

Practice

Exercise 3. Viết đoạn văn ngắn bằng cách trả lời các câu hỏi sau. (80-100 từ)

IELTS Speaking part 2: Describe an activity you took part in to protect the environment

- When and where the activity took place
- Whom you worked with
- What you did
- Why you took part in that activity
- and explain how you felt during the activity.

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Homework

Exercise 1. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. The English (be) famous for their calmness.
2. The money that (spend) on education every year (be)not enough.
3. The number of employees who (not, finish) their work yet (have) to work on the weekend.
4. The office (close)on the weekend.
5. The office (try)a lot to win the boss's heart recently.
6. Five kilos of gold (steal) from the bank yesterday.
7. Physics (cause)you any trouble at school.
8. Yesterday, neither you nor I (choose) to deliver the speech. So who (choose) ?- Daisy and Ann (be)
9. That you enjoy the food I cook (encourage) me a lot.
10. When I (see)you yesterday, the boy in black trousers (try) to steal your wallet.
11. The contracts signed by the company (have)been voided because some stipulations were not met.
12. Ten miles (be) a very long distance for us to walk.
13. Each package that is not properly wrapped (have) to be returned to the sender.
14. The keys of the house (have) been lost.

Exercise 2. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn câu trả lời đúng.

POLLUTION!

Pollution occurs when there are many pollutants or dangerous substances in the ecosystem. Pollutants can be from nature, such as gases from volcanic eruptions or forest fires. They may also be the result of human activities, such as garbage or waste from factories. Pollutants have a negative impact on the quality of the air, water and land.

There are many human-made products that contribute to pollution. Vehicles like cars, trucks and planes release harmful gases and cause air pollution. The garbage from homes and factories pollutes the land and water. In addition to poisoning vegetation, pesticides also harm animals by flowing into lakes and rivers. When these resources are polluted, all living things in them, from tiny creatures to enormous blue whales, are in danger.

Although many people think the countryside is less polluted than the city, pollution can be everywhere. It can spread from urban to remote areas. For example, people can even find chemicals and pesticides in the Antarctic

ice sheets. According to the UN Environment Agency, plastic pollution is everywhere and even in isolated locations, such as the Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the Pacific Ocean.

1. According to paragraph 1, which are not pollutants?

- A. gases from volcanic eruptions
- B. gases from forest fires
- C. noises from factories
- D. production wastes

2. What does the word pesticides in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. vehicles
- B. chemical substances
- C. gases
- D. creatures

3. What does the word It in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The countryside
- B. The city
- C. The pollution
- D. The pollutant

4. Which word has the closest meaning to the word isolated?

- A. remote
- B. close
- C. lonely
- D. near

5. Which is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- A. Only gases from vehicles cause pollution.
- B. Pollution has a negative impact on living conditions.
- C. Human activities contribute to pollution.
- D. Pollution occurs in both the city and the countryside.

Exercise 3. Đọc đoạn văn và chọn đáp án đúng.

People all over the world today are beginning to hear and learn more and more about the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused either by man's release of new and often artificial substances into the environment, or by releasing increased amounts of a natural substance, such as oil from oil tankers into the sea.

Whatever its underlying reasons, there is no doubt that much of the pollution caused could be controlled if only governments, companies, and individuals would make more efforts. In the home, there is an obvious need to control litter and waste. Foods wrapped up three or four times in packages all have to be disposed of; drinks are increasingly sold in bottles or tins which cannot be reused. This not only causes a litter problem, but also is a great waste of resources, in terms of glass, metal and paper. Advertising has helped this process by persuading many of us not only to buy things we don't need, but also to throw away much of what we have bought. Pollution and waste combine to be a problem everyone can help to solve by cutting out unnecessary buying, excess use and careless disposal of the products we use in our daily lives.

1. The main cause of pollution mentioned in the passage is

- A. the release of artificial or natural substances into the environment
- B. the production of new industrial goods
- C. increased amounts of a natural substance
- D. increasing population and their needs to buy more products

2. Much of the pollution could be controlled if only

- A. people would pay more attention to their waste
- B. governments would take effective measures
- C. all sides concerned would make more efforts
- D. farmers would use less natural resources

3. Food packages, bottles and tins for drinks can cause

- A. more and more air and water pollution
- B. both a litter problem and a waste of resources
- C. the price of the products to rise greatly
- D. the advertising industry to make more profit

4. What does the phrase "disposal of" in the last sentence probably mean?

- A. using up B. finding a solution to C. cutting out D. getting rid of

5. Which of the following cannot help solving the problem of pollution?

- A. Cutting out unnecessary buying
- B. Eating and drinking less
- C. Reducing excess use
- D. Controlling litter and waste