

UNIT 7 – LESSON 1

PART 1: VOCAB LIST

1. Vocabulary

Words	Transcription	Meaning	Examples
affect (v)	/ə'fekt/	làm ảnh hưởng	<i>How will those changes affect us?</i>
algae (n)	/'ældʒi:/	tảo	<i>Algae are a diverse group of aquatic organisms</i>
aquatic (a)	/ə'kwætɪk/	dưới nước	<i>Aquatic animal lives in water for most or all of its life</i>
billboard (n)	/'bɪlbɔ:d/	biển quảng cáo ngoài trời	<i>There is no question that public sentiment is against the billboard.</i>
blood pressure (n)	/'blʌd preʃə(r)/	huyết áp	<i>The doctor will take your blood pressure in a moment.</i>
cause (n.v)	/kɔ:z/	nguyên nhân, gây ra	<i>Unemployment is a major cause of poverty. Will it cause any difficulties if I don't come early?</i>
cholera (n)	/'kɒlərə/	bệnh tả	<i>A cholera epidemic swept the whole country.</i>
come up with (v)	/kʌm ʌp wɪð/	nghĩ ra	<i>He came up with a new idea for increasing sales.</i>
contaminate (v)	/kən'tæmɪneɪt/	làm bẩn	<i>The drinking water has become contaminated with arsenic.</i>
contaminant (n)	/kən'tæmɪnənt/	chất gây bẩn	<i>Filters cannot remove all contaminants from water.</i>
dump (v)	/dʌmp/	vứt, bỏ	<i>Too much toxic waste is being dumped at rivers.</i>
earplug (n)	/'iəplʌg/	cái nút tai	<i>Please put earplugs in your ears, and look.</i>

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effect (n)	/ɪ'fekt/	kết quả	<i>I tried to persuade her, but with little or no effect.</i>
fine (v)	/fam/	phạt tiền	<i>She got fined £200 for parking illegally.</i>
float (v)	/fləʊt/	nổi	<i>A group of ducks floated by.</i>
groundwater (n)	/'graʊndwɔ:tə/	nước ngầm	<i>Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock.</i>
hearing loss (n)	/'hiəriŋ lɒs/	mất thính lực	<i>Hearing loss is a partial or total inability to hear.</i>
illustrate (v)	/'ɪləstreɪt/	minh họa	<i>He told me a little story to illustrate his points.</i>
litter (n.v)	/'lɪtə(r)/	rác vụn, vứt rác	<i>Please do not leave litter after your party.</i>
measure (v)	/'meʒə(r)/	đo	<i>Cloth is measured in metres.</i>
non-point source pollution (n)	/nɒn pɔɪnt sɔ:s pə'lu:ʃn/	ô nhiễm không nguồn	<i>Non-point source pollution is caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground.</i>
permanent (a)	/'pɜ:mənənt/	vĩnh viễn	<i>We decided to make the contract permanent.</i>
point source pollution (n)	/pɔɪnt sɔ:s pə'lu:ʃn/	ô nhiễm có nguồn	<i>Point source pollution results when the contaminants come from a single location.</i>

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poison (n.v)	/ˈpɔɪzn/	chất độc, làm nhiễm độc	<i>These words are pure poison to me.</i>
pollutant (n)	/pɒˈluːtənt/	chất gây ô nhiễm	<i>Pollutants can be artificial substances or naturally occurring substances.</i>

Words	Transcription	Meaning	Examples
radioactive (a)	/ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv/	thuộc phóng xạ	<i>Uranium is a radioactive material.</i>
radiation (n)	/ˌreɪdiˈeɪʃn/	phóng xạ	<i>Nuclear testing exposed millions of people to radiation.</i>
thermal (a)	/ˈθɜːml/	thuộc về nhiệt	<i>Thermal power generation plant is the most conventional source of electric power.</i>
untreated (a)	/ˌʌnˈtriːtɪd/	không xử lý được	<i>This wood is vulnerable to water damage because it's untreated.</i>
visual (a)	/ˈvɪʒuəl/	thuộc thị giác	<i>He has a very good visual memory.</i>

2. Word formation

Words	Related words	Transcription	Meaning
affect (v)	effect (n)	/ɪˈfekt/	kết quả, sự ảnh hưởng
	effective (a)	/ɪˈfektɪv/	hiệu quả

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	effectively (adv)	/ɪ'fektɪvli/	một cách hiệu quả
	ineffective (a)	/,ɪnɪ'fektɪv/	không hiệu quả
blood (n)	bloody (a)	/'blʌdi/	đẫm máu, tàn bạo
	bloodily (adv)	/'blʌdɪli/	một cách đẫm máu
	bloodless (a)	/'blʌdləs/	không đỏ máu
	bleed (v)	/bli:d/	chảy máu
press (v)	pressure (n)	/'preʃə(r)/	áp suất
	pressurize (v)	/'preʃəraɪz/	gây áp lực
	pressurisation (n)	/,preʃəraɪ'zeɪʃn/	sự gây áp lực
contaminate (v)	contamination (n)	/kən'tæmɪ'neɪʃn/	sự làm bẩn
	contaminated (a)	/kən'tæmɪneɪtɪd/	bị ô nhiễm
	contaminant (n)	/kən'tæmɪnənt/	chất gây bẩn

illustrate (v)	illustration (n)	/,ɪlə'streɪʃn/	sự minh họa
	illustrator (n)	/'ɪləstreɪtə(r)/	người, vật minh họa
	illustrative (a)	/'ɪləstrətɪv/	có tính minh họa
measure (v)	measurement (n)	/'meʒəmənt/	sự đo, phép đo
	measureless (a)	/'meʒələs/	vô tận
	measuring tape (n)	/'meʒərɪŋ teɪp/	thước cuộn
permanent (a)	permanently (adv)	/'pɜ:mənəntli/	một cách lâu dài
	permanence (n)	/'pɜ:mənəns/	sự lâu dài
	impermanent (a)	/ɪm'pɜ:mənənt/	tạm thời

poison (n.v)	poisoner (n)	/ˈpɔɪzənə(r)/	người đầu độc
	poisoning (n)	/ˈpɔɪzənɪŋ/	sự nhiễm độc
	poisonous (a)	/ˈpɔɪzənəs/	có độc
pollute (v)	pollution (n)	/pəˈluːʃn/	sự ô nhiễm
	polluted (a)	/pəˈluːtɪd/	bị ô nhiễm
	pollutant (n)	/pəˈluːtənt/	chất gây ô nhiễm
radioactive (a)	radioactivity (n)	/ˌreɪdɪəʊækˈtɪvəti/	tính phóng xạ
radiate (v)	radiation (n)	/ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃn/	sự phát xạ
	radiator (n)	/ˈreɪdɪətə(r)/	vật phát xạ
treat (v)	treatment (n)	/ˈtriːtmənt/	sự xử lý
	treated (a)	/triːtɪd/	được xử lý
	untreated (a)	/ˌʌnˈtriːtɪd/	không được xử lý
vision (n)	visual (a)	/ˈvɪʒuəl/	thuộc thị giác
	visually (adv)	/ˈvɪʒuəli/	về mặt thị giác
	visible (a)	/ˈvɪzəbl/	có thể nhìn thấy
	visibility (n)	/ˌvɪzəˈbɪləti/	tầm nhìn

PART 2: PRACTICE

I. Match the description with the correct type of pollution.

A. water temperature, change	1. water pollution
B. gases, dust, fumes, atmosphere	2. radioactive pollution
C. lakes, rivers, oceans, groundwater, contamination	3. light pollution
D. Earth's surface, destroy, pesticides	4. air pollution
	5. soil pollution

E. loud sounds, environment, permanent hearing loss	6. visual pollution
F. telephone towers, power lines, advertising billboards	7. thermal pollution
G. radiation, land, air, nuclear power station, water	8. noise pollution
H. artificial light, cities	

II. Fill in the blanks with a suitable phrase in the box.

<p>due to radioactive pollution. leads to the death of many aquatic plants and animals. since it prevents people from enjoying the view. cause imbalance in the environment and behavioral change in aquatic animals. so the air is seriously polluted there.</p>

1. Almost everyone in Hanoi uses individual vehicles like cars and motorbikes, _____
2. Constant change in water temperature can _____
3. The contamination of water sources _____
4. The rate of birth defects has increased over the past few years _____
5. The sight of too many billboards can be considered visual pollution, _____

III. Choose the correct cause/ effect words to complete the sentences.

1. Drinking polluted water can *cause / make / result* many diseases.
2. *Because of / Because / As a result* garbage is thrown on the ground, the land is seriously polluted.
3. Being exposed to loud noise regularly can *make / result / so* in immediate or permanent hearing loss.

4. Light pollution **makes / leads / causes** to difficulties watching the stars at night.
5. Using many pesticides on agriculture can **make / cause / result** cancer.

IV. Give the correct form of the word in the bracket to complete the sentence.

1. A _____ is a substance that does harm to the environment. (pollute)
2. Fish and other aquatic animals can't live here because the water is too _____. (pollute)
3. Farmers can no longer cultivate because of soil _____. (pollute)
4. After the Song Da event, water samples collected from households were seriously _____ with dirt and bacteria. (contaminate)
5. Untreated chemical waste from factories will gradually _____ the lake. (contaminate)
6. Water _____ has been a serious problem in Hanoi for years. (contaminate)

V. Fill in the blank with the correct cause/ effect word or phrase to complete the sentence:

1. Eating dirty foods thrown on the ground by people can _____ animals become sick.
2. _____ the air is seriously polluted, students have to wear masks when going outside.
3. Many years later, people in Fukushima and Nagasaki have to immigrate _____ radioactive pollution.

VI. Find the mistake in the following sentence:

1. **Because of** constant heating and cooling of machines, water **from** power stations may **cause** water in rivers and lakes hotter.

- A. Because of B. from C. cause

2. Radiation may **result to** childhood cancer. **Therefore**, it is necessary that children **stay** away from radiation affected areas.

- A. result to B. Therefore C. stay

3. In many **developing** countries, **water pollution** is usually a leading cause of **deads**.

- A. developing B. water pollution C. deads

4. A lot of birth defects have been reported as **the result of visual pollution**. Pregnant women **living** near nuclear power plants are more likely to be affected.

- A. the result of B. visual pollution C. living

5. Living in a too **quiet environment** can **cause** immediate or even permanent hearing loss. **As a result**, it is advised that people move to the countryside.

- A. quiet environment B. cause C. As a result

VII. Choose the correct option

1. The sight of old vehicles, garbage and overhead power lines can be considered as _____, since it makes people uncomfortable looking at them.

- A. thermal pollution B. visual pollution C. light pollution

2. Aquatic plants and animals are in danger of dying off as the result of _____.

- A. water pollution B. soil pollution C. air pollution

3. _____ can make the source water change in temperature, leading to animal's change in behaviors.

- A. Land pollution B. Thermal pollution C. Water pollution

4. Overusing fertilizers and pesticide in farming can lead to serious _____.

- A. air pollution B. thermal pollution C. soil pollution

5. _____ is the over illumination of cities and night skies by artificial lighting.
- A. Visual pollution B. Light pollution C. Thermal pollution
6. We can call it air pollution when the gasses and fumes in the _____ can cause harm to human and the environment.
- A. atmosphere B. soil C. water
7. He worked in a noisy environment for a long time, _____ his hearing became worse.
- A. so B. since C. because
8. Scientists have to come up with new ways of saving energy _____ nuclear energy can cause radioactive pollution.
- A. because B. because of C. due to
9. Heavily polluted soil can _____ the loss of animals' natural habitat.
- A. result B. make C. lead to
10. Aquatic animals' behaviors have changed dramatically _____ thermal pollution.
- A. result in B. because of C. lead to