Mr. Minh – Chu Văn An High School – An Giang

GLOBAL SUCCESS 11

# Unit 5 Global warming

## GETTING STARTED

*Vào link bên dưới để nghe và luyện tập đoạn hội thoại ở trang 52 Sách Global Success 11 (Muốn nghe câu nào nhấn vào câu đó). Khi vào lớp từ 4-6 bạn sẽ được gọi để thực hành trước lớp.*



**1** 34 **Listen and read.**

**NHẤN VÀO ĐÂY!**

**- Tìm các từ/cụm từ CÓ trong đoạn hội thoại nhưng KHÔNG CÓ thể hiện trong hình bên dưới (ít nhất 7). Ghi nhận các từ/cụm từ đó vào tập chuẩn bị.**

**- Lên mạng tìm THÊM 1 hình KHÁC mà theo em có chứa minh họa cho ít nhất 9 từ/cụm từ CÓ trong đoạn hội thoại trang 52 (*Không dùng hình do A.I. tạo!!!*). Ghi nhận các từ/cụm từ đó vào tập chuẩn bị. LƯU VÀO ĐIỆN THOẠI các hình em tìm được. Một bạn trong nhóm đại diện in hình ra mang vào lớp.**



LIVEWORKSHEETS

GLOBAL SUCCESS 11

# Unit 5 Global warming

## GETTING STARTED LANGUAGE

**Dịch các phần ghi chú ngữ pháp bên dưới và chép vào tập chuẩn bị. Lưu ý: Chỉ dịch phần cần dịch.**

### Grammar

### Present participle clauses

**Remember!**

The present participle is used to form a participle clause when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject and the action is done by the same person or thing.

The present participle is a verb form ending in *-ing* and it has an active meaning. Present participle clauses are used to:

A1 • explain the reason for an action.

*Example: **Trapping** too much of the sun's heat, greenhouse gases stop it from escaping back into space.*

A2 • talk about two actions happening at the same time.

*Example: **Walking** on the beach, they picked up litter.*

### Past participle clauses

**Remember!**

The past participle is a verb form usually ending in *-ed*, which normally has a passive meaning. Similar to present participles, past participles can form past participle clauses, but with a passive meaning. They are used to:

B1 • give the reason for an action.

*Example: **Worried** about climate change, many young people joined the environmental protests. (Many young people are worried about climate change, so they joined the environmental protests.)*

B2 • express a condition.

*Example: **Burnt** for energy, fossil fuels release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. (If fossil fuels are burnt for energy, they release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.)*



**4 Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms from 1.**

1. _____ for energy, fossil fuels release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
2. _____ too much of the sun's heat, greenhouse gases stop it from escaping back into space.
3. As temperatures rise, polar ice caps melt faster, _____ more water to oceans.

**- Hoàn thành câu bằng dạng đúng của động từ trong đoạn hội thoại trang 52.**

**- Chép vào tập bài soạn, ghi chú câu nào tương ứng với công dụng của phần nào trong 2 phần ghi chú ngữ pháp bên trên (A1, A2, B1, B2).**

**- (Bonus) Viết lại câu gốc (câu trước khi rút gọn)**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mr. Minh – Chu Văn An High School – An Giang

GLOBAL SUCCESS 11

# Unit 5 Global warming

## LANGUAGE

### Vocabulary

### *Global warming*

**1 Match the words with their meanings.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 coal (n)  | a | that can be replaced naturally without being used up |
| 2 fossil fuel (n)  | b | materials that are not needed and are thrown away |
| 3 release (v)  | c | a substance that was formed millions of years ago from dead animals or plants |
| 4 renewable (adj)  | d | to let a substance flow out |
| 5 waste (n)  | e | a black rock that is found under the ground and is burnt to produce heat |





**2 Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the words in 1.**

1. Wind and sunlight are examples of _____ sources of energy.
2. The world produces more than two billion tonnes of solid _____ every year.
3. Governments need to limit the amount of greenhouse gases that is _____ into the air.
4. Her grandpa is now suffering from ill health after many years of working in the _____ industry.
5. The burning of _____ like coal and gas has led to an increase in the amount of $CO_2$ in the atmosphere.

**Answers:**

1._____ 2._____

3._____ 4._____

5._____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Mr. Minh – Chu Văn An High School – An Giang

GLOBAL SUCCESS 11

# Unit 5 Global warming

## LANGUAGE

**Các em tự luyện tập phát âm thêm. Không cần chép vào vở chuẩn bị. Nhưng có làm biết đâu sẽ có ăn!!!**



### Pronunciation

### *Sentence stress and rhythm*

**Remember!**

- Content words (e.g. main verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs) are often stressed, while grammatical words (e.g. conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, auxiliaries, articles) are not.
- This combination of stressed and unstressed syllables produces the rhythm of spoken English.
- To sound natural and fluent, you should try to stress the correct words in your spoken sentences.



**1** (35) **Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the sentence stress and rhythm.**

1. The **planet** is **getting hotter** and **hotter**.
2. We **talked** about the **causes** of **floods**.
3. **Burning coal** is **bad** for our **health**.
4. Why is **farming** a **big source** of **greenhouse gases**?





**2** (36) **Underline the stressed words in the sentences. Listen and check. Then practise saying the sentences with a natural rhythm.**



1. The village was completely destroyed by floods.
2. Some gases are released into the air through human activities.
3. Has the earth's temperature increased in the past few years?
4. Some environmental disasters will become more frequent.

LIVEWORKSHEETS