UNIT 3: GREEN LIVING

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG

STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm	Nghĩa
1.	awareness	n	/əˈweənəs/	sự nhận thức
2.	carbon footprint	n	/ˌkɑːbən ˈfʊtprɪnt/	tổng lượng phát thải khí nhà kính
3.	resource	n	/rɪˈsɔːs/	nguồn tài nguyên
4.	efficiently	adv	/ɪˈfɪʃntli/	một cách hiệu quả
5.	eco-friendly	adj	/ˌiːkəʊ ˈfrendli/	thân thiện/ tốt cho hệ sinh thái
6.	decompose	v	/ˌdiːkəmˈpəʊz/	phân huỷ
7.	reusable	adj	/ˌriːˈjuːzəbl/	có thể tái sử dụng
8.	single-use	adj	/ˌsɪŋgl ˈjuːs/	dùng một lần
9.	ecotourism	n	/ˈiːkəʊtʊərɪzəm/	du lịch sinh thái
10.	waste	n	/weɪst/	rác thải
11.	landfill	n	/ˈlændfɪl/	bãi rác
12.	reuse	v	/ˌriːˈjuːz/	tái sử dụng
13.	packaging	n	/ˈpækɪdʒɪŋ/	bao bì
14.	container	n	/kənˈteɪnə(r)/	thùng, hộp, gói
15.	recyclable	adj	/ˌriːˈsaɪkləbl/	có thể tái chế
16.	cardboard	n/adj	/ˈkɑːdbɔːd/	bìa cứng, làm bằng bìa cứng
17.	leftover	n	/ˈleftəʊvə(r)/	thức ăn thừa
18.	contaminated	adj	/kənˈtæmɪneɪtɪd/	nhiễm độc, nhiễm khuẩn
19.	compost	n	/ˈkɒmpɒst/	phân hữu cơ
20.	sort	v	/sɔːt/	phân loại
21.	layer	n	/ˈleɪə(r)/	tầng, lớp
22.	household waste	n	/ˌhaʊshəʊld weɪst/	rác thải sinh hoạt
23.	fruit peel	n	/ˈfruːt piːl/	vỏ hoa quả
24.	pile	n	/paɪl/	đống
25.	recycle	v	/ˌriːˈsaɪkl/	tái chế
26.	sustainable	adj	/səˈsteɪnəbl/	bền vững, thân thiện với môi trường
27.	release	v	/rɪˈliːs/	thải ra

LIVEWORKSHEETS

BẢNG CẤU TRÚC

STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1.	raise awareness	nâng cao nhận thức
2.	clean up	dọn dẹp
3.	throw something away	vứt thứ gì đó
4.	a waste of something	lãng phí thứ gì
5.	go green	sống xanh
6.	get rid of	loại bỏ
7.	rinse out	rửa sạch
8.	in the long run	về lâu dài
9.	in the long/medium/short term	về lâu dài/ trong thời gian không xa/ trong thời gian trước mắt

GRAMMAR

1. Động từ đi với giới từ

- Một số động từ đi với giới từ được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ.

Ví dụ:

Động từ đi với **about**: ask about, care about, talk about, think about, learn about Động từ đi với **for**: ask for, apply for, apologise for, wait for, prepare for

Động từ đi với **on**: agree on, base on, depend on, rely on

Động từ đi với **to**: introduce to, refer to, respond to, listen to, explain to

- Một số động từ đi với giới từ tạo thành cụm động từ.

Ví dụ: work out, carry out, turn on, turn off, look for, look after, look up

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ quy chiếu cho cả một câu (which)

Ta dùng dấu phẩy kết hợp với liên từ 'which' để thay cho cả mệnh đề phía trước.

Ví dụ: Many people are going green nowadays, which is good for the environment.

TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. decompose **B.** eco-friendly **C.** leftover **D.** compost

Question 2. A. efficiently **B.** pile **C.** landfill **D.** footprint

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. awareness **B.** container **C.** packaging **D.** recycle

Question 4. A. release **B.** resource **C.** compost **D.** reuse

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

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

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

Question 6. It's such a____of clean water when you forget to turn the tap off.

A. awareness **B.** waste **C.** pile **D.** packaging

Question 7. Many high school students volunteered to____the polluted river.

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

Question 8. In order to reduce our____, we should cycle or take a bus to school instead of using motorbikes.

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

Question 9. It takes hundreds of years for one plastic bottle to____in the ground.

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

Question 10. Several traditional customs that can do damage to the environment should be changed for a more____future.

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

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

Question 14. Many celebrities adopt a green lifestyle,____helps the environment a lot.

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

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined bold word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 15. **Single-use** products provide great convenience, but they also harm the environment.

A. Contaminated **B.** Decomposed **C.** Reusable **D.** Released

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined bold word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 16. Instead of **getting rid of** fruit peels, we use them to make simple compost.

A. relying on **B.** throwing away **C.** preparing for **D.** responding do

Read the following school announcement 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 17 to 19.

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Green Classroom Competition

- Each class is to prepare environmental project.
- The project should aim to students' awareness of environmental issues.
- Each class is required to a presentation about their project.
- The greenest classroom will win an ecotour.
- If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Trung, the head of the School Youth Union.

Question 17. A. the **B.** Ø (no article) **C.** an **D.** a

Question 18. A. rise **B.** rate **C.** raise **D.** rinse

Question 19. A. take **B.** bring **C.** give **D.** cause

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

Question 20.

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

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

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.

Festivals come with many traditions that bring happiness and joy. However, some of these (21) ____ may not be environmentally friendly, and may need to be changed for a sustainable future.

In countries such as China, India, and Japan, releasing balloons or sky lanterns provides a spectacular (22)

. However, the litter left behind the balloons and lanterns is hard to decompose. The frames of the lanterns can harm wild animals, and many animals (23)____the balloons for food. In Australia, the US, and many other countries, there are fascinating firework displays that people won't want to (24)

. However, fireworks actually (25)__a lot of harmful chemicals into the air. Like sky lanterns, they can also cause fires.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

Question 21. **A.** wishes **B.** customs **C.** structures **D.** patterns

Question 22. **A.** scenario **B.** viewer **C.** audience **D.** sight

Question 23. **A.** replace **B.** imagine **C.** accept **D.** mistake

Question 24. **A.** watch **B.** learn **C.** miss **D.** think

Question 25. **A.** recycle **B.** reuse **C.** release **D.** revise

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Read some extracts from the emails sent to the Teen magazine and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 30.

Plastic has become very common in our daily life; however, most plastic items take up to 1,000 years to decompose in landfills. Can we enjoy the convenience of plastics and a greener world at the same time? Our readers have sent us many emails with useful tips this week.

Hai, 18

I try to use fewer plastic bags when shopping. The supermarket near my house even provides cardboard boxes, so I can pack my groceries and get rid of plastic packaging! When I must use plastic bags, I try to reuse **them** again and again instead of throwing them away after a single use.

Phuong, 16

I know how convenient it is to buy a bottle of water from a vending machine or a supermarket; however, I always bring my reusable water bottle. All I have to remember is to fill my bottle before going to school, and then use the water filling stations or drinking fountains at school.

Hoang, 15

I always reuse plastic takeaway containers. I use them to store portions of cooked food and keep leftovers in the fridge, which is also better for the environment.

Ha, 16

I have learnt that most plastic containers have numbers at the bottom to show the type of plastic they're made of. So when you recycle a bottle, for instance, remove the cap because a bottle often has number 1 on it while the cap often has number 5. Numbers 1 and 2 are the most widely accepted plastics for recycling.

Binh, 17

When I started recycling, I made the mistake of putting some plastic takeaway containers with some leftover food into the recycling bin. The next day, the whole bin was contaminated, so all the recyclables were taken to the landfill instead. So now I always **rinse out** containers before recycling them.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

Question 26. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

A. Go Green with Plastics! **B.** Surprising Benefits of Plastics

C. Put an End to Plastics! **D.** Plastics – an Environmental Nightmare

Question 27. The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to____.

A. cardboard boxes **B.** groceries **C.** tips **D.** plastic bags

Question 28. According to paragraph 3, Phuong____.

A. prefers to buy a water bottle from a vending machine

B. always brings her reusable water bottle to school

C. sometimes forgets to fill up her water bottle before school

D. finds that the drinking fountains at her school are polluted

Question 29. The phrase **rinse out** in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to____.

A. change **B.** replace **C.** buy **D.** wash

Question 30. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?

A. Hoang uses plastic takeaway containers to store cooked food.

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B. Hai's green lifestyle is supported by a local business.

C. Binh has learnt from a past mistake how to recycle things properly.

D. Ha has been taught some recycling symbols at school.

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