



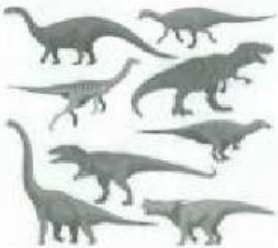


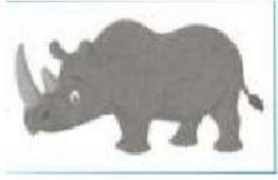






UNIT 6

ENDANGERED SPECIES (CÁC LOÀI ĐỘNG VẬT CÓ NGUY CƠ TUYỆT CHỦNG)

A. VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning	Picture	Example
biodiversity /ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/ (n)	đa dạng sinh học		Biodiversity helps to maintain the balance of nature that we rely on for our well-being and benefit. <i>Đa dạng sinh học giúp duy trì sự cân bằng tự nhiên, điều mang lại lợi ích và hạnh phúc cho con người.</i>
conservation status /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃnˈstetəs/	tình trạng bảo tồn		Some species like dinosaurs are classified as EX, meaning extinct, on the conservation status scale. <i>Một số loài như khủng long được phân loại là EX, có nghĩa là tuyệt chủng, dựa theo thang đo tình trạng bảo tồn.</i>
endangered species /ɪnˈdeɪndʒədˈspiːʃiːz/	chủng loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng		The sea turtle is an endangered species. <i>Rùa biển là chủng loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng.</i>
evolution /ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/ (n)	sự tiến hóa		Darwin's theory of evolution has helped to explain the disappearance of some species. <i>Thuyết tiến hóa của Darwin đã giúp giải thích cho sự biến mất của một số loài.</i>

<p>extinct</p> <p>/ɪk'stɪŋkt/ (adj)</p>	<p>tuyệt chủng</p>		<p>Many animals are becoming extinct because of habitat destruction.</p> <p><i>Nhiều loài động vật đang có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng do môi trường sống bị phá hủy.</i></p>
<p>extinction</p> <p>/ɪk'stɪŋkʃn/ (n)</p>	<p>sự tuyệt chủng</p>		<p>We should find ways to save species in danger of extinction.</p> <p><i>Chúng ta nên tìm cách để cứu các loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng.</i></p>
<p>poach</p> <p>/pəʊtʃ/ (V)</p>	<p>săn trộm</p>		<p>The elephants are poached for their tusks.</p> <p><i>Voi bị săn trộm để lấy ngà.</i></p>
<p>rhino/ rhinoceros</p> <p>/ˈrɑɪnəʊ/ (n)</p>	<p>hà mã</p>		<p>Rhinos are in danger of extinction in Asia.</p> <p><i>Tê giác đang có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng ở châu Á.</i></p>
<p>sea turtle</p> <p>/si: 'tɜ:tl / (n)</p>	<p>con rùa biển</p>		<p>Sea turtles have lived in the world's oceans for more than 100 million years.</p> <p><i>Rùa biển đã sống hơn 100 triệu năm ở các đại dương trên thế giới.</i></p>

survival /sə'vaɪvl/ (n)	sự sống sót		The survival of whales is bound up with the health of the ocean. <i>Sự sống sót của loài cá voi gắn liền với sức khỏe của đại dương.</i>
trade /treɪd/ (n)	việc mua bán		Increasing trade in ivory products is a threat to the survival of elephants. <i>Tình trạng gia tăng của việc buôn bán các sản phẩm từ ngà voi là mối đe dọa đối với sự sống còn của loài voi.</i>
vulnerable /'vʌlnərəbl/ (adj)	dễ bị tổn thương, dễ gặp nguy hiểm		Animals are at their most vulnerable when searching for food for their young. <i>Động vật dễ gặp nguy hiểm nhất khi tìm kiếm thức ăn cho con non của chúng.</i>

B. GRAMMAR

I. THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (TƯƠNG LAI HOÀN THÀNH)

1. Form (Cấu trúc)

Affirmative (Khẳng định)	Negative (Phủ định)	Interrogative (Nghi vấn)
S + will + have + PP ...	S + will + not + have + PP...	Will + S + have + PP...?
He will have finished his homework before his mother comes home.	He won't have finished his homework before his mother comes home.	Will he have finished his homework before his mother comes home?

2. Use (Cách dùng)

- Thì tương lai hoàn thành dùng để diễn tả 1 hành động sẽ được hoàn tất trước 1 thời điểm nào đó trong tương lai (be finished by a certain time in the future)

E.g:

We will have finished this house by the end of this year.

(Chúng tôi sẽ hoàn thành ngôi nhà này trước khi hết năm nay.)

Do you think you will have finished the report by next Monday?

I will have done the housework before you come here.

Lưu ý:

- By = not later than a particular time

- Thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc thì hiện tại đơn được sử dụng để diễn tả sự hoàn tất của hành động sau một số liên từ thời gian như: **as soon as** (ngay khi), **after, before, when**; không dùng thì tương lai hoàn thành trong trường hợp này.

E.g: When I finish/ have finished my homework, I will play soccer with you.

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Fill in the verbs in brackets in Future Perfect.

1. When you arrive I _____ the job. (start)
2. They _____ dinner by the time we get there, (have)
3. A few centuries from now wars, I hope, _____ a thing of the past, (become)
4. "Different" species _____ by 2050, scientists claim, (evolve)
5. You _____ a lot of your work by the end of this month, (do)
6. By November all the leaves _____. (fall)
7. If he doesn't hurry, they _____ before he comes, (leave)
8. I am sure that tomorrow you _____ all these rules, (forget)
9. Be quick! The child _____ before you rescue it. (drown)
10. She _____ old before she learns the use of prepositions, (grow)
11. The airman _____ more than a thousand miles, before the end of this month, (fly)
12. If you ring me up after nine o'clock, I _____ to the doctor, (speak)
13. We _____ twenty miles more before we cross the frontier, (travel)
14. Next year we _____ together for ten years, (be)
15. I am sure they _____ the new road before April, (complete)

Bài 2: Choose the best answer in brackets.

1. Don't worry. By the time you arrive I _____ up the whole house, (will tidy/ will have tidied)
2. By this time next year I hope that I _____ a good job. (will find/ will have found)
3. Do you know that Sarah _____ on holiday next month? (will have gone/ will go)
4. The atmosphere in the city is amazing. I think I _____ for Christmas, (will have stayed/ will stay)
5. You want to spend ten years in Europe. By that time you _____ every major city then. (will have visited/ will visit)

6. There _____ some changes when the new management takes over, (will be/ will have been)
7. By the time the new policy comes into effect I'm sure there _____ some changes made, (will have been/ will be)
8. I think that before I graduate I _____ a few exams, (will have taken/will take)

II. DOUBLE COMPARATIVES (SO SÁNH KÉP)

So sánh kép diễn tả mối tương quan nguyên nhân - hệ quả: nửa đầu thể hiện nguyên nhân, nửa sau thể hiện kết quả.

1. Tính từ/ Trạng từ

Form: The + comparative adj/ adv + S + V, the + comparative adj/ adv + S + V

E.g:

The harder you are, the better your results are. (*Bạn càng chăm chỉ thì kết quả càng tốt*)

The more she eats, the fatter she becomes. (*Cô ta ăn càng nhiều thì càng béo.*)

2. Danh từ

Form: The more/ less + (N) + S + V, the more/ less + (N) S + V

E.g:

The more you give, the more you will receive. (*Bạn càng cho đi thì bạn sẽ càng nhận được nhiều.*)

The more money she makes, the less free time she has.

(*Cô ấy càng kiếm được nhiều tiền thì càng có ít thời gian rảnh.*)

Note: Không dùng thì tiếp diễn trong so sánh kép.

■ BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 3: Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

colder	more	longer	sooner	faster	harder
--------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------

1. The _____ you worry about it, the less you'll sleep.
2. The _____ you work, the more mistakes you'll make.
3. The _____ we start, the sooner we'll finish.
4. The _____ you work, the more chance you have of promotion.
5. The _____ it is, the harder it is to get out of bed in the morning.
6. The _____ you stay, the harder it will be to leave.

Bài 4: Choose the best answer.

1. _____, the more serious the problems become.

- A. The less it is rain B. The more raining it is C. The more it rains
2. The older he gets, _____ friends he has.
A. the less B. the more C. the fewer
3. The more you pay, _____ the quality is.
A. the better B. the more good C. the better
4. _____ mistakes you make, the better your mark is.
A. The more B. The fewer C. The less
5. The more I work, _____ time I spend with my family.
A. the fewer B. the less C. the more
6. _____ (Have you been reading /Have you read) any of Alan Bennett's work?
A. the worse B. the more C. the fewer
7. _____ candidates there were, the more difficult the exam was.
A. The less B. The fewer C. The more
8. _____ you drive, the more petrol the car uses.
A. The less B. The faster C. The more fast
9. _____ she got, the nicer her children became to her.
A. The more old B. The more older C. The older
10. _____ I waited, the more furious I got.
A. The longer B. The fewer C. The better

Bài 5: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words below.

better	less
loud	happy
hot	merry
probable	late
better	safe
more	fast
rich	more
big	hard

1. The _____ you study for these exams, the _____ you will do.
2. My neighbour is driving me mad! It seems that the _____ it is at night, the _____ she plays her music!
3. He spent a year in Hue City and loves spicy food. The _____ the food is, the _____ he likes it.
5. Of course you can come to the party. The _____ the _____.

6. She will be really angry about that vase being broken! The _____ she knows about it, the _____.
7. He has four large dogs to protect his house. The _____ the dog, the _____ he feels.
8. Earning money has always been the thing that pleases him most. The _____ he becomes, the _____ he is.
9. You must drive slower in built up areas. The _____ you drive in the city, the _____ it is that you will have an accident.

Bài 6: Rewrite the sentences using double comparatives.

1. The food I like best is spicy food.
⇒ _____ the food is, _____ I like it.
2. I like the lessons more if there are few students.
⇒ _____ students there are, _____ I like the lessons.
3. If I read a lot, I learn a lot.
⇒ _____ I read, _____.
4. If I speak well, I'll have more opportunities.
⇒ _____ I speak, _____ opportunities I'll have.
5. If I walk for a long time, I can get further.
⇒ _____ I walk, _____ I can get.
6. Older people become wiser.
⇒ _____ people are, _____.
7. If you save more money, you can buy a new car soon.
⇒ _____ you save, _____ you can buy a car.
8. If you give a lot you will receive more.
⇒ _____, _____ you will receive.
9. If I work a lot, I have little time.
⇒ _____ I work, _____ I have.
10. If there's a lot of unemployment, the situation gets worse.
⇒ _____ there is, _____ gets.

Bài 7: Use double comparatives to complete the following sentences.

1. It is hot. I feel miserable.
⇒ The _____
2. He is old. He is bad-temper.
⇒ The _____

3. She worked hard, so she felt very bad.
⇒ The _____
4. As this road gets busier, it becomes more and more dangerous.
⇒ The _____
5. When you get near to the Equator, the temperature becomes high.
⇒ The _____
6. If you make much money, you spend much.
⇒ The _____
7. If you work hard, you will get good results.
⇒ The _____
8. You learn with him much. You will know him well.
⇒ The _____
9. They use much wood pulp, so they cut many trees.
⇒ The _____
10. She eats a lot, so she becomes fat.
⇒ The _____

■ BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 8: Choose the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. Efforts are (A) done in the hope (B) of preserving all (C) species and maintaining (D) the ecological balance.
2. Sea (A) turtles have lived in the (B) world's oceans (C) for more than 100 (D) millions years.
3. Many animal (A) species are becoming (B) endangered or even (C) extinction due to (D) habitat destruction.
4. Many nations (A) protect endangered species (B) by forbidding hunting, (C) to restrict land development (D) and creating preserves.
5. Over forty (A) percents of the (B) world's species are (C) estimated to be at (D) risk of extinction.

Bài 9: Put the verbs into the correct form (future perfect or future continuous).

1. _____ (you / retire) by the time you're 60?
2. This time next year, I _____ (study) Maths at university.
3. Hurry up! The film _____ (start) soon.
4. There won't be anyone in the office. Everyone _____ (go) home.
5. Susan _____ (not work) at 8 o'clock next week. She'll be on holiday!
6. I'm only halfway through my homework. I _____ (not finish) it before the teacher arrives.

7. Do you think that Mike _____ (fix) the car by tomorrow?
8. Don't phone me before 8 o'clock, we _____ (have) dinner.

Bài 10: Put the verbs into the correct form (future perfect or future simple).

1.

Nam: Do you think everything will be finished when I get back from the office?

Hoa: Don't worry. By the time you get back, I (pick) _____ up the living room and (finish) _____ washing the dishes. Everything will be OK when your parents arrive.

Nam: I hope so. They (arrive) _____ around 6 o'clock.

2.

Huy: I just have two courses before I graduate from university. By this time next year, I (graduate) _____, and I will already be looking for a job.

Hung: Does that scare you? Are you worried about the future?

Huy: Not really. I am going to a career counselor and get some advice on how to find a good job.

Hung: That's a good idea.

Huy: I am also going to do an internship so that when I leave school, I (complete, not only) _____ business courses, but I (work, also) _____ in the real world.

3.

Mai: How long have you been in Ha Long Bay?

Lan: I have only been here for a couple of weeks.

Mai: How long do you plan on staying?

Lan: I love Ha Long Bay, so I am going to stay here for an extended period of time. When I go back home, I (be) _____ here for more than one month.

Mai: Wow, that's quite a vacation! You (see, definitely) _____ just about everything there is to see in Ha Long by then.

4.

Susan: I can't believe how late we are! By the time we get here to have dinner, everyone (finish, already) _____ eating.

Tim: It's your own fault. You took way too long in the bathroom.

Susan: I couldn't get my hair to look right.

Tim: Who cares? By the time we get there, everyone (left) _____. Nobody (see, even) _____ your hair.

Bài 11: Complete the sentences with suitable words.

1. Bill's tablet is very similar to his son's tablet.

⇒ Bill's tablet is nearly the same _____ his son's tablet.