# UNIT 3 Tổng Ôn: GREEN LIVING

I. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. impact | B. profit | C. souvenir | D. footprint |
| 2. A. explore | B. reduce | C. equipment | D. stress |
| 3. A. follow | B. coral | C. local | D. ecotour |
| 4. A. centre | B. educational | C. craft | D. crowd |
| 5. A. jump | B. culture | C. educate | D. hunt |
| 6. A. collection | B. active | C. tourist | D. community |
| 7. A. waste | B. path | C. handmade | D. whale |
| 8. A. research | B. wetsuit | C. smokeless | D. tourism |
| 9. A. stalactites | B. mass | C. aware | D. damage |
| 10. A. litter | B. behind | C. dive | D. environment |
| 11. A. issue | B. climate | C. deliver | D. strict |
| 12. A. rise | B. wildlife | C. survive | D. emission |
| 13. A. heatwave | B. sea | C. clear | D. disease |
| 14. A. gorilla | B. effort | C. complete | D. polar |
| 15. A. deliver | B. melting | C. aspect | D. upset |
| 16. A. ban | B. gas | C. giant | D. panda |
| 17. A. balance | B. trade | C. habitat | D. activity |
| 18. A. identify | B. ecosystem | C. deforestation | D. consequence |
| 19. A. danger | B. giant | C. average | D. global |
| 20. A. respiratory | B. research | C. cause | D. survive |

II. Find the word that differs from the other three in the position of stress in each of the following questions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A. tourist | B. damage | C. explore | D. litter |
| 2. A. aware | B. impact | C. culture | D. profit |
| 3. A. protect | B. wetsuit | C. handmade | D. reduce |



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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4. A. scenery | B. traveller | C. barrier | D. recommend |
| 5. A. ecotour | B. attraction | C. brochure | D. tourism |
| 6. A. collection | B. suggestion | C. traveller | D. equipment |
| 7. A. packaging | B. community | C. national | D. industry |
| 8. A. sustainable | B. responsible | C. traditional | D. stalactite |
| 9. A. research | B. centre | C. follow | D. local |
| 10. A. educational | B. opportunity | C. environmental | D. documentary |
| 11. A. balance | B. issue | C. polar | D. upset |
| 12. A. movement | B. complete | C. tortoise | D. heatwave |
| 13. A. average | B. practical | C. endangered | D. consequence |
| 14. A. extreme | B. giant | C. effort | D. aspect |
| 15. A. panda | B. wildlife | C. climate | D. disease |
| 16. A. global | B. conduct | C. danger | D. burning |
| 17. A. habitat | B. deliver | C. gorilla | D. emission |
| 18. A. activity | B. diversity | C. territory | D. identify |
| 19. A. hunting | B. research | C. action | D. danger |
| 20. A. illegal | B. survival | C. supporter | D. elephant |

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

Question 1. Different kinds of waste are dumped in_sites.

A. landfill B. leftover C. resource D. Footprint

Question 2. Leaving the tap running while washing the dishes is purely a__of clean water.

A. awareness B. waste C. pile D. Packaging

Question 3. We organised a community event to___the polluted beaches.

A. get rid of B. go green C. rinse out D. clean up

Question 4. By taking fewer flights, we can help to reduce_significantly.

A. cardboard B. leftover C. fruit peel D. carbon footprint

Question 5. Plastic bags_____very slowly, which poses a threat to the ecosystem.

A. release B. reuse C. decompose D. recycle



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Question 6. Protecting the environment is crucial for a more_____future.

A. sustainable B. reusable C. single-use D. recyclable

Question 7. We can use leftovers to make simple___to enrich the soil.

A. waste B. container C. compost D. layer

Question 8. The ocean was___as a result of a recent oil spill.

A. sorted B. decomposed C. recycled D. contaminated

Question 9. Many celebrities adopt a green lifestyle,helps the environment a lot.

A. that B. what C. whose D. which

Question 10. Unless people__poaching animals, many species will become extinct.

A. stopped B. stop C. had stoppedD. to stop

Question 5. Recyclable products should not be ended up in open___sites.

A. landfill B. leftover C. resource D. footprint

Question 11. Ms. Brown often uses leftovers to make her own_____.

A. waste B. container C. compost D. layer

Question 12. The water has become undrinkable because it has been_____with lead.

A. sorted B. decomposed C. recycled D. contaminated

Question 13. They___extensive research on the environmental effects of using fake Christmas trees.

A. turned off B. carried out C. look after D. applied for

IV. Put in at or to where necessary.

1. They only invited a few people .....their wedding.

2. Look.....these flowers. Aren't they pretty?

3. Please don't shout.....me. Be nice to me!4. I saw Sue as I was cycling along the road. I shouted .....her but she didn't hear me.

5. Don't listen.....what he says. He doesn't know what's he talking about.

6. Can I speak .....you for a moment? There's something I want to ask you.

7. Do you think I could have a look.....your newspaper, please?

8. I'm a bit lonely. I need someone to talk.....

9. She was so angry. She threw a chair .....me.



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10. The woman sitting opposite me on the train kept staring.....me.

V. Put in to where necessary.

1. I know who she is but I've never spoken.....her.

2. George won't be able to help you, so there's no point in asking.....him.

3. I like to listen .....the radio while I'm having breakfast.

4. We'd better phone .....the restaurant to reserve the table.

5. I apologized.....Bridget for the misunderstanding.

6. Don't forget to write.....me while you're away.

7. I thanked .....everybody for all the help they had given me.

8. I explained.....everybody what they had to.

9. Mike described .....me how the accident happened.

10. I'd like to ask .....you some questions.

VI. Put in the correct preposition where necessary.

1. I'm not going out yet. I'm waiting.....the rain to stop.

2. you're always asking me .....for.....money. Ask somebody else .....a change.

3. I've applied.....a job at the factory. I don't know if I'll get it.

4. If I want a job at the factory. Who did I apply .....?

5. I've searched everywhere.....John but I haven't been able to find him.

6. I don't want to talk .....what happened last night. Let's forget it.

7. I don't want to discuss .....what happened last night. Let's forget it.

8. We had an interesting discussion.....the problem but we didn't reach a decision.

9. We discussed .....the problem but we didn't reach a decision.

10. Keith and Tom are touring Europe. They're in Rome at the moment, but tomorrow they leave.....Venice.

11. The roof of the house is in very bad condition. I think we ought to do something .....it.

12. We waited .....Jim for half an hour but he never came.

13. Tomorrow morning I have to catch a plane. I'm leaving my house .....the airport at 7;30.

VII. Combine the following sentences.



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1. Max isn't home yet. That worries me.

2. Jack was fired from his job. That surprised all of his coworkers.

3. My roommate never picks up after herself. This irritaes me.

4. Mrs. Andersdon responded to my letter right away. I appreciated that very much.

5. There was an accident on High Way 5. That means I'll be late for work this morning.

6. I shut the car door on my necktie. That was stupid of me.

VIII. Read the following school announcement/ school message and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 11 to 16.

**GREEN CLASSROOM COMPETITION ANNOUNCEMENT**

Join us in protecting the environment!

Participate (11)_the Green Classroom Competition.

Reduce, reuse, and (12)____to win exciting prizes.

Time: 2:00 PM

Date: Friday, February 7th

Place: School Auditorium Let's make a (13) _____ together!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Question 11. A. to | B. with | C. on | D. in |
| Question 12. A. recycle | B. release | C. emit | D. Boycott |
| Question 13. A. different | B. differ | C. difference | D. differently |



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**SCHOOL YOUTH UNION MESSAGE**

Let's protect our planet, together!

Reduce waste by using (14)_bags and bottles.

Recycle paper, plastic, and glass.

Conserve energy by (15)____lights and electronics when not in use.

Plant trees and participate in clean-up events. Small actions make a big difference!

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Question 14. A. powered | B. reusable | C. extinct | D. conscious |
| Question 15. A. basing on | B. applying for | C. turning off | D. cutting down |
| Question 16. A. set | B. choose | C. keep | D. have |

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph for the following question.

Question 17.

a. Second, it prevents environmental destruction by promoting sustainable practices.

b. Making small changes today can lead to a more sustainable and prosperous tomorrow.

c. By reducing single-use items, we conserve resources and minimise waste.

d. Going green offers numerous advantages for both individuals and the planet.

e. First, it helps reduce our carbon footprint, lessening the harm caused by greenhouse gases.

Additionally, going green raises awareness about environmental issues, fostering a sense of responsibility towards the Earth.

f. Finally, embracing eco-friendly habits not only benefits the environment but also promotes healthier lifestyles for ourselves and future generations.

A. d – e – a – b – c – f – g  B. b – d – e – a – c – f – g

C. d – e – a – c – f – g – b  D. d – e – a – c – g – f – b

Question 18.

a. Therefore, we recommend that you put the suggested solutions into practice as soon as possible.



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b. Third, we recommend that we make use of plastic waste in arts and crafts projects, for example, for making plant pots or bird feeders.

c. Second, the Youth Union should hold regular sessions to teach students how to recycle properly.

d. This report suggests three main solutions to the problem of single-use products in our school.

e. First, we suggest that the school should provide more recycling bins.

f. Reusing and recycling single-use plastics will lead to a greener school environment and help promote a green lifestyle among young people.

A. d – e – c – f – b – a B. d – e – c – b – a – f

C. d – e – b – c – f – a D. d – e – c – b – f – a

IX. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 14 to 18.

Using plastic bags poses several disadvantages to (1)_____. Firstly, plastic bags often end up in landfills, where they take hundreds of years to decompose, (2)_____. Secondly, many plastic bags are not reused or recycled, worsening the waste problem.

Thirdly, plastic bags can contaminate soil and waterways, harming wildlife and ecosystems. Moreover, the production of plastic bags (3) ___and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, (4)

_____causes environmental degradation and then increases human health risks. (5) _____, it is essential to reduce the use of plastic bags and adopt more sustainable alternatives.

Question 1.

A. either the environment nor human health

B. neither the environment or human health

C. both the environment and human health

D. not only the environment and human health

Question 2.

A. which contributes to pollution and habitat destruction

B. when it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction

C. which it contributes to pollution and habitat destruction

D. contributed to pollution and habitat destruction



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Question 3.

A. consumes valuable resources
B. consumed valuable resources
C. consuming valuable resources
D. to consume valuable resources

Question 4.

A. the use of widespread plastic bags
B. the widespread use of plastic bags
C. the widespread plastic bags use
D. the plastic bags of widespread use

Question 5.

A. If we mitigated the issues
B. Mitigating these issues
C. Unless we mitigate the issues
D. To mitigate these issues

X. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ice melting adds to rising sea levels, (1) _____ increases coastal erosion and storms as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and stronger coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors (2) _____ global sea level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of (3) _____ sea level rise.

How much and how quickly the Greenland and Antarctic ice melts in the future will largely determine how much ocean levels rise in the future. (4) _____ emissions continue to rise, the current rate of melting on the Greenland ice sheet is expected to double by the end of the century. Alarmingly, if all the ice on Greenland melted, it (5) _____ global sea levels by 20 feet.

Adapted from: https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/why-are-glaciers-and-sea-ice-melting

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Question 1: A. whom | B. who | C. which | D. that |
| Question 2: A. on | B. in | C. from | D. of |
| Question 3: A. current | B. old | C. important | D. wonderful |
| Question 4: A. While | B. If | C. Although | D. Despite |
| Question 5: A. will raise | B. raised | C. had raised | D. would raise |

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CITIES GOING GREEN

As more and more people concentrate in cities, planners are looking for ways to transform cities into better living spaces, (1) _____ can be done by improving existing infrastructure while also creating more public (2) _____ that are both beautiful and green. This can be hard to accomplish, especially in cities with a haphazard fashion. Some cities have been created with the idea of a green city as the goal.

One such city, Masdar City in the United Arab Emirates, aims to become a model for (3) _____ cities to follow. It is being known as a truly green city that relies strictly on renewable sources such as solar energy to provide all of its energy needs. (4) _____ , it will be a zero waste city in which everything that is used can be recycled. Whether it will truly (5) _____ its goal remains to be seen, but it will also act as an experiment for environmentally friendly areas to be tested.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Question 1: A. why | B. when | C. which | D. that |
| Question 2: A. rooms | B. places | C. spaces | D. breaks |
| Question 3: A. other | B. every | C. one | D. another |
| Question 4: A. Therefore | B. In addition | C. although | D. However |
| Question 5: A. accompany | B. access | C. account | D. accomplish |

XII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Millions of animals are killed by plastics every year, from birds to fish to other marine organisms. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by plastics. Nearly every species of seabird eats plastics.

Most of the deaths to animals are caused by starvation. Seals, whales, turtles, and other animals are trapped by fishing nets. Microplastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp which are for our dinner plates. In many cases, these tiny bits pass through the digestive system and are released without consequence. But plastics have also been found to have blocked digestive organs, causing death. Stomachs packed with plastics reduce the urge to eat, causing starvation.

Plastics have been consumed by land-based animals, including elephants, zebras, tigers, cattle, and other large mammals, in some cases causing death.

Tests have also confirmed damage to liver and reproductive systems, causing some species, such as oysters, to produce fewer eggs. New research shows that fish are eating nanoplastics in the first days of life, raising new questions about the effects of plastics on fish populations.

Source: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/plastic-pollution



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Question 1: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

A. How to Deal with Plastic in Ocean B. Plastic Pollution: A Threat to wildlife

C. The Role of Nanoplastics in Ecosystems D. Plastic Pollution and Its Causes

Question 2: How do most animals die when affected by plastics?

A. starvation B. accident C. poisoning D. disease

Question 3: The word "which" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

A. microplastics B. species C. cases D. fish and shrimp

Question 4: The word "packed" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. big B. hurt C. filled D. harmful

Question 5: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Plastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp.

B. Plastics have been consumed by both marine and land-based animals.

C. All species of seabirds consume plastics.

D. Micro plastics have been found to block digestive organs, causing death in some cases.

XIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people thrive and survive by, for example, purifying water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest sector and another 41 million have a job that is related to the sector. Many animals also rely on forests. Forests are home to more than three-quarters of the world's life on land. Forests also play a critical role in reducing climate change because they act as a carbon sink - soaking up carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere and contribute to ongoing changes in climate.

But forests around the world are under threat, which affects these benefits. The threats are deforestation and forest degradation. The main cause of deforestation is agriculture (poorly planned infrastructure is developing as a big threat too) and the main cause of forest degradation is illegal tree-cutting. In 2019, the tropics lost close to 30 soccer fields' worth of trees every single minute.

Deforestation is a particular concern in tropical rain forests because these forests are home to much of the world's biodiversity. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years, mostly due to forest change for cattle raising. Deforestation in



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this region is particularly common in more populated areas, roads and rivers, but even remote areas have been polluted when valuable gold and oil are discovered.

Adapted from: https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/deforestation-and-forest-degradation

Question 1: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

A. The Threats to Biodiversity in Tropical Rainforests

B. The Impact of Deforestation on Climate Change

C. Forests: Our Treasure in Danger

D. Jobs in the Forest Sector and Related Industries

Question 2: The word "thrive" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. protect B. decline C. ban D. develop

Question 3: The word "they" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. animals B. forests C. people D. changes

Question 4: How do forests help in reducing climate change?

A. by providing jobs B. by purifying water and air

C. by acting as a carbon sink D. by being wildlife

Question 5: The phrase "soaking up" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

A. absorb B. refuse C. conserve D. plant

Question 6: Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation in tropical rainforests?

A. population growth B. industrialisation C. cattle raising D. road construction

Question 7: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Agriculture is becoming a big threat to forests.

B. Deforestation is the main cause of forest degradation.

C. The Amazon has lost 17% of its forest in the last 50 years.

D. 41 million people across the world have a job in the forest.

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

If food is allowed to stand for some time, it putrefies. When the putrefied material is examined microscopically, it is found to be teeming with bacteria. Where do these bacteria come from, since they are not seen in fresh food? Even until the mid-nineteenth century, many people



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believed that such microorganisms originated by spontaneous generation, a hypothetical process by which living organisms develop from nonliving matter.

The most powerful opponent of the theory of spontaneous generation was the French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895). Pasteur showed that structures present in air closely resemble the microorganisms seen in putrefying materials. He did this by passing air through guncotton filters, the fibers of which stop solid particles. After the guncotton was dissolved in a mixture of alcohol and ether, the particles that it had trapped fell to the bottom of the liquid and were examined on a microscope slide. Pasteur found that in ordinary air these exists a variety of solid structures ranging in size from 0.01 mm to more than 1.0 mm. Many of these bodies resembled the reproductive structures of common molds, single-celled animals, and various other microbial cells.

As many as 20 to 30 of them were found in fifteen liters of ordinary air, and they could not be distinguished from the organisms found in much larger numbers in putrefying materials. Pasteur concluded that the organisms found in putrefying materials originated from the organized bodies present in the air. He postulated that these bodies are constantly being deposited on all objects.

Pasteur showed that if a nutrient solution was sealed in a glass flask and heated to boiling to destroy all the living organisms contaminating it, it never putrefied. The proponents of spontaneous generation declared that fresh air was necessary for spontaneous generation and that the air inside the sealed flask was affected in some way by heating so that it would no longer support spontaneous generation. Pasteur constructed a swan-necked flask in which putrefying materials could he heated to boiling, but air could reenter. The bends in the neck prevented microorganisms from getting in the flask. Material sterilized in such a flask did not putrefy.

Question 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Pasteur's influence on the development of the microscope

B. The origin of the theory of spontaneous generation

C. The effects of pasteurization on food

D. Pasteur's argument against the theory of spontaneous generation

Question 2. According to paragraph 1, spontaneous generation is a process by which _____.

A. living organisms originate from nonliving matters

B. bacteria come from the air

C. microscope was used to examine living organisms

D. fresh food was observed before it putrefies

Question 3. The phrase trapped in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. caught B. found C. released D. developed



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Question 4. The word postulated in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. analyzed B. doubted C. persuaded D. suggested

Question 5. The word it in paragraph 4 refers to _____.

A. a glass flask B. a nutrient solution C. boiling D. spontaneous generation

Question 6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Early 19th century, many people still thought that bacteria developed from nonliving matter.

B. Pasteur discovered that structures found in air are different from microorganisms growing on putrefying materials.

C. According to Pasteur, the organisms found in putrefying materials originated from those existing in the air.

D. According to the theory, fresh air played a vital role in the process of spontaneous generation.

Question 7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A. A swam-necked flask is used to store sterilized liquids for use in future experiments.

B. Pasteur did the experiment to support the idea of spontaneous generation.

C. Pasteur employed a swam-necked flask to disprove a criticism of his conclusions.

D. The purpose of the study by Pasteur was to estimate the number of organisms in a liter of air.

XV. Read the following passage on transport, and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 44 to 50

Humans are bringing about another global-scale change in the atmosphere: the increase in what are called greenhouse gases. Like glass in a greenhouse, these gases admit the Sun's light but tend to reflect back downward the heat that id radiated from the ground below, tarpping heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This process is known as the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide is the most significant of these gases - there is 25 percent more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today than there was a century ago, the result of our burning coal and fuels derived from oil. Methane, nitrous oxide, and CFCs are greenhouse gases as well.

Scientists predict that increases in these gases in the atmosphere will make the Earth a warmer place. They expect a global rise in average temperature somewhere between 1.0 and 3.5 degrees Celsius in the next century. Average temperatures have in fact been rising, and the years from 1987 to 1997 were the warmest years on record. Some scientists are reluctant to say that global warming has actually begun because climate naturally varies from year to year and decade to



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decade, and it takes many years of records to be sure of a fundamental change. There is a little disagreement, though, that global warming is looming.

Global warming will have different effects in different regions. A warmed world is expected to have a more extreme weather, with more rain during wet periods, longer droughts, and more powerful storms. Although the effects of future climate changes are unknown, some predict that exaggerated weather conditions may translate into better agricultural yields in areas such as the western United States, where temperature and rainfall are expected to increase, while dramatic decreases in rainfall may lead to severe droughts and plunging agricultural yields in parts of Africa, for example.

Warmer temperatures are expected to partially melt the polar ice caps, leading to a projected sea level rise of 50 centimetres by the year 2050. A sea level rise of this magtitude would flood coastal cities, force people to abandon low-lying islands, and completely inundate coastal wetlands. Diseases like malaria, which at present are primarily found in the tropics, may become more common in the regions of the globe between the tropics and the polar regions, called the temperate zones. For many of the world's plant species, and for animal species that are not easily able to shift their territories as their habitat grows warmer, climate change may bring extinction. (Source: Microsoft ⊗ Encarta ® 2099. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation)

Question 1. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

A. Global Warming: Possible Causes and Effects B. Global Warming: Advantages and Disadvantages

C. Global Warming: Problems and Solutions D. Global Warming: Future Reactions

Question 2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following factors causes an increase in greenhouse effect?

A. Humans B. Glass in a greenhouse C. Carbon dioxide D. Solar radiation

Question 3. The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to.....

A. gases B. scientists C. increases D. temperatures

Question 4. The word "looming" in paragrpah 2 probaly means.....

A. appearing B. knowing C. fading D. ending

Question 5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT trues?

A. Global climate naturally changes over time.

B. Some scientists are not sure that global warming has begun.

C. Changes in climate are not easy to be documented.



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D. Few scientists agree that global warming is looming.

Question 6. The word "plunging" in paragraph 3 probably means.....

A. preventing B. decreasing C. improving D. increasing

Question 7. What may be the benefit of exaggerated weather conditions for the western United States?

A. Decrease in rainfall during wet periods

B. Higher agricultural production

C. Minimal natural disasters

D. Favourable weather conditions



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