

VOCABULARY SET 22: NATURAL RESOURCES (P.2)

Vocabulary:

1. **conservation** (n): bảo tồn
2. **hazardous** (adj): nguy hiểm, độc hại
3. **household appliances** (np): thiết bị gia đình
4. **recovery** (n): phục hồi
5. **regulate** (v): điều chỉnh, kiểm soát
6. **scarce** (adj) - **scarcity** (n): khan hiếm
7. **solar cell** (np): pin sử dụng năng lượng mặt trời
8. **stagnation** (n): sự đình trệ
9. **the verge of** (collocation): bờ vực
10. **threat** (n) - **threaten** (v): mối đe dọa - đe dọa

Exercise:

Task 1: Write sentences from given cues. Make changes to the cues when needed.

1. after / host / Olympic game / Egypt / unexpected / suffer / economic crisis and stagnation.

2. Greenpeace / work / promote / aware / dangers / threaten / our planet / today.

3. first / noticeable / effect / the crisis / was / great / scarcity / employment.

4. conservation / forest / is / national problem / so / must / tackle / perfect coordination / forest department / other department.

5. by / adjust / thermostat (bộ điều nhiệt) / you / regulate / temperature / building.

Task 2: Translate from Vietnamese to English

1. Pin năng lượng mặt trời là một thiết bị điện tử chuyển đổi trực tiếp ánh sáng mặt trời thành điện năng.

2. Trong số những lý do sử dụng hệ thống rô-bốt, lý do quan trọng nhất là để bảo vệ con người khi làm việc trong những môi trường nguy hiểm hay khi phải xử lý những vật liệu độc hại.

3. Những hành vi bạo lực và lạm dụng của người chồng đã đưa cô ấy đến bờ vực của sự tuyệt vọng.

4. Chính phủ đã ban hành luật mới để kiểm soát việc mua bán súng.

5. 5 năm sau cơn sóng thần khủng khiếp, Nhật Bản cho thấy một sự hồi phục phi thường và đáng ngưỡng mộ.

Task 3: Fill in the blanks with suitable words/phrases

conservation (n)	hazardous (adj)
household appliances (np)	recovery (n)
regulate (v)	scarce (adj) - scarcity (n)
solar cell (np)	stagnation (n)
the verge of (collocation)	threat (n) - threaten (v)

The world natural resources are consumed at an ever-increased rate. What are the dangers of this situation? What should we do?

The overconsumption of natural resources has become a growing concern in recent years. This alarming trend poses a number of serious 1 _____ to the world, and must be addressed by a number of definite actions.

The increasingly high level of exploitation of natural resources can be 2 _____ in many ways. The most obvious threat is that once the resources come to 3 _____ exhaustion, humans would have to face the 4 _____ of fuels to provide essential energy. When oil becomes 5 _____ and more expensive, transport and many daily necessities become less accessible and affordable for most people. The shortage of resources also leads to 6 _____ in other industries, for example, there may not be enough wood for furniture production and not enough seafood for food processing. This would 7 _____ the business of thousands of companies, as well as the employment of millions of workers in these fields.

Some measures can be taken to mitigate the problem of over-consuming natural resources. The most practical measure is to lower the demand for energy in every household. This can be done by mass-producing energy-efficient 8 _____ and selling them at a low price. Another sustainable solution is to promote environmentally-friendly technology. For instance, 9 _____ are now sold in a small quantity and at a relatively high price; they should be made readily available and cheaper for the public. Finally, the 10 _____ and 11 _____ of natural resources, including seafood and forests, should be 12 _____ by law.

To conclude, the overexploitation of the world's resources may result in severe consequences, threatening many industries and people's livelihoods. Strong measures, such as reducing energy use and resource conservation and recovery laws, should be implemented to tackle this situation.

287 words, written by Tu Pham