### **OUR GREENER WORLD**

### A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP

## I. CONDITTTIONAL SENTENCE TYPE 1 (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1)

### 1. Cấu trúc câu

IF S1 + V (hiện tại), S2 + WILL (CAN, MAY) + V (nguyên mẫu)

- Mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.
- Chủ ngữ 1 và chủ ngữ 2 có thể trùng nhau.
- Bổ ngữ có thể không có, tùy ý nghĩa của câu.
- Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.

### 2. Cách sử dụng

Chỉ sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Ví du:

If it is sunny, I will go fishing. (Nếu trời nắng, tôi sẽ đi câu cá)

Có thể sử dụng để đề nghị và gợi ý.

Ví dụ:

If you need a ticket, I can get you one.

(Nếu bạn cần mua vé, tôi có thể mua dùm bạn một cái.)

Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng câu điều kiện loại 1 để cảnh báo và đe doạ.

Ví du:

If you drive fast, you may have an accident.

(Nếu bạn lái xe nhanh, bạn có thể gặp tai nạn đấy.)

### B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG

Từ mới	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
battery	/'bætəri/	pin, ắc quy
bottle	/ˈbɒtl/	chai, lo
chemical	/ˈkemɪkl/	chất hoá học, hoá chất
contaminate	/kən'tæmineit/	làm ô nhiễm
environmental pollution	/ın,vaırən'mentl pə'lu:ʃn/	sự ô nhiễm môi trường
garbage	/ˈgaːrbɪdʒ/	rác thải
greenhouse gas emissions	/ˈgriːnhaʊs gæs iˈmɪʃn/	khí thải nhà kính
ground water	/graund 'wɔ:tə(r)/	nguồn nước ngầm
natural resources	/ˈnætʃrəl rɪˈsɔːs/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên

oxygen	/'oksidʒən/	oxy
pesticide	/'pestisaid/	thuốc trừ sâu
plastic bag	/'plæstik bæg/	túi nhựa
pollutant	/pəˈluːtənt/	chất gây ô nhiễm
pollute	/pəˈluːt/	làm ô nhiễm
polluter	/pəˈluːtə(r)/	người / tác nhân gây ô
pollution	/pəˈluːʃn/	sự / quá trình ô nhiễm
preserve	/pri'zə:v/	bảo vệ, bào tồn, bảo quản
recycle	/ˌriːˈsaɪkl/	tái chế
reduce	/rɪˈdjuːs/	giảm bớt
reuse	/ˌriːˈjuːs/	tái sử dụng
rubber	/'rʌbə/	cao su
rubbish	/'rʌbɪʃ/	rác thải
soil	/sɔɪl/	đất
the ozone layer	/ðə 'əuzəun 'leɪə(r)/	tầng ozon
control	/kənˈtrəʊl/	kiểm soát
destroy	/dr'strɔɪ/	phá hủy
to preserve biodiversity	/tə/ /prɪˈzɜːv/	bảo tồn sự đa dạng sinh học
	/,baɪəudaɪˈvɜːsəti/	
waste	/weist/	rác thải, lãng phí
waste paper	/weist 'peipə/	giấy đã qua sử dụng, giấy lộn

# C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

### PART 1. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined. Read the word aloud.

1. A. fact	B. calm	C. rapid	D. action
2. A. natural	B. glass	C. happy	D. factory
3. <b>A.</b> land	B. traffic	C. plastic	D. plant
4. <b>A.</b> d <u>a</u> rk	B. father	C. bag	D. castle
5. A. garden	B. gasoline	C. bath	<b>D.</b> c <u>a</u> r

II. Put the words in the box into two groups.



sand	father	activity	bag
class	land	party	family
man	start	large	tap
hard	hand	animal	can
market	bad	answer	ask

/æ/	/a:/

### PART 2. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

### I. Fill each blank with a word in the box.

	Ę	using cars	recycle	reusable	cutting down	plasti	c bottles
		Natural resources	trees	greener	health problems	oxyg	en
	1.	If we	waste pa	aper, we will sa	ve a lot of trees.		
	2.	If we plant more tre	ees, we wi	ll have more		to breathe	).
	3.	<u></u>	_ are beco	ming exhausted	d, so we should sa	ive them.	
	4.	We can recycle thin	ngs like _	ane	d cans to protect t	he environ	ment
	5.	If we stop	tl	he trees, we can	an prevent flood	ls and oth	er natural
		disasters.					
	6.	If we breathe pollut	ted air, we	will have			
	7.	If people cycle to the	ne office e	veryday instead	of	, w	e can keep
		air clean and fresh.					
	8.	If the soil is pollute	ed, the	wi	ll not grow well.		
	9.	If we use the		bags, we	will save a lot of	money.	
	10.	. If we plant many tr	ees in the	schoolyard, the	school will be		place.
II.	Co	omplete the sentenc	es with th	e correct form	of the verb.		
	1.	If you (drive)	to	oo fast, you (ha	ve)	an accide	nt.
	2.	If we continue (hun	nt)	animals, t	hey (disappear)_		soon.
	3.	If he (continue/smo	ke)	, he	(have)	pro	oblems
		with his health					
	4.	(Use)	_ public to	ransportation (b	e)	a great	way to
		reduce air pollution					
		If we (burn)					
	6.	You should (turn)_		off the ele	ectrical appliances	s before yo	ou (leave)_
		the room.					



7.	We should (use)	reus	able bags when v	we (go)	shopping.
	If you (use)				
	a lot of water.				
	We (have)	a bet	tter life if the env	vironment (be)_	clea
	and fresh.	12	2 12 NO.		
	If we (use)	a lot	of pesticides, w	e (pollute)	our
	water sources.	form a se	entones in the	finat condition	al and wwite
	atch the phrases to swer in each blank.	form a se	entence in the	iirst condition	ai, and write
			T		
-	If I have money			omise not to tel	l anyone else?
2.	If we need some help	ρ	B. it will bite y	/ou	
3.	If I tell you the truth		C. you will be	late for the train	ı
4.	If you do not leave ri	ight now	D. I will buy a	new house	
5.	If you tease the dog		E. we will ask		
	in the blank with a v	PAR	Γ 3. READING		
	8,	bit t rid of	planet Driving	Turn off Walk	throw

### Seven ways to protect the environment

We all want to protect our (1), but we're mostly too busy or too lazy to put up big change that would improve our lifestyle and save the (2). These are 7 simple habits to implement in your everyday life which will make a difference. There is nothing new here but if you follow at least some of these tips, you can be proud of yourself participating in the protection of the environment.



#### Use compact fluorescent light bulbs:

It is true that these bulbs are more expensive, but they last much longer and they can (3) and in the long term your electricity bill would be reduced.

#### 2. Donate:

You have tons of clothes or things you want to (4). If they are still usable, give them to someone who needs them. You may also choose to give them to associations. These associations may sell them and collect a little money. Not only will you protect the environment, but you will also contribute to a good cause.

### 3. Turn off your devices:

When you do not use a house device, turn it off. For example, if you don't watch TV, turn it off. (5) the light when you leave a room (even if you intend to return.) It's an easy (6) to take up which will help you save a lot of money.

### Walk or cycle:

(7) is one of the biggest causes of (8). If you want to use your car, ask yourself the following question: do I really need my car? (9) or use your bike if the journey is a short one.

### 5. Detergent:

Follow the recommended dose of detergent to wash your clothes or dishes.

#### 6. Rubbish:

Don't (10) rubbish into the rivers, streets...

This list is far from being exhaustive but in addition to saving the environment all these tips will help you save money.

#### Your answers:

(1)	(6)
(2)	(7)
(3)	(8)
(4)	(9)
(5)	(10)

#### II. Read the passage and then correct the questions.

Forests are essential for life on earth. Three hundred million people worldwide in forests and 1.6 billion depend on them for their livelihoods. Forests also provide habitat for a vast array of plants and animals, many of which are still undiscovered. They protect our watersheds. They inspire wonder and provide places for recreation. They supply the oxygen we need to survive. They provide the timber for products we use every day...

But forests are being destroyed and degraded at alarming rates. Deforestation comes in many forms, including fires, clear-cutting for agriculture, ranching and development, unsustainable logging for timber, and degradation due to climate change. This impacts people's livelihoods and threatens a wide range of plant and animal species. Some 46-58



million square miles of forest are lost each year equivalent to 48 football fields every minute. Deforestation also undermines the important carbon sink function of forests. It is estimated that 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions are the result of deforestation.

If we do not protect forests, we will have to suffer more floods and other natural disasters. It is time for you to join hands with me to protect forests for a better world.

	1.	How many people live in forests?
	2.	Are forests important for human-being?
	3.	Why are forests important?
	4.	What is the impact of deforestation?
	5.	What will human-beings have to suffer if human do not protect the forests?
		PART4. WRITING
T		ake sentences using the words and phrases given.
1.	M	ike sentences using the words and phrases given.
1.		Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.
1.	1.	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.
1.	1.	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.  If/ Water/ polluted/ fishes/ die.
1.	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.  If/ Water/ polluted/ fishes/ die.  If/ you/ turn off/ tap/ when/ brush/ teeth/ you/ save/ water.
1.	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.  If/ Water/ polluted/ fishes/ die.  If/ you/ turn off/ tap/ when/ brush/ teeth/ you/ save/ water.  If/ we/ plant/ trees/ air / fresher.
	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.  If/ Water/ polluted/ fishes/ die.  If/ you/ turn off/ tap/ when/ brush/ teeth/ you/ save/ water.  If/ we/ plant/ trees/ air / fresher.  You/ turn off/ lights/ before/ leave/ room.
Le	<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	Not/ throw/ plastic bags/ because/ you/ reuse.  If/ Water/ polluted/ fishes/ die.  If/ you/ turn off/ tap/ when/ brush/ teeth/ you/ save/ water.  If/ we/ plant/ trees/ air / fresher.  You/ turn off/ lights/ before/ leave/ room.