

Unit 3 THE GREEN MOVEMENT

FURTHER READING PRACTICE:

Tìm 8 từ khác nhau giữa Text A và Text B. Ghi nhận các từ khác nhau theo thứ tự từ trên xuống dưới của văn bản. Sau đó quyết định chỗ khác nhau đó có làm thay đổi nghĩa của câu tương ứng ở Text B so với Text B không.

Câu 0 được dùng làm ví dụ (Không tính vào 8 chỗ khác nhau)

No.	Text A	Text B	Different or The same meaning?
0	<i>lot</i>	<i>little</i>	<i>Different</i>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

Nowadays we know a **lot** about the link between carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and global warming. However, we seem to be unaware of one very dangerous pollutant - soot.



Text A

(Paragraph 1)

Soot comes from the incomplete combustion of coal, oil, wood and other fuels. In other words, diesel engines, vehicle exhaust pipes, farming machines, construction equipment, or simply fires in grills, fireplaces, and stoves are potential sources of soot. It appears in our daily life and can easily affect every one of us.

(Paragraph 2)

Soot like all black things absorbs sunlight and heats up the atmosphere. According to recent research, it is the second most damaging greenhouse gas after CO₂, and twice as harmful to the climate. Although black carbon remains in the atmosphere for no more than seven days, it is particularly damaging to frozen areas. Soot emissions might be responsible for the quick melting of the Arctic. Controlling black carbon can help to slow down global warming.

(Paragraph 3)

Soot does not only have an impact on global warming and climate change, but is also unhealthy. A soot particle is very tiny - smaller than dust and mould, and about 1/30 the width of a human hair, it can easily go into our bloodstream and lungs via the nose and throat. As a result, breathing in the tiny particles can cause asthma attacks, heart disease, bronchitis and many other respiratory illnesses.

(Paragraph 4)

Large quantities of man-made soot enter the atmosphere every year. The effects are most damaging regionally, especially in South and East Asia, Latin America and parts of Africa. In developing countries, reducing soot emissions can be achieved by replacing traditional stoves with clean, alternative fuel cookers and heaters. Installation of filters to remove black carbon from diesel vehicles can also reduce soot. Changing to electric or hydrogen vehicles will also reduce the impact on the environment.

In conclusion, reducing black carbon will have immediate benefits in slowing down global warming and the melting of the Arctic snow and ice. It would also prevent many soot-related deaths and illnesses.

Nowadays we know a **little** about the link between carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and global warming. However, we seem to be unaware of one very dangerous pollutant - soot.



(Paragraph 1)

Soot comes from the complete combustion of coal, oil, wood and other fuels. In other words, diesel engines, vehicle exhaust pipes, farming machines, construction equipment, or simply fires in grills, fireplaces, and stoves are potential sources of soot. It appears in our daily life and can hardly affect every one of us.

(Paragraph 2)

Soot like all black things absorbs sunlight and heats up the atmosphere. According to recent research, it is the second most damaging greenhouse gas after CO₂, and twice as harmful to the climate. Although black carbon remains in the atmosphere for no more than seven days, it is particularly damaging to frozen areas. Soot emissions might be responsible for the rapid melting of the Arctic. Controlling black carbon can help to slow down global warming.

(Paragraph 3)

Soot does not only have an effect on global warming and climate change, but is also unhealthy. A soot particle is very tiny - smaller than dust and mould, and about 1/30 the length of a human hair, it can easily go into our bloodstream and lungs via the nose and throat. As a result, breathing in the tiny particles can cause asthma attacks, heart disease, bronchitis and many other respiratory illnesses.

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Large quantities of man-made soot enter the atmosphere every year. The effects are most damaging regionally, especially in South and East Asia, Latin America and parts of Africa. In developed countries, reducing soot emissions can be achieved by replacing traditional stoves with clean, alternative fuel cookers and heaters. Installation of filters to remove black carbon from diesel vehicles can also reduce soot. Changing to electric or hydrogen vehicles will also lower the impact on the environment.

In conclusion, reducing black carbon will have immediate benefits in slowing down global warming and the melting of the Arctic snow and ice. It would also prevent many soot-related deaths and illnesses.