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Class: S8

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LESSON 6 – NATURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

VOCABULARY AND IELTS PRACTICE

A. VOCABULARY

***Lưu ý:** Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu để có chủ thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.

No.	New words	Meanings	No.	New words	Meanings
1.	unleaded petrol (n)	xăng không chì	9.	global warming (n)	nóng lên toàn cầu
2.	ozone layer (n)	tầng ozone	10.	fossil fuel (n)	nhiên liệu hóa thạch
3.	natural resources (n)	tài nguyên thiên nhiên	11.	rainforest (n)	rừng nhiệt đới
4.	desertification (n)	sự sa mạc hóa	12.	solar power (n)	năng lượng mặt trời
5.	greenhouse effect (n)	hiệu ứng nhà kính	13.	wildlife (n)	động vật hoang dã
6.	pollution (n)	sự ô nhiễm	14.	conservation (n)	sự bảo tồn
7.	acid rain (n)	mưa axit	15.	climate change (n)	biến đổi khí hậu
8.	extinct (a)	tuyệt chủng	16.	have a green thumb (idiom)	có tài trồng cây

***Note:** *n – noun: danh từ; a – adjective: tính từ; idiom: thành ngữ*

*** Con học thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chính phát âm theo từ điển.**

B. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blank with one of the words from the box.

acid rain	greenhouse effect	pollution	ozone layer	desertification	global warming
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0. **Pollution** of the atmosphere has increased over the last 50 years, making the environment very dirty.

1. If _____ continues, there is a danger that the polar ice cap (chòm băng ở vùng cực) will start to melt.

2. _____ falling on forests has killed a lot of trees in the last 20 years.

3. The hole in the _____ is getting larger every year.

4. Long periods of drought have brought about the _____ of whole areas of central Africa.

5. The effect of gases in the Earth's atmosphere is preventing the Earth from losing heat; this is called the _____.

II. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

0. The destruction of forests is contributing to the _____.
 A. desertification **B. greenhouse effect** C. acid rain
1. Their work involves restoring and recreating _____ habitats all across the country.
 A. extinct B. wildlife C. conservation
2. Many plant and animal species are found only in the _____.
 A. rainforests B. wildlife C. ozone layer
3. People are worried that soon whales will become _____.
 A. natural resources B. extinct C. wildlife
4. Carbon dioxide is produced in huge amounts when _____ are burned.
 A. rainforests B. natural resources C. fossil fuels
5. These policies are designed to combat the effects of _____.
 A. solar power B. unleaded petrol C. climate change

III. Do the matching.

0. Energy conservation reduces	a. ozone layer which protects the Earth from radiation (sự bức xạ).
1. The region is rich in natural resources	b. global warming has gone beyond the point of no return.
2. Scientists fear that	c. the preferred choice to reduce harmful emissions.
3. Unleaded petrol has become	d. your fuel bills and helps the environment.
4. The rise in average global temperatures due to the	e. greenhouse effect is jeopardizing (hủy hoại) biodiversity (đa dạng sinh học).
5. Carbon is said to damage the	f. but has suffered from years of under investment.

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IV. Make sentences with the given words/ phrases. Change the forms when necessary.

global warming	conservation	have a green thumb	natural resources
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0. I watched the way he handled the tree seeds and I knew that he has a green thumb.

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

HOME FROM HOME

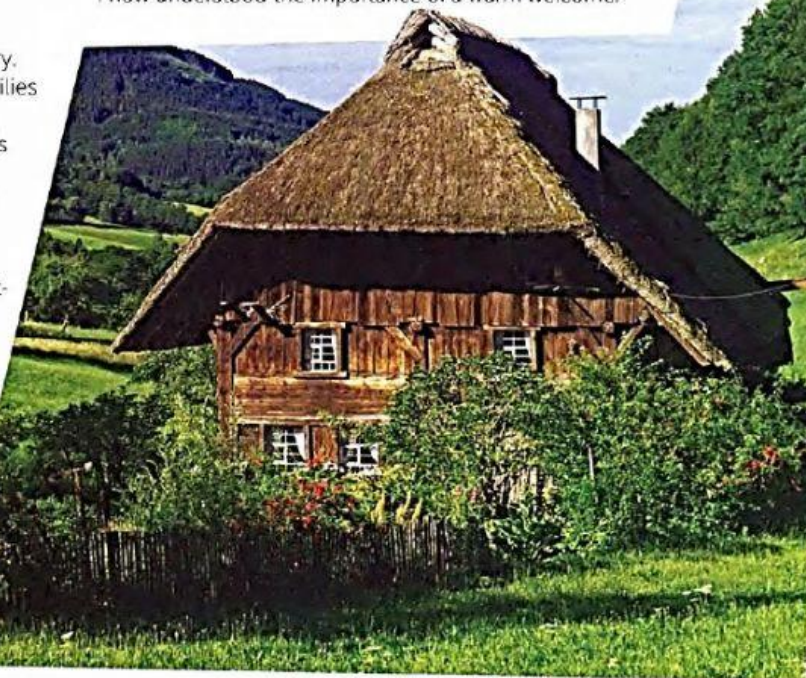
I remember feeling the first time I left home that I would never be able to feel at home anywhere but in my home. No other place would have my mum and dad, my annoying little brother and my cat, Tilly. Nowhere would smell like my home – my mum's roast chicken in the oven and the salty, seaweed smell that drifted in from the nearby beach. The sound of seagulls squawking was the sound of home. Nowhere else would I feel comfortable enough to put my feet up under me and gaze into the log fire dreaming of the future.

I was 15 when I first went away from home on a school trip to Germany. My friends were going too, but we would all stay with different families. I was nervous about this. I knew the home I was going to would not be as comfortable as mine, the family would not be as kind, and who knew what the German food would be like? I knew I would spend three weeks, homesick and sad, missing my family back home.

We arrived in Germany late at night after a long journey by coach and boat. I was tired and hungry. We went into the school hall, where the host families were waiting to meet us. I wondered which one would be mine. Would they give me dinner at this time and would I be able to eat the unfamiliar food? Suddenly I heard my name called and the name of my exchange partner, Brigitte Schmitt. A pretty, blonde girl stepped forward, smiling widely. Behind her stood her parents, a pleasant-looking couple who were also smiling. They held out their hands and said, 'Willkommen in Deutschland. Welcome to Germany.'

I spent three happy weeks with the Schmitt family. Brigitte had an elder brother, Hendrik, and a younger sister, Lisa. They had two cats, Ping and Pong, who sat on my lap as I looked into the fire in the evenings. The whole family were kind and welcoming. My room was cosy and warm and looked out onto a forest. The fresh clean smell of the trees and of apples baking in the oven became familiar and comforting, like the smells of home. I learnt in those three weeks that you can feel at home anywhere that people are kind to you.

Later that year, Brigitte came to stay with me in the UK. I gave her my room and moved in with my brother. I cleared space for her clothes and put fresh flowers in a vase by the bed. I asked my mum to make her famous roast chicken and an apple pie to make our guest feel at home. We made a welcome banner and put it up on the front door. I did everything I could to help Brigitte feel at home with us. I now understood the importance of a warm welcome.



13 Read the passage and complete the sentences below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

- 1 The writer's mother often cooks _____.
- 2 She thought the visit to Germany would make her feel _____.
- 3 Brigitte came to pick up the girl with _____.
- 4 The Schmitt family's pets' names are _____.
- 5 From her bedroom the girl could see a _____.
- 6 The girl and her family tried hard to make Brigitte _____.

GLOBALISATION OF EDUCATION AND THE WORKPLACE

- A** Globalisation has affected most aspects of our lives. One area which has changed is education. More and more people move to different countries for their studies. At the same time, more people stay at home and study by distance learning. It is now easy to learn without attending a college or university, or attending less often. 'Blended learning' means studying partly in a traditional way in the classroom and partly online or via email. These changes also mean that there is now more interest in 'lifelong learning', the idea that we go on learning throughout our working lives and even into retirement. It is easy to attend 'webinars' or online seminars without being away from our offices. Many adults go back to college later in life because it is so easy to get a qualification without giving up work or disrupting family life.
- B** Different countries have benefitted from the globalisation of education in different ways. Many British, Australian and American universities run their degree programmes in countries throughout Asia, and many students, parents and employers feel this is a valuable opportunity. Students can get an internationally recognised degree at a much cheaper price than going abroad and so can improve their chances of getting a good job. At the same time, those in the countries providing world-class degrees also benefit. They have greater access to ideas and knowledge from all over the world and having international students enriches their universities.
- C** However, it is not good news for everyone in some developing countries. It is usually the elite – or the richest people in the large cities – who have access to international education. Many people in rural areas have not even had a primary education. Also, those areas usually do not have reliable internet connections and most people do not own a computer. It will take a bit more time for international opportunities to reach everyone in developing countries.
- D** One concern people have about globalisation is that it can start to mean 'westernisation'. In other words, local knowledge can be lost and money seen as more important than culture. Education should treat every culture with respect; it should not be just learning about the West, but should include different ways of teaching and approaches from around the world. The aim is to enrich and share; the flow of ideas and information should go from East to West as well as from West to East.
- E** Educational institutions have changed their focus due to globalisation. There are so many benefits of having overseas students that universities are competing for them, using strategies from the world of business. For example, they visit Education Fairs all over the world and spend time and money creating publicity material and advertisements. There is also more emphasis on the student experience. There is more focus on customer care, especially helping international students to settle in, improve their English and understand the academic culture of the host country.
- F** There are many advantages to the globalisation of education and the workplace. More people get benefits that were only available to those in the developed countries before. There is more understanding between different nations as people learn about each other's cultures. However, it is important to make sure the benefits reach everyone and don't leave many citizens of the developing world behind.

06 Which FOUR sentences represent the main ideas of the passage?

- 1 There are both advantages and disadvantages to the globalisation of education.
- 2 Many people study after retirement.
- 3 It is important that globalisation should not be westernisation.
- 4 Universities have had to become more business-focused.
- 5 University fees rose dramatically in the UK in 2012.
- 6 Many poorer people in developing countries do not benefit from globalisation.
- 7 Most lecturers work part-time.

Where in the paragraph can the main ideas be found?

07

Write your own answers to these questions.

- 1 Who benefits from globalised education in developing countries?
- 2 What is the meaning of 'westernisation'?
- 3 How has the focus of educational institutions changed?

Look at the options and find the one closest to your answer.

- 1 Who benefits from globalised education in developing countries?
 - A almost everyone in those countries
 - B mainly well-off people in big towns
 - C only those in developed countries
 - D only those who own a computer
- 2 What is the meaning of 'westernisation'?
 - A learning only about the West
 - B learning local knowledge
 - C not learning about culture
 - D treating culture with respect
- 3 How has the focus of educational institutions changed?
 - A They have become poor value for money.
 - B Staff are not committed to their students.
 - C They are focused on attracting students.
 - D They only want foreign students.

Then read the passage again and answer the questions. Was it helpful to try to answer the question yourself first?

GRAMMAR FOCUS: THE PRESENT PERFECT

08

Look at this example of the present perfect from the first sentence of the passage

Globalisation has affected most aspects of our lives.

Did this happen in the past or present? – *It began in the past.*

Does it have results in the present? – *Yes. We are still affected by globalisation.*

- 1 Look at these present perfect sentences from the passage. Do they relate to both the past and the present? How?
 - a Different countries have benefitted from the globalisation of education in different ways.
 - b Many people in rural areas have not even had a primary education.
 - c Educational institutions have changed their focus due to globalisation.
- 2 Which of these tenses is used most in the passage?
 - a simple past
 - b simple present
 - c present continuous
- 3 Choose the best reason for this choice of tense.
 - a The situation affects people now.
 - b Most of the changes happened in the past.
 - c It is a constantly changing situation.

MINI TEST

I. Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions.

1. If he hadn't been so busy at work last week, he _____ more time with his children.
A. may spend B. could have spent C. would spend
2. They _____ for a picnic yesterday if the weather had been warmer.
A. would go B. went C. would have gone
3. If I _____ enough money, I could have stayed at a five-star hotel during my vacation last summer.
A. had had B. had C. would have
4. She would be disappointed if we _____ her a present.
A. won't bring B. wouldn't bring C. didn't bring
5. Even if I had enough money, I _____ buy this car.
A. could B. would not C. will not

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. If he had been able to afford it, he _____ her a diamond ring. **(BUY)**
2. If it rains this afternoon, we _____ out. **(NOT GO)**
3. If she _____ the exam, she won't get the job she has applied for. **(NOT PASS)**
4. If I _____ a spider in my bathroom, I would cry out loud. **(SEE)**
5. If you _____ to learn a lot, you would have taken this course. **(WANT)**