

Name: _____

Class: _____

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

Unit 6 GLOBAL WARMING

GETTING STARTED

A presentation on global warming



3 Read the conversation again. Match the words and phrases with their definitions.



1. greenhouse gas	a. an increase in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere
2. climate change	b. the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere
3. emission	c. a gas in the atmosphere that traps heat above the earth
4. carbon footprint	d. a gas or other substance which is sent out into the air
5. global warming	e. an illness that can be passed from one person to another, especially through the air people breathe
6. infectious disease	f. poor health resulting from extreme heat
7. ecological balance	g. a long-term change in the earth's weather due to changes in the atmosphere
8. heat-related illness	h. a stable ecosystem in which a large number of species live together

1 Ms Hoa, an English teacher, is helping a group of students in her class to prepare for their presentation. Listen and read.

Ms Hoa: Now, Group 2, how are your preparations going? Is your topic global warming?

Lan: Yes, it is. We've already decided on the main points to talk about and agreed on the presentation outline. Having planned the content, we're now looking for supporting information.

Ms Hoa: Sounds good.

Minh: First, we'll talk about causes such as greenhouse gas emissions from factories and vehicles.

Mai: There are also other causes, like the use of chemical fertilisers and deforestation. Global warming is man-made!

Minh: Man-made?

Ms Hoa: That's right. In the past, a lot of industries denied having contributed to global warming, but nowadays most people admit we are all responsible.

4 Find the sentences with the structure **having + past participle** in the conversation and write them down in the space below.

Example:

Having planned the content, we're now looking for supporting information.

Minh: I see. Then we'll focus on the effects of global warming on people's health and life on Earth in general.

Mai: Yes. Having treated the environment irresponsibly, humans now have to suffer the effects of global warming. Do you agree, Lan?

Lan: Yes. Global warming leads to climate change, allowing for some infectious diseases to spread more easily. We should also make it clear how global warming contributes to heat-related illnesses and death.

Mai: It also has severe impact on water supplies, threatens food production and upsets ecological balance.

Ms Hoa: These are all excellent points. Have you come up with any solutions?

Lan: Yes, Ms Hoa. We'll point out how people can change their daily habits to reduce their carbon footprint.

Ms Hoa: That's great. Now, go through all your points again and decide who in your group will present each part.

Lan, Minh, and Mai: Thanks for your help, Ms Hoa.

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Unit

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GLOBAL WARMING

LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the right form of the words / phrases from **3** in GETTING STARTED.

Example:

Global warming occurs when the greenhouse gases in the atmosphere trap the heat from the sun.



1. greenhouse gas

2. climate change

3. emission

4. carbon footprint

5. global warming

6. infectious disease

7. ecological balance

8. heat-related illness

1. Having measured the company's _____, they realised that the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) it produced was great.

2. Scientists have warned about the relationship between climate change and the spread of _____.

3. A large amount of carbon dioxide _____ are released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels.

4. Deforestation is one of the biggest environmental threats to the _____ in the world.

5. As global temperatures rise, there are more cases of _____.

6. Although global warming is causing changes in weather patterns, it is only one aspect of _____.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



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Unit 1

6

GLOBAL WARMING

Grammar

Perfect participles in clauses of time and reason



DO YOU KNOW...?

- The perfect participle is a compound verb form consisting of the auxiliary 'having' and the past participle of the verb, e.g. *having collected*, *having treated*.
- We can use the perfect participles in a clause of time to talk about an action that comes before another connected one.

Example:

Having collected all necessary information, he started writing his report.

- We can also use the perfect participle clause to talk about the reason for the action in the main clause.

Example:

Having treated the environment irresponsibly, we now have to suffer the effects of climate change.

Note: We tend not to use participle clauses so much in speech since they can be rather formal.



DO YOU KNOW...?

- We can use the perfect gerund to emphasise that an action happened in the past, before the past action denoted by the main verb of the sentence. It can be used in the following structures:

(1) Verb + (object) + preposition + perfect gerund

Verbs: *apologise for*, *accuse ... of*, *admire ... for*, *blame ... for*, *congratulate ... on*, *criticise ... for*, *punish ... for*, *praise ... for*, *thank ... for*, *suspect ... of*

Example:

He apologised for having made us wait so long.

(2) Verb + perfect gerund

Verbs: *deny*, *admit*, *forget*, *mention*, *remember*, *recall*, *regret*

Example: *She denied having broken the flower vase.*

PERFECT GERUND?

Trả lời vào ô bên dưới theo cách diễn đạt RIÊNG của em:

1 – Dạng của PERFECT GERUND:

2 – PERFECT GERUND dùng để làm gì?

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Unit 1

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GLOBAL WARMING

SKILLS

READING

Global warming is real

Tìm trên Internet 1 bài viết có độ dài từ 300 – 500 từ (trên các trang web từ các nước nói tiếng Anh) về nguyên nhân và tác động của Global Warming và sao chép đường link bài viết đó vào ô bên dưới:

Liệt kê ít nhất 15 từ/cụm từ MỚI về chủ đề Global Warming mà em tìm được trong bài viết này

