

UNIT 10

SOURCES OF ENERGY

A. PHONETICS

I. Put the words into the correct column depending on the stressed syllable.

energy, biogas, plentiful, pollution, limited, unusual, natural, develop, consumption, easily, dioxide, recycle, countryside, improvement, generate, dangerous, atmosphere, important, advantage, tomorrow

Stress on 1st syllable	Stress on 2nd syllable

II. Supply the stress pattern for the following words.

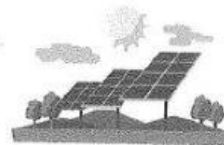
Example: expensive → oOo

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. countryside | _____ | 2. enormous | _____ |
| 3. solar | _____ | 4. renewable | _____ |
| 5. available | _____ | 6. abundant | _____ |
| 7. another | _____ | 8. harmful | _____ |
| 9. convenient | _____ | 10. negative | _____ |
| 11. forever | _____ | 12. hydro | _____ |
| 13. effective | _____ | 14. exhaustible | _____ |
| 15. nuclear | _____ | 16. alternative | _____ |

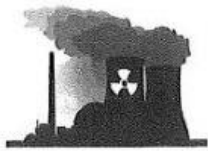
B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Write the energy sources from the box under the correct pictures.

natural gas solar wind oil biogas coal nuclear hydro



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____



5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

II. Fill in the blanks with the sources of energy in part I.

1. _____ energy comes from the heat of the sun.
2. _____ can be produced by dead plants and animals as they decay.
3. _____ is often found in the ground, consisting mainly of methane (CH₄).
4. _____ energy is energy that comes from the force of moving water.
5. _____ is flammable black hard rock, used as a fossil fuel.
6. _____, commonly known as petroleum, is the largest source of energy in the United States.
7. To produce _____ energy, atoms are split apart, which releases energy.
8. _____ energy is produced from moving air with the help of large turbines.

III. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

renewable non-renewable abundant alternative
polluting exhaustible fossil available

1. Many of the earth's natural resources are _____, which means they are available in limited quantity and can be used up.
2. Oil is a relatively _____ but is a non-renewable resource.
3. _____ fuels, including coal, oil and natural gas, are currently the world's primary energy source.
4. _____ resources are those which cannot be replaced once they are used up.
5. _____ energy is any energy source that can replace fossil fuel.
6. Despite being the most _____ source, coal still plays an important role in the production of electricity.
7. Solar power from the sun is _____ as we won't "use up" all the sunlight from the sun.
8. Geothermal energy is non-polluting, but is not widely _____.

IV. Complete the sentences with the future continuous form of the verbs in the box.

wait have start catch lie live watch work use listen

1. Next Tuesday at this time I _____ on the beach. I can't wait!
2. We _____ outside the cinema at 7.30. See you then!

3. All tomorrow afternoon the children _____ on their history project.
4. This time next week my sister _____ at her new school.
5. Don't phone grandma at 9.00, because she _____ *Who Wants to be a Millionaire* then.
6. In two years' time, I expect I _____ in my own flat.
7. This time tomorrow we _____ the plane to Brazil!
8. Tonight at eight o'clock, I _____ dinner with my parents.
9. It's 3.30. Christ _____ to the football so we'd better not ring.
10. In a few years' time most people _____ electric cars.

V. Complete the sentences using the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ (have) dinner at seven. It's best to call later.
2. What _____ (you/ do) at this time in five years?
3. He _____ (study) at the library this afternoon, so he will not see Jennifer when she arrives.
4. Jane _____ (not wait) for us at the station this time. She's ill.
5. At the same time tomorrow we _____ (walk) through the streets of London.
6. _____ (Derek/ play) tennis at seven tomorrow?
7. Fortunately, I _____ (not do) my homework tonight so I'll be able to watch the match.
8. _____ (we/ visit) the hydropower plant this time next week?
9. The children _____ (not swim) in the sea tomorrow morning because of the bad weather.
10. 'I can take you to the airport.' 'It would be nice. _____ (you/ go) that way?'

VI. Underline the correct form, future simple or future continuous.

1. At the same time next year, I will study / will be studying Chemistry at Oxford University.
2. We will replace / will be replacing our halogen bulbs with LED bulbs to save energy.
3. In the future, cars won't use / won't be using petrol or diesel, but other fuels like electricity, and natural gas.
4. Jane won't be here this time tomorrow. She will attend / will be attending the Conference on Green Energy.
5. What will happen / will be happening when we run out of non-renewable resources?
6. Promise me you won't call / won't be calling before 10; I hate being woken up early!
7. You can't meet me at the supermarket. I won't shop / won't be shopping in the afternoon.
8. I think scientists will find / will be finding a solution to global warming soon.
9. You are so late! Everybody will work / will be working when you arrive at the office.
10. Will solar energy replace / Will solar energy be replacing fossil fuels within 20 years?

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VII. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the future simple passive.

Life at the end of the century

1. Everything about you _____ (monitor).
2. Your pulse _____ (take) by mirror in your bathroom.
3. Your weight _____ (check) by bathroom scales built into the floor.
4. Your kitchen robot _____ (set up) to make your tea when you get up.
5. Your daily menu _____ (optimise) to match your activities.
6. Your food _____ (order) online by your fridge.
7. Your pizza _____ (make) by a 3D printer.
8. Solar panels _____ (build) into building materials to power your house.
9. Your feelings _____ (analyse) by sensors in your mobile phone.
10. And everything _____ (tailor) to your own needs.

VIII. Change the sentences into the passive voice.

1. The government will bring electricity to remote areas next year.

2. We will solve the problem of energy shortage by using solar energy.

3. The government will build a new hydropower plant to meet increasing demand.

4. In the coming decades, we will use renewable energy every day.

5. Will we use up all the world's oil in the next 100 years?

6. They will place solar panels on the roofs of houses to produce hot water and electricity.

7. Alternative energy sources won't replace coal, oil, and gas anytime soon.

8. Will renewable energy completely replace fossil fuels in the future?

IX. Choose the answer a, b, c or d that best fits the blank space in each sentence.

1. If we reduce the energy we use, we _____ money.
a. are saving b. will save c. will be saved d. will be saving
2. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, I _____ the Meeting on Climate Change.
a. attended b. have attended c. will be attended d. will be attending
3. The effects of climate change _____ at the high-level conference next month.
a. will discuss b. will be discussing c. will be discussed d. was discussed

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4. Do you think renewable energy _____ fossil energy before 2030?
a. will replace b. is replacing c. will be replacing d. will be replaced
5. The children _____ to school because it's snowing.
a. are walking b. will walk c. will be walking d. won't be walking
6. Solar and wind _____ instead of fossil fuels within 20 years?
a. are used b. will be used c. will use d. will be using
7. Humankind's future _____ bright if they can utilize renewable energy in the future.
a. is b. was c. will be d. won't be
8. Where _____ in ten years?
a. do you live b. are you living c. will you be lived d. will you be living
9. We _____ able to create a future that's free of carbon pollution by using renewable energy sources.
a. will be b. won't be c. will be being d. will have been
10. Solar panels _____ outdoors to capture sunlight and transform it into electricity.
a. will place b. will be placing c. will be placed d. will have placed

X. Complete the following sentences with correct prepositions.

1. Coal will be replaced _____ natural gas, wind and solar by 2080.
2. Fossil fuels, including oil, coal and natural gas, are harmful _____ the environment.
3. Once non-renewable resources are used _____, they are gone forever.
4. What will happen if non-renewable resources run _____?
5. Sulphur dioxide has a direct effect _____ health and the environment.
6. We are looking _____ cheap, clean, and effective sources of energy.
7. Viet Nam still relies mostly _____ non-renewable energy sources.
8. Sunlight is converted _____ electricity by each solar cell in the panels.
9. Turning _____ lights saves energy and it also saves money.
10. In developing countries, biogas is mostly used _____ cooking, heating and lighting.

C. SPEAKING

I. Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. A: _____
B: We should use biogas for cooking instead of gas.
2. A: _____
B: Solar is a renewable energy source.
3. A: _____
B: Nuclear power can't be used popularly because it is dangerous.

4. A: _____
B: People use solar power for heating or cooling the houses.
5. A: _____
B: Yaly Hydropower Plant was constructed in 1993.
6. A: _____
B: Solar panels will be placed on the roofs of houses and buildings.
7. A: _____
B: The US spent \$5 billion on energy research in 2015.
8. A: _____
B: There are seven types of renewable energy.

II. Put the dialogue into the correct order.

- ___ No, I don't. Does it cost a lot to install solar panels?
- ___ Don't worry. The panels have solar batteries that can store extra solar power for later use when the sun isn't shining.
- ___ That's great! I really want to reduce my carbon footprint as much as possible.
- ___ Thanks.
- 1 Do you use solar energy at home?
- ___ Really? And solar energy is green energy, isn't it?
- ___ I know. Will I have power when the sun goes down?
- ___ Yes, it does. But you can reduce your electric bill by using solar power.
- ___ By consuming green energy, you can definitely do it.
- ___ Yes. Solar power is one of the cleanest sources of energy, so it can help avoid the carbon dioxide and other air pollutant emissions.

D. READING

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I. Complete the passage with the words from the box.



electricity new conserve hard
recycled turn cardboard gasoline

What can you do to take care of natural resources?

You can reduce, reuse, and recycle! For example, (1) _____ off the lights when you are not in a room and switch off the TV or other electrical appliances when you are not using. This will reduce the use of fossil fuel used to make (2) _____. Ride your bicycle and walk more, to reduce the amount of (3) _____ used to transport

you. You can reuse things. Things like plastic jugs, jars, paper, and bags can be reused. Each time you reuse something, you (4)_____ the natural resources that would have been used to make new ones. Finally, you can recycle. Recycle means to reuse a natural resource or product to make something (5)_____. It also means to collect and send these things for reuse. Items that can be easily (6)_____ include: glass, some plastics, paper, (7)_____, aluminum, and steel. Some plastics and metals are hard to recycle. They are often made from mixtures of materials. Mixtures can be (8)_____ to separate. Try to buy and use things that you can recycle!

II. Read the passage carefully, then do the tasks.

We use many different energy sources to do work. Energy sources are classified into two groups – renewable and nonrenewable.

Non-renewable energy sources are those that take millions of years to form and will run out some day. It is energy that comes from fossil fuels such as coal, crude oil, and natural gas. Fossil fuels are mainly made up of carbon and were formed millions of years ago. The chemical reaction which takes place when we burn fossil fuels releases carbon compounds such as carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide into the air. Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases which is contributing to global warming and air pollution.

On the other hand, renewable energy sources will never run out, are better for the environment and do not cause pollution. Renewable energy is often called green energy because it is a natural energy, always available and does not have to be formed like nonrenewable energy. The green energy is always there. For example, the sun consistently shines, water is abundant, and the wind blows day after day. The five types include solar, energy from the sun; geothermal, energy from heat within the Earth; hydroelectric, energy from moving water; biomass, energy from dead plants and microorganisms and finally, energy from the wind.

A. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Non-renewable energy is a source of energy that will eventually run out.
2. Renewable energy comes from natural sources, like sunlight, wind, water, and heat of the earth.
3. Burning fossil fuels is harmful to the environment.
4. Renewable resources are better for the environment, but they are limited in supply.
5. Carbon is the main element in fossil fuels.
6. Wind is the primary source of hydroelectric energy.

B. Answer the questions.

1. What are fossil fuels?

2. When were fossil fuels formed?

3. Do carbon dioxide emissions cause climate change on earth?

4. How many types of renewable energy sources are there? What are they?

5. Are renewable sources bad for the environment?

6. Why is renewable energy called green energy?

E. WRITING

BEYOND ENGLISH
TRUNG TÂM GIA SƯ - DẠY KÈM - DẠY NHÓM TIẾNG ANH YÊN TỬ

I. Arrange the words to make sentences.

1. run out/ non-renewable/ comes/ energy/ from/ that/ sources/ will/ some day.

2. fuels/ to/ are/ they/ the/ limited/ harmful/ fossil/ environment/ and/ are.

3. cannot/ non-renewable/ replaced/ energy/ resources/ be/ up/ once/ used/ are/ they.

4. cheap/ but/ releases/ a lot of/ when/ coal/ is/ burned/ it/ pollutants.

5. Vietnam/ its/ heavily/ currently/ relies/ fuels/ for/ on/ fossil/ energy.

6. solar energy/ renewable/ the/ is/ cleanest/ source/ abundant/ and/ most/ energy.

7. should/ provide/ water/ heating/ your/ home/ to/ you/ fit/ solar/ to/ panels/ or/ electricity.

8. people/ in/ will/ be/ time/ many/ more/ using/ short/ cars/ electric/ a.

II. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. Natural gas is cheaper and less polluting than coal.
Coal is _____
2. We are trying to find cheap and clean, and effective sources of energy.
We are looking _____
3. Will solar and wind replace fossil fuels within 20 years?
Will fossil fuels _____

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