe

10.X A. conserve         B. drivers                 C. tourists                D. astronauts

**Exercise 2. Fill in each blank with a suitable word.**

Energy is very (1) \_important\_\_ in modem life. People use energy to (2) \_\_run\_\_machines, heat and cool their homes, cook, (3) \_give\_\_\_ light, transport people and products from place (4) \_\_to\_\_ place. Most energy nowadays (5) \_comes\_\_\_ from fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and (6)  \_\_natural\_\_ gas. However, (7) \_\_burning\_\_fossil fuels causes pollution. In addition, if we don’t find new (8) \_kinds\_\_ of energy, we will (9) \_\_use\_\_up all the fossil fuels in the 21st century. Scientists are working to (10) \_find\_\_ other kinds of energy for the future. What might these sources of energy be?

**V. WRITING**

**Exercise 1. Reorder the words to make correct sentences.**

1. doing / She / energy / a / is / project / on / sources.

She is doping a project on energy sources.

2. Renewable/ of./ we/ mean/ the/ sources/ cannot/ run/ out/ sources

Renewable souces mean the sources we cannot run out of.

3. We / of / run / out / cannot / renewable / energy.

We can not run out of renewable energy.

4. we / energy / When / from / comes / hydro / water, / call / it / energy.

When energy comes from water, we call it hydro energy.

5. energy / Nuclear / dangerous / expensive. / is / and

Nuclear energy is dangerous and expensive.

6. for / Our / looking / new / replace / government / is / sources / energy / to / gas.

Our government is looking for new energy sorces to replace gas.

7. our / Burning / polluting / is / coal / environment.

Burning coal is polluting our environment.

8. are / solar / replace / energy / We / to / energy / using / from / coal / today.

We are using solar energy to replace energy from coal today.

9. Scientists / new / protect / energy / sources / are / to / the / environment. / developing

Scientists are developing new energy sources to protect the environment.

10. energy / We / are / the / use / reducing / of / nuclear / nowadays.

We are reducing of use the nuclear energy nowadays.

**Exercise 2. Write the sentences using the given words.**

1. Many countries / already using / solar energy.

Many countries are already using solar energy

2. Save / energy / one / best / way / conserve / natural / resources.

Saving energy is one of the best ways to conserve natural resources.

3. Currently / most / our electricity / come / coal, gas, oil, or nuclear power.

Currently, most of our electricity comes from coal, gas, oil, or nuclear power.

4. Plant / trees / create / shade / around / house / help / keep / cool.

Plant trees because trees create shade around your house and help keep it cool.

5. This power/could/provide/sun.

This power could be provided by the sun.

6. Not leave / fridge door / open / cold air / escape / use / lot / electricity.

Don’t leave the fridge door open because cold air escape and this use a lot of electricity.

7. One percent / solar energy / reach / Earth/ enough / provide power / the total population.

One percent of the solar energy that reaches the Earth is enough to provide power for the total population.

8. Turn / all / light / every / time / leave / room.

Turn off all the lights every time you leave the room.

9. Viet Nam/ advanced technology/ solar energy

Viet Nam has advanced technology in solar energy

10. Shut / computer / TV / other / electrical / stuff / when / not / use.

Shut down the computer, TV and other electrical stuff when you aren’t using them.