

UNIT 7: POLLUTION

A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. VOCABULARY

- Từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề ô nhiễm

II. PRONUNCIATION

- Trọng âm của từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ic, -al

III. GRAMMAR

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Câu điều kiện)

1. Loại 1: Diễn tả điều có thật ở hiện tại:

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn tả sự việc, hiện tượng có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If + S + V (present simple), S + will + V (inf)

Note:

Unless S + V + , S + will/ won't + V +

=> If S + don't/ doesn't + V, S + will/ won't + V +

Ghi chú:

- Khi mệnh đề If/ Unless đứng đầu câu, phải dùng dấu “,” ngăn cách với mệnh đề chính.

- Sau Unless không được dùng dạng phủ định.

2. Loại 2: Điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại:

- Câu điều kiện loại 2 diễn tả sự việc, hiện tượng không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V (inf)

Note: Động từ “to be” có thể chia là “were” ở tất cả các ngôi

Ex: - If I **were** rich, I **would** travel around the world.

- If I **had** money, I **would** buy the car.

B. EXERCISES:

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>me</u> asure | B. <u>le</u> ather | C. <u>te</u> am | D. <u>fe</u> ather |
| 2. A. <u>tr</u> eatment | B. <u>ear</u> plug | C. <u>he</u> aring | D. <u>f</u> ear |
| 3. A. <u>po</u> ison | B. <u>vis</u> ual | C. <u>mea</u> sure | D. <u>plea</u> sure |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> ermal | B. <u>litt</u> er | C. <u>per</u> manent | D. <u>ser</u> vice |
| 5. A. <u>a</u> ffect | B. <u>chol</u> era | C. <u>pollut</u> ant | D. <u>radi</u> ation |

II. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>re</u> petitive | B. <u>elec</u> trical | C. <u>pri</u> ority | D. <u>ener</u> getic |
| 2. A. <u>na</u> tional | B. <u>phys</u> ical | C. <u>arri</u> val | D. <u>natu</u> ral |
| 3. A. <u>me</u> dical | B. <u>na</u> tional | C. <u>chem</u> ical | D. <u>infor</u> mal |

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- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 4. A. dramatic | B. tornado | C. historic | D. injury |
| 5. A. aquatic | B. problematic | C. heroic | D. degradable |

III. Correct the verbs form to complete the sentences.

1. If you **(go)** _____ away, please write to me.
2. If he **(eat)** _____ another cake, he will be sick.
3. I **(not do)** _____ that if I **(be)** _____ you.
4. If he **(take)** _____ my advice, everything can go well.
5. He never does homework. If he **(do)** _____ his homework, he **(not worry)** _____ about his exam.
6. If Tom **(go)** _____ to bed earlier, he would not be so tired.
7. If it's raining heavily, we **(not go)** _____ for a donkey ride.
8. If he **(try)** _____ hard, he'll pass the examination.
9. I could understand the French teacher if she **(speak)** _____ more slowly.
10. If I **(finish)** _____ the work in time, I **(go)** _____ to the football game.

IV. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. loss can be caused by noise pollution.
A. Sound B. Hearing C. Listening D. Audio
2. Ships spill oil in oceans and rivers. This leads the death of many aquatic animals and plants.
A. to B. in C. from D. at
3. Households pollute water sources by waste into ponds, lakes, and rivers.
A. damaging B. dumping C. losing D. leading
4. This month's electricity bill is too high the air conditioner is turned on all the time.
A. since B. due to C. although D. because of
5. The government has come a solution to the water problems of the city.
A. up to B. up with C. to with D. on to
6. All the aquatic plants and animals will die if the factory dumping poison into the lake.
A. will keep B. to keep C. kept D. keeps
7. A lot of fish has died recently because of the water in this lake.
A. contaminating B. contaminated C. contaminate D. contaminant
8. If the air was clean, we have to wear masks when going out.
A. wouldn't B. won't C. would D. will
9. If I you, I water from that dirty tap.
A. am - will drink B. am - won't drink
C. were - would drink D. were - wouldn't drink
10. If he trash around his garden, the garden would look very nice now.
A. will throw B. would throw C. didn't throw D. doesn't throw

V. Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

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1. Constant exposure to noise pollution will lead in the loss of hearing

A
B
C
D
 2. Because of we turned on a lot of bulbs, our eyes got strained.

A
B
C
D
 3. If he reads this article, I guess that he would never do any harms to environment any more.

A
B
C
D
 4. The local citizens would be very happy if they were supplied with a clean water.

A
B
C
D
 5. If the environment were not polluted, birds wouldn't leave their habitats and plants would die.

A
B
C
D

VI. Read the passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

There are three main (1) of pollution: air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution. Air, which is the most important element of our environment for our (2), can be polluted in many ways. Smoke in the air from mills, factories and industry (3) carbon, monoxide, carbon dioxide, and methane, which are all poisonous gases. This leads (4) health problems like asthma and lung diseases, and the thinning of the ozone layer, which (5) us from harmful UV ray. China, the USA, Russia, India, Mexico and Japan are the world leaders in air pollution (6) Water is also polluted by the discharge of commercial and industrial waste. Sewage in drinking water is another (7) of water pollution as it contains germs and viruses. The noise of vehicles, mills, and factories can be really unbearable. This kind of constant sound also (8) headaches, tension, (9) stress and migraines. People living next to a building site where there is too much noise can become sick, as they cannot sleep or relax. This is (10) noise pollution.

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|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. types | B. kinds | C. models | D. both A & B |
| 2. A. survival | B. survive | C. surviving | D. survived |
| 3. A. includes | B. include | C. contains | D. contain |
| 4. A. in | B. into | C. to | D. from |
| 5. A. prevents | B. protects | C. avoids | D. hides |
| 6. A. emissions | B. emitted | C. emission | D. emitting |
| 7. A. effect | B. cause | C. result | D. consequence |
| 8. A. causes | B. leads to | C. results in | D. all are correct |
| 9. A. brain | B. mind | C. head | D. mental |
| 10. A. told | B. called | C. said | D. mentioned |

VII. Combine the following sentences into one using the words given.

1. The environment is polluted. Birds leave their habitats and plants die. (makes)
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2. The food is contaminated. People's health is poor. **(results in)**

3. People throw litter on the ground. Many animals eat the litter and become sick. **(so)**

4. Ships spill oil in oceans and rivers. Many aquatic animals and plants die. **(lead to)**

5. We can't see the stars at night. There is too much light pollution. **(due to)**

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences based on the given words.

1. There was a loud noise next to my door last night, so I couldn't sleep. **(because)**

2. This factory doesn't treat its waste well, so there is a lot of water pollution. **(if)**

3. Since the acid rain happened last month, many plants and trees died. **(so)**

4. "Why don't you turn off more lights in the house to reduce your eyestrain?" **(were)**

UNIT 8: ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES

A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. VOCABULARY

- Từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề các nước nói tiếng Anh

II. PRONUNCIATION

- Trọng âm của từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ese, -ee

III. GRAMMAR

1. Present simple tense (thì Hiện tại đơn)

Công thức: (+) S + V (He/ She/ It + Vs/ Ves/ Vies)

(-) S + do/ does + not + V

(?) Do/ Does + S + V?

Cách dùng: Thì hiện tại đơn được dùng khi:

- Diễn tả sự việc thường xuyên xảy ra.

Ex: *I get up at seven o'clock (everyday).*

- Diễn tả chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên.

Ex: *The Earth goes around the Sun.*

- Mang nghĩa tương lai khi nói về lịch trình, thời khóa biểu...

Ex: *Tet holiday this year lasts up to 9 days.*

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: *always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never...*

2. Present continuous tense (thì Hiện tại tiếp diễn)

Công thức: (+) S + am/ is/ are + V-ing

(-) S + am/ is/ are + not + V-ing

(?) Am/ Is/ Are + S + V-ing?

Yes, S + am/ is/ are.

No, I'm not/ S + isn't/ aren't.

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả những tình huống xảy ra tạm thời:

Ex: My cousin **is living** in America at the moment.

- Diễn tả hành động đang xảy ra tại thời điểm nói:

Ex: I **am waiting** for my friends.

- Diễn tả xu hướng hoặc các tình huống có tính thay đổi.

Ex: The internet **is making** it easier for people to stay in touch with each other.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: *at the moment; at present; currently; now; this week/ month/ year...*

3. Present perfect tense (thì Hiện tại hoàn thành)

Công thức: (+) S + has/ have + Vpp

(-) S + has/ have + not + Vpp

(?) Has/ Have + S + Vpp?

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả một hành động đã hoàn thành cho tới thời điểm hiện tại mà không đề cập tới thời điểm xảy ra hành động đó là khi nào.

Ex: He has done all his housework.

- Diễn tả hành động đã bắt đầu ở quá khứ và vẫn đang tiếp tục ở hiện tại

Ex: I have played the piano for two years.

- Diễn tả hành động đã từng làm trước đây và bây giờ vẫn còn làm.

Ex: I have read all Linda's blogs and I'm waiting for her new blog.

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: *just; already; for; since; ever; never; not .. yet...*

4. Các cấu trúc liên quan đến thì Hiện tại hoàn thành

- S + have/ has + Vpp + for + khoảng thời gian / since + mốc thời gian.

=> S + started/ began + V-ing/ to V + khoảng thời gian + ago/ when S V qkđ.

- S + have/ has not + Vpp + for + khoảng thời gian/since + mốc thời gian.

=> S + stopped + V-ing + khoảng thời gian + ago.

- S + have/ has never + Vpp + before.

=> This/ It is the first time + S + have/ has + Vpp.

- S + have/ has not + Vpp + for + khoảng thời gian.

=> S + last + V qkđ + khoảng thời gian + ago/ when S V qkđ

=> It is + khoảng thời gian + since + S + last + V qkđ.

=> The last time + S + V qkd + was + khoảng thời gian + ago.

B. EXERCISES

I. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>van</u> illa | B. <u>vac</u> uum | C. <u>add</u> | D. <u>fac</u> simile |
| 2. A. whiten <u>e</u> | B. fib <u>e</u> r | C. zip <u>per</u> | D. conve <u>y</u> or |
| 3. A. rem <u>ov</u> e | B. wro <u>t</u> e | C. m <u>o</u> ld | D. <u>c</u> ocoa |
| 4. A. foll <u>ow</u> | B. <u>p</u> owder | C. sh <u>ow</u> | D. bor <u>ro</u> w |
| 5. A. wood <u>u</u> | B. thousan <u>d</u> | C. proced <u>u</u> re | D. haird <u>ry</u> er |

II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. iconic | B. monument | C. territory | D. difficulty |
| 2. A. Singapore | B. Taiwanese | C. Canada | D. Cantonese |
| 3. A. native | B. perhaps | C. whisky | D. accent |
| 4. A. official | B. excursion | C. Thanksgiving | D. spectacular |
| 5. A. guarantee | B. cheetah | C. Japanese | D. pioneer |

III. Choose the best answer (A, B, c or D).

- I find it hard to understand that foreigner because of his
A. voice B. sound C. accent D. volume
- Kangaroos and are the iconic animals of Australia.
A. beaver B. koala C. eagle D. cheetah
- Coming to New Zealand, you will be surprised by its many views.
A. breathtaking B. taking-breath C. breath-take D. take-breath
- The Statue of Liberty in Upper New York Bay of America the freedom.
A. presents B. shows C. symbolizes D. reveals
- Singapore is an ideal destination for worldwide visitors because of its many
A. tour attractions B. attraction tours C. attractive tours D. tourist attractions
- Some beauty spots in this city..... reconstructed to attract more visitors.
A. has been B. have been C. will have D. will be
- The Louvre Museum from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day except Monday and Tuesday.
A. opens B. open C. will open D. will be open
- How your sister..... to school every day?
A. is - going B. has - gone C. did - go D. does - go
- At present, they..... to New York.
A. traveling B. are travelling C. travelled D. travel
- I Sydney Harbour twice, so this time I think I to a different place.
A. have visited - will go B. have visited - will be going
C. visited - will go D. visited - will be going

IV. Complete the sentences with the appropriate present tense of the verbs in brackets.

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1. Each of the 50 states _____ an official state flower so far. **(adopt)**
 2. Since 1965, the maples tree with the leaves _____ the most well-known Canadian symbol. **(become)**
 3. At present, the National Cherry Blossom Festival _____ in Washington, D.C. to celebrate spring's arrival. **(occur)**
 4. Maori _____ recognized as an official language of New Zealand since the Maori Language Act of 1987. **(be)**
 5. Canada _____ made up of 10 provinces and 3 territories. **(be)**
 6. Australia _____ a range of different landscapes, including urban areas, mountain ranges, desert and rain forests. **(have)**
 7. Annually, the National Eisteddfod festival of Wales _____ place for eight days at the start of August. **(take)**
 8. The Statue of Liberty _____ over 12 million immigrants entering the USA through New York Harbor since 1900. **(welcome)**

V. Rewrite the following sentences so that the second sentences have similar meaning to the first ones.

1. I have never eaten Indian food before.

=> This is

2. Laura began studying abroad two years ago.

=> Laura has

3. It's been three years since I last learned Spanish.

=> I haven't

4. The last time I met my cousin was four months ago.

=> I

5. He started skateboarding when he was a freshman.

=> He has

6. Tom stopped playing games 2 years ago.

=> Tom hasn't

7. The last time my father smoked was last month.

=> My father

8. It's ten years since Oliver last returned to Italy.

=> Oliver

UNIT 9: NATURAL DISASTERS

A. LANGUAGE FOCUS

I. VOCABULARY

- Từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề các thảm họa thiên nhiên

II. PRONUNCIATION

- Trọng âm của từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -logy, -graphy

III. GRAMMAR

1. Passive voice (Câu bị động)

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
1. The simple present	S + V(-s/es)	S + am/ is/ are + Vpp
2. The present continuous	S + am/ is/ are + V-ing	S + am/ is/ are + being + Vpp
3. The present perfect	S + have/ has + Vpp	S + have/ has + been + Vpp
4. The simple past	S + V ₂ / V-ed	S + was/were + Vpp
5. The past continuous	S + was/were + V-ing	S + was/were + being + Vpp
6. The past perfect	S + had + Vpp	S + had + been + Vpp
7. The simple future	S + will/ shall + V	S + will/ shall + be + Vpp
8. The near future	S + be going to + V	S + be going to + be + Vpp
9. Modal verb (*)	S + Modal verb + V-bare Inf	S + Modal verb + be + Vpp

2. Past perfect tense. (Thì quá khứ hoàn thành)

Công thức:

(+) S + had + Vpp.

(-) S + had not + Vpp

(?) Had + S + Vpp?

- Yes, S + had./ - No, S + hadn't.

Cách dùng:

- Diễn tả hành động đã xảy ra trước một hành động hay một thời điểm khác trong quá khứ.

Ex: She had left before we got home. (Cô ấy đã rời đi trước khi chúng tôi về đến nhà.)

Dấu hiệu nhận biết: *before, after, by, by the time...*

B. EXERCISES

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the others.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>twi</u> ce | B. <u>fligh</u> t | C. <u>pie</u> ce | D. <u>mind</u> |
| 2. A. <u>abou</u> t | B. <u>arou</u> nd | C. <u>sou</u> nd | D. <u>youn</u> g |
| 3. A. <u>cove</u> r | B. <u>ove</u> n | C. <u>coff</u> ee | D. <u>com</u> pany |
| 4. A. <u>plat</u> es | B. <u>cake</u> s | C. <u>mate</u> s | D. <u>place</u> s |

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5. A. laughed B. learned C. changed D. arrived

II. Choose the words that have the different stress from the others.

1. A. biology B. pollution C. philosophy D. demonstration
2. A. national B. photography C. temporary D. television
3. A. volcano B. tropical C. government D. property
4. A. geography B. evacuate C. emergency D. temporary
5. A. scatter B. earthquake C. collapse D. mudslide

III. Complete the sentences with the appropriate tense of the verbs in brackets.

1. They **(come)** back home after they **(finish)** their work.
2. She said that she **(meet)** Mr. Bean before.
3. He told me he **(not/wear)** such kind of clothes before.
4. When I came to the stadium, the match **(start)**
5. After Nick **(do)** his homework, he **(go)** to bed last night.
6. Mai **(live)** in Hai Phong for five years before she **(move)** to Ha Noi three years ago.
7. Ms. Hong **(work)** at our school for twenty years before she **(retire)** last June.
8. By the time I **(get)** to Nick's house, his party **(already/ start)**
9. By the time the bus **(come)** this morning, Duong **(wait)** for it for half an hour.
10. Before she **(listen)** to music, she **(do)** homework.

IV. Choose the correct word A, B, C or D for each gap to complete the following passage.

More than a billion people all over the world are (1) _____ the threat of desert expansion, but few of them are aware that they themselves cause it and are also its (2) _____. People cut (3) _____ trees for fuel and farmland. Their herd eat up the grass covering valley floors and hillsides. The climate and soil quality, therefore, are affected and forests are turned into (4) _____.

In some places, many people had to leave their homes when their wells became dry and sand buried their houses and crops. Therefore, government in nearby areas have had local people (5) _____ trees and banned burning firewood for fuel. Many techniques have been used. For example, in Iran, a thin covering of oil was poured on sandy areas to retain (6) _____ for planting trees, but this method may harm the environment. Other countries built long canals or pipelines (7) _____ water to desert areas.

Unless people find more (8) _____ methods, their homes and land will be lost. The last against the desert is continuing.

1. A. of B. in C. on D. under
2. A. victims B. enemies C. friends D. effects
3. A. off B. back C. down D. in