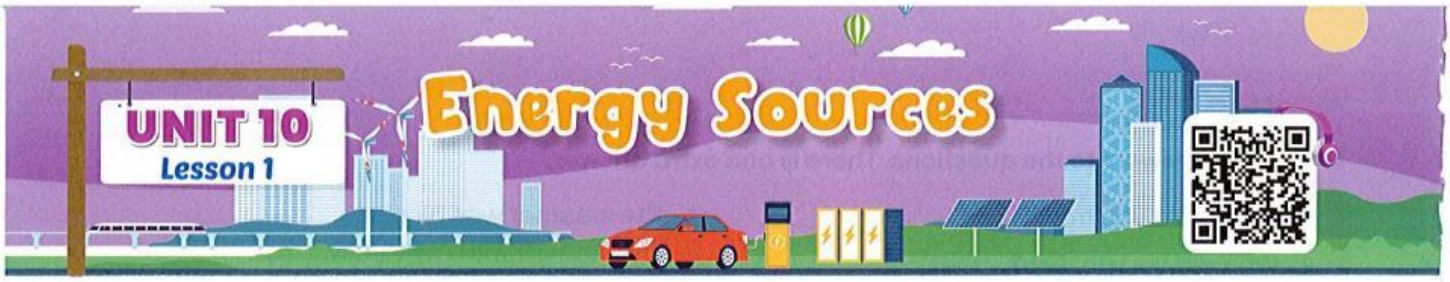

LESSON SUMMARY

Vocabulary

CD2 35

Word/Phrase	Meaning	Example
renewable energy (n) /rɪˈnuːəbl ˈenərdʒi/	the energy that can be used again and again	Wind power is an example of **renewable energy**.
non-renewable energy (n) /nɒn rɪˈnuːəbl ˈenərdʒi/	the energy that cannot be used again and again	Oil is a type of **non-renewable energy** source.
solar power (n) /ˌsoʊlər ˈpaʊər/	the energy from the Sun that people use to produce electricity	We don't have enough **solar power** in the winter.
wind power (n) /ˌwɪnd ˈpaʊər/	the energy that people have with wind	In the past, we used windmills to make **wind power**.
oil (n) /ɔɪl/	a liquid that cars, motorbikes, or machines use to run on	The United Arab Emirates is rich in **oil**.
coal (n) /koʊl/	a black mineral people use to heat their homes during a cold winter	In the past, people often used **coal** for fuel.
natural gas (n) /ˌnætʃrəl ˈgæs/	something like the air that people use for fuel	Russia has about 25% of the world's **natural gas**.
hydropower (n) /ˈhaɪdroʊpaʊər/	electricity people generate with the power of water	**Hydropower** can help generate a lot of electricity.

Grammar

Comparative with *more ... than / less ... than*

We use *more ... than* and *less ... than* to compare people or things.

Affirmative	Springfields	produces	**less**	wind power	**than**	Twin Peaks.
Negative	Hambry	doesn't produce	**more**	hydropower	**than**	Highdale.
Question	Does Twin Peaks	produce	**more**	hydropower	**than**	Springfields ?

Pronunciation

- Stress in numbers CD2 36

Stress the first syllable of numbers that are multiples of ten	Stress the second syllable of teen numbers and ordinal numbers.	
20 (twenty) /ˈtwenti/ 30 (thirty) /ˈθɜːti/ 40 (forty) /ˈfɔːti/ 50 (fifty) /ˈfɪfti/	13 (thirteen) /θɜːˈtiːn/ 13th (thirteenth) /θɜːˈtiːnθ/ 14 (fourteen) /ˌfɔːˈtiːn/ 14th (fourteenth) /ˌfɔːˈtiːnθ/	17 (seventeen) /ˌsevənˈtiːn/ 17th (seventeenth) /ˌsevənˈtiːnθ/ 18 (eighteen) /ˌeɪˈtiːn/ 18th (eighteenth) /ˌeɪˈtiːnθ/

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60 (sixty) /ˈsɪksti/ 70 (seventy) /ˈsevənti/ 80 (eighty) /ˈeɪti/ 90 (ninety) /ˈnaɪnti/	15 (fifteen) /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/ 15th (fifteenth) /ˌfɪfˈtiːnθ/ 16 (sixteen) /ˌsɪkˈstiːn/ 16th (sixteenth) /ˌsɪkˈstiːnθ/	19 (nineteen) /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/ 19th (nineteenth) /ˌnaɪnˈtiːnθ/

◆ **Pronouncing /əʊ/ and /aʊ/** CD2 37

/əʊ/		/aʊ/	
• solar /ˈsəʊlə(r)/	• cold /kəʊld/ *(UK)*	• power /ˈpaʊə(r)/	• mountain /ˈmaʊntɪn/
• coal /kəʊl/	• snow /snəʊ/ *(UK)*	• town /taʊn/	• down /daʊn/)
• hydro /ˈhaɪdrəʊ/	• low /ləʊ/ *(UK)*	• how /haʊ/	• shower /ˈʃaʊə(r)/

PRACTICE

Pronunciation

a. Circle the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

1 A n<u>ow</u> B sh<u>ow</u> C c<u>ow</u> D t<u>ow</u>n
2 A h<u>o</u>pe B n<u>o</u>te C fl<u>o</u>w D v<u>o</u>w
3 A wind<u>ow</u> B rainb<u>ow</u> C d<u>ow</u>ntown D bungal<u>ow</u>

b. Circle the word that has a stress pattern different from the others.

4 A thirteen B thirty C fourteenth D fifteen
5 A fifteenth B sixty C twenty D ninety

Vocabulary

a. Circle the best options.

1 _____ comes from sunlight.
A Sun power B Hydropower C Wind power D Solar power
2 Renewable energy is also called _____.
A solar power B hydropower C green power D natural power
3 A black material people use for heating their homes during winter months is _____.
A natural gas B oil C coal D ink
4 The Sun is one of the main _____.
A energy sources B renewable energy C green energy D non-renewable energy
5 _____ is not common in countries with little rain.
A Solar power B Natural gas C Wind power D Hydropower

b. Make complete sentences using the words or phrases in the boxes.

oil | non-renewable | natural gas | hydropower | renewable

6 Coal is an example of a _____ energy source.
7 For transportation, _____ and fossil fuels are very important.
8 Besides electricity production, _____ plants can help control flood.
9 Like coal and oil, _____ develops from dead plants, animals, and microorganisms.
10 Wind energy is a _____ energy source that we can use to produce electricity.

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Grammar

a. Look at the table and circle the correct options.

Country	Percentage of recycling electronic waste
India	1%
Japan	22%
Russia	6%
The UK	57%
France	56%

Source: https://theroundup.org

1 India recycles **more** / **less** electronic waste than Russia.
2 Japan recycles **more** / **less** electronic waste than France.
3 Russia recycles **more** / **less** electronic waste than India.
4 The UK recycles **more** / **less** electronic waste than France.
5 France recycles **more** / **less** electronic waste than Japan.

b. Look at the pie chart. Complete the sentences using *more* or *less*.

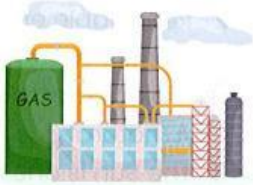
6 Bắc Ninh Province recycles _____ plastic waste than Ho Chi Minh City.
7 Long An Province recyles _____ plastic waste than Bình Dương Province.
8 Đồng Nai Province reuses _____ plastic waste than Hưng Yên Province.
9 Hải Phòng Province recycles _____ plastic waste than Bình Dương Province.
10 Ho Chi Minh City reuses _____ plastic waste than Đồng Nai Province.

Source: *French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development*

Listening

a. Listen to a talk about renewable energy. Write T (true) or F (false). CD2 38

1 People are using more renewable energy nowadays. _____
2 Hydropower isn't a source of renewable energy. _____
3 Renewable energy helps fight against climate change. _____
4 Renewable energy could run out. _____
5 The cost of renewable energy changes over time. _____



b. Listen to the rest of the talk. Fill in each gap with ONE WORD. CD2 39

6 Renewable energy sources _____ less power than other sources.
7 Many people are afraid that we won't have enough _____ in the future.
8 The building of wind _____ and dams affects animals' habitats.
9 Many animals will be in danger of _____.
10 We can't get solar power at _____ or wind power when there is no wind.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Speaking

Complete the presentation using the words or phrases in the box. There are three extra words and phrases.

Hello, everyone. Today I'm going to talk about **1)** _____ in the UK and the US. The bar chart shows the use of energy in the US and the UK in 2010. As we can see, oil, coal, gas, nuclear power, and **2)** _____ are very important to the two countries. First, look at the bars of oil and coal. The US used more **3)** _____ than the UK. American people also burned more coal than the UK. Now, let's move on to **4)** _____ and nuclear power. The UK needed more gas than the US. The country also depended more on nuclear power than the US. Finally, **5)** _____ used more renewable sources than the US.

A oil
B coal
C gas
D the US
E the UK
F nuclear power
G energy use
H renewable sources

Writing

a. Put the words in the correct order to make complete sentence.

1 energy / hydropower. / percent / five / London / its / of / gets / from
_____

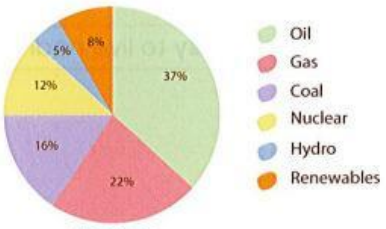
2 20% / use / energy / less / cities. / Rural areas / than
_____

3 more / produces / than / Vietnam / energy / Laos.
_____

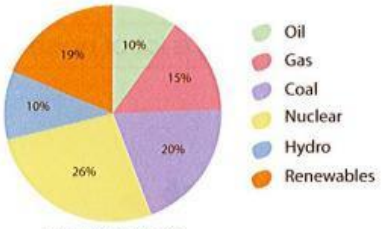
4 from / Tokyo / energy / get / coal / more / than / oil? / Does / its
_____

5 Beijing / Shanghai? / use / solar / than / Did / more / energy
_____

b. Look at the pie charts about energy use and production in Europe in 2015 and answer the questions.



Energy use



Energy production

6 How much energy did Europe get from oil?
_____

7 Which type of energy did Europe use less than renewables?
_____

8 How much energy did Europe produce from coal?
_____

9 Which type of energy did Europe produce more than the other types of energy?
_____

10 Which type of did Europe use more than gas?
_____

Answer key

- Pronunciation ___/10 pts.
- Vocabulary ___/20 pts.
- Grammar ___/20 pts.
- Listening ___/20 pts.
- Speaking ___/10 pts.
- Writing ___/20 pts.

Total ____ / 100 pts.

LIVEWORKSHEETS