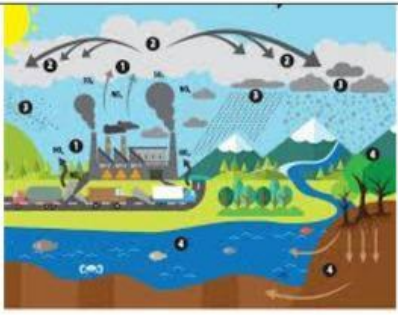


UNIT 7. POLLUTION

A. VOCABULARY

News words	Meaning	Picture	Example
Aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/ (adj)	Dưới nước		The aquatic ecosystem is threatened by water pollution. <i>Hệ sinh thái dưới nước đang bị đe dọa bởi ô nhiễm nước.</i>
Chemical /'kemɪkl/ (n)	Chất hóa học		Chemical substances from factories are harmful to the environment. <i>Những chất hóa học từ nhà máy có hại đối với môi trường.</i>
Contaminant /kən'tæmɪnənt/ (n)	Chất gây ô nhiễm		They are trying to remove contaminants from the lake. <i>Họ đang cố gắng loại bỏ những chất gây ô nhiễm ra khỏi hồ.</i>
Damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ (v,n)	Phá hủy		The fire badly damaged the building. <i>Ngọn lửa đã phá hủy trầm trọng ngôi nhà.</i>

Dead /ded/ (adj)	Chết		Some animals escape danger by playing dead. <i>Một vài loài động vật trốn thoát nguy hiểm bằng cách giả chết.</i>
Dirty /'dɜ:rti/ (adj)	Bẩn		Everything in his room was so dirty. <i>Mọi thứ trong phòng của anh ấy đều bẩn.</i>
Dump /dʌmp/ (v)	Đổ rác, vứt bỏ		People mustn't dump waste into the sea. <i>Mọi người không được đổ rác xuống biển.</i>
Environmental /inˌvaɪrən'mentl/ (adj)	Thuộc về môi trường		We are facing many environmental problems these days. <i>Ngày nay chúng ta đang đối mặt với nhiều vấn đề môi trường.</i>

Groundwater /'graʊndwɔ:tər/ (n)	Nước ngầm		People dig well to use groundwater. <i>Mọi người đào giếng để sử dụng nguồn nước ngầm.</i>
Herbicide /'hɜ:rbɪsaɪd/ (n)	Thuốc diệt cỏ		Herbicide can pollute the groundwater. <i>Thuốc diệt cỏ có thể gây ra ô nhiễm nguồn nước ngầm.</i>
Industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ (adj)	Thuộc về công nghiệp		Industrial chemicals cause air, water and land pollution. <i>Những chất hóa học công nghiệp gây ra ô nhiễm không khí, nước và đất.</i>
Litter /'lɪtər/ (n,v)	Đổ rác, làm bừa bộn		The street are littered with rubbish. <i>Những con đường bị đổ đầy rác.</i>
Poison /'pɔɪzn/ (n)	Chất độc		Some kinds of mushrooms contain poison. <i>Một vài loại nấm có chứa chất độc.</i>

Radioactive /ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv/ (adj)	Phóng xạ		Radioactive pollution is not a pollution of our city. <i>Ô nhiễm phóng xạ không phải là vấn đề của thành phố chúng tôi.</i>
Stream /stri:m/ (n)	Dòng suối		Some mountain streams are polluted by acid rain. <i>Một vài dòng suối trên núi đá bị ô nhiễm bởi mưa a-xít.</i>
Thermal /'θɜ:rl/ (adj)	Nhiệt		Are there any thermal springs in your country? <i>Có suối nước nóng ở đất nước bạn không?</i>
Visual /'vɪʒuəl/ (adj)	Thuộc về thị giác		Jane has a good visual memory. <i>Jane có một trí nhớ hình ảnh tốt.</i>

B. GRAMMAR

1. ĐỊNH NGHĨA CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN.

Định nghĩa	Ví dụ
Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần: mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện (if-clause) và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả (result clause)	If the weather is fine, I will go camping with my friends tomorrow. <i>(Nếu thời tiết đẹp thì ngày mai tôi đi sẽ đi cắm trại)</i>

	với bạn của tôi.) -> “If the weather is fine” là mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện: “I will go camping with my friends tomorrow” là mệnh đề chỉ kết quả (mệnh đề chính)
Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.	I will go camping with my friends tomorrow if the weather is fine.

II. ÔN TẬP CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1 (CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1)

Chức năng	Dùng để diễn tả điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.
Cấu trúc	If + S + <u>V</u> (s/es) + (bổ ngữ) S will + <u>V</u> nguyên mẫu + (bổ ngữ) (thì hiện tại đơn) (thì tương lai đơn) -> Mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai.
Ví dụ	If I have enough money, I will buy a new computer. (Nếu tôi có đủ tiền thì tôi sẽ mua một chiếc máy tính mới.) - If you work hard, you will make a lot of money. (Nếu bạn làm việc chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ kiếm được nhiều tiền.)
Lưu ý	- Unless= If not - If= Unless + not Ví dụ: - If he doesn't do his homework, his mother will complain. -> Unless he does homework, his mother will complain. - If you don't send to the hospital, she will die. -> Unless you send her to the hospital, she will die. Có thể dùng các động từ must, have to, can, may, should thay cho will trong mệnh đề chính.

	Ví dụ: Is It rains heavily, you can stay here. (Nếu trời mưa bạn có thể ở lại đây.) - If you want to see that film, you must buy a ticket. (Nếu bạn muốn xem bộ phim đó thì bạn phải mua vé.)
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BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1. Khoanh tròn phương án đúng để hoàn thành các câu sau.

1. If the weather is fine, we (goes/ **will go**) camping tomorrow.
2. My parents will give me a gift if I (will pass/ **pass**) the final exam.
3. If you are polite to others, they (**will be**/ are nice to you).
4. Unless James (**studies**/ will study) hard, he will fail the exam.
5. My parents won't allow me to go out if I (**don't finish**/ won't finish) my homework.
6. If the cable TV (**doesn't**/ won't) work, we will rent a DVD.
7. If you don't want to stay at home, you (go/ **can go**) with me to the supermarket.
8. If you (will be/ **are**) a good listener, you will gain many friends.
9. James won't attend the meeting if he (won't/**doesn't**) want to.
10. You can't have this job unless you (**have**/will have) long working experience.
11. What (you will do/ **will you do**) if it snows tomorrow?
12. You (**will be**/ are) able to understand it you practice every day.
13. We will eat out today if there (will be/ **is**) nothing left in the fridge.
14. If it (will be/ **is**) too cold outside, we will stay home.
15. If she (**isn't**/ won't) careful, she will make many mistakes.

Bài 2. Hoàn thành các câu sau sử dụng dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. The manager (be) _____ **will be** _____ very angry if I am late for work.
2. You will have to work very hard if you (take)___ **take** _____ this course.

3. I (go) **will go** to see the doctor if I don't feel well tomorrow.
4. They can't hear you unless you (speak) **speak** louder.
5. If Peter (forget) **forgets** to write his essay, the teacher (give) **will give** him a low mark.
6. If they (win) **win** this match, they will be the champions.
7. We (have) **will have** plenty of time if we (arrive) **arrive** there early.
8. The zookeeper (punish) **will punish** you if you (feed) **feed** the animal.
9. What **will Jane say** (Jane/ say) if Jim (tell) **tells** her the truth.
10. The boys (shiver) **will shiver** with cold if they (swim) **swim** in this lake.
11. The door (not lock) **will not unlock** - unless you (press) **press** the green button.
12. Jim won't be late if he (take) **takes** the bus at 6 o'clock.
13. Mary isn't home, but if you (want) **want** to leave her a message, I (give) **will give** it to her.
14. If Jack (clean) **cleans** the floor, I (do) **will do** the washing.
15. The children (be) **will be** happy if you (give) **give** them some sweets.

Bài 3. Nối cột A với cột B để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

A	B
1. If people keep dumping rubbish into the lake,	a. the groundwater will be poisoned.
2. If the farmers overuse pesticide,	b. if our surrounding environment is polluted
3. Soil erosion won't happen in an area,	c. they will disappear in the future.
4. if we don't conserve the rainforests,	d. unless we join hands to protect it.
5. Our health will be badly affected	e. the aquatic life will be afflicted.
6. Our environment will be damaged	f. floods will be more and more severe.
7. If we don't protect the frontier forests,	g. if people use more public transportation.
8. The amount of carbon dioxide in the	h. if people practice sustainable agricultural methods

atmosphere will be reduced	use.
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1. e 2. a 3. h 4. c
5. b 6. d 7. f 8. g

Bài 4. Dựa vào từ cho sẵn, viết câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. If/people/ not/ stop/ dumping/ waste/ into/ rivers/,/pollution/ increase/.

If people don't stop dumping waste into rivers, pollution will increase.

2. If/ polar/ ice caps/ melt/ ,/huge landmasses/ be/ under/ water.

If the polar ice caps melt, huge landmasses will be under water.

3. If the air/ in/ city/ be/polluted/ ,it/can/ cause/ people's/ respiratory/ problems.

If the air in the city is polluted, it can cause people's respiratory problems.

4. If/smog/ be/ frequently/ formed/ in/ city/,/it/ cause/ difficulty/ in/ breathing/ headache/ even/ lung cancer.

Is smog is frequently formed in the city, it will cause difficulty in breathing, headache and even lung cancer.

5. If/ carbon monoxide/ concentrate/ in/ great/ amounts/, /it/ be/ harmful/.

If carbon monoxide concentrates in great amounts, it will be harmful.

6. The climate/ change/ if/ more trees/ be/ cut/ down/ for/ hardwood/.

The climate will change if more trees are cut down for hardwood.

7. If/ we/ not/ control/ pollution/ soon/,/it/ be/ too/ late/.

If we do not control pollution soon, it will be too late.

8. If/we/ not/ protect/ frontier/,/we/ suffer/ many/ from/ natural/ disasters.

If we do not protect the frontier forests, we will suffer from many natural disasters.

Bài 5. Viết lại câu với “” if/unless” sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi.

1. I can't finish this task you don't give me a hand.

-> I can't finish this task unless you give me a hand.

2. You will run out of money if you don't stop wasting it.

-> **You will run out of money unless you stop wasting it.**

3. Don't call me unless it is an emergency.

-> **Don't call me if it is not an emergency.**

4. James will not pass the test unless he studies harder.

-> **James will not pass the test if he doesn't study harder.**

5. If Jane finishes her work before 6 pm, she will dine out with her friends.

-> **Unless Jane doesn't finish her work before 6 pm, she will dine out with her friends.**

6. My brother won't go travelling this summer if he doesn't find a companion.

-> **. My brother won't go travelling this summer unless he finds a companion.**

7. It is not easy to do these exercises unless you listen attentively to the teacher.

-> **It is not easy to do these exercises if you don't listen attentively to the teacher.**

8. If Jim doesn't submit his essay before Tuesday, he will be punished by the teacher.

-> **Unless Jim submits his essay before Tuesday, he will be punished by the teacher.**

III. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2 (CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2)

Chức năng	- Dùng để diễn tả điều kiện không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai, điều kiện chỉ là một giả thiết, một ước muốn trái ngược với thực trạng hiện tại. - Dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.
Cấu trúc	If+ S+ V-ed + (bổ ngữ), S+ would + V nguyên mẫu + (bổ ngữ). (thì quá khứ đơn) -> Mệnh đề IF dùng thì quá khứ đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng động từ khuyết thiếu "would +V"
Ví dụ	If we were a bird, I would be very happy.

	(Nếu tôi là một con chim tôi sẽ rất hạnh phúc) -> Tôi không thể là chim được. If I had a million USD, I would buy that car. (Nếu tôi có một triệu đô la, tôi sẽ mua chiếc xe đó.) -> hiện tại không có.
Lưu ý	- Trong câu điều kiện loại 2, ở mệnh đề 'IF', với chủ ngữ " I/he/she/it" ta có thể dùng "were " hoặc "was" đều được. - Ta cũng có thể dùng "could" hoặc "might" trong mệnh đề chính. WOULD= sẽ (dạng quá khứ của WILL) COULD = có thể (dạng quá khứ của CAN) MIGHT = có thể (dạng quá khứ của MAY)

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 6. Khoanh tròn vào phương án đúng.

1. I (**would buy**/ bought) a new house if I had enough money.
2. If he (would try/ **tried**) his best, he might be successful.
3. If I (**lived**/ would live) in Japan, I could speak Japanese well.
4. If someone gave you a dress, which color (**would you want**/ you would want) it to be?
5. I would repaired the roof myself if I (would have/ **had**) a longer ladder.
6. You would be more comfortable now if you (**didn't**/ wouldn't) wear high heels.
7. I (**wouldn't**/didn't) buy things on the Internet if I were you.
8. If you (**met**/ would meet) your favorite author Mark Twain, what wouldn't you ask him?
9. His parents would be very proud if he (wouldn't be/ **weren't**) so naughty.

10. If Jane had more money, she (**would treat/** treated) herself to a decent meal.
11. If you were a billionaire, what (**would you do/** did you do)/
12. If Kate owned a computer, she (**would spend/** spent) most of her free time on it.
13. If I (would know/ **knew**) his address, I would give it to you.
14. She would look much better if her hair (**didn't look/** wouldn't look) so unkempt.
15. If I were in your situation, I (**would/** will) let the nature take its course.

Bài 7. Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. More tourists would come to our country if we (provide) provided better services.
2. If I studies abroad, would we keep (we/keep) in touch with each other?
3. If someone (give) gave you a camera, what would you do with it?
4. If I (win) won a big prize in a lottery, I (donate) would donate a part of it and (spend) (would) spend the rest for myself.
5. What would you do (you/do) if you found a wallet in the street?
6. I could watch foreign TV program without subtitles if I (know) knew English.
7. He might be obese if he (not stop) didn't stop taking in fat and sugar.
8. If he knew that it was dangerous, he (not do) wouldn't do it.
9. If you (see) see someone drowning, would you save (you/save) him?
10. She (be) would be happier if her parents (not get) didn't get divorced.
11. If you (sleep) slept under a mosquito net you (not be) would not be bitten so often.
12. I (get) wouldn't get a job easily if I (have) had a degree.
13. If she (have) had another hair style, she (look) would look younger.
14. If the weather (not be) wasnot severe, out crops (grow) wouldgrow faster.

15. I (keep) _____ **would keep** _____ a horse if I could afford it.

Bài 8. Viết câu điều kiện loại 2 cho các trường hợp sau.

0/ They don't have enough money. They cannot buy a new car.

-> If they had enough money, they could buy a new car.

1. There isn't a library in my neighborhood. I cannot borrow books.

If there were a library in my neighborhood, I could borrow books.

2. My health is not good. I don't play extreme sports.

If my health was good, I would play extreme sports.

3. We cannot go for a picnic because it is pouring with rain.

We would go for a picnic if it didn't pour with rain.

4. I don't have much free time. I cannot come to your party.

If I had much free time, I could come to your party.

5. Jim doesn't have any siblings. He feels lonely sometimes.

If Jim had any siblings, he wouldn't feel lonely sometimes.

6. My father is very busy at work. He rarely has time for me.

If my father wasn't very busy at work, he would have time for me.

7. This camera is expensive. I can't buy it.

If this camera wasn't expensive, I could buy it.

8. You don't try your best. Your result will not be good.

If you tried your best, your result would be good.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO.

Bài 9. Hoàn thành các câu sau, cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

1. We (be) _____ **would be** _____ happy if air pollution were the only problem.

2. They would be disappointed if you (not go) _____ **didn't go** _____ to their party.

3. If we (use) _____ **use** _____ this kind of light bulb, we can save energy.

4. Peter should go to sleep early if he (not want) doesn't want to be tired the next morning.
5. If you (take) took more exercises, you would be more resistant to diseases.
6. You may have car accident unless you (drive) drive more carefully.
7. If I travel to London, I (visit) will visit its museum.
8. If they offer me the job, I think I (accept) will accept it.
9. Many people (be) would be out of work if the local factory closed down.
10. What (happen) would happen if that red button was pressed?
11. I'd be absolutely astonished if Mary and James (get) got married.
12. They won't let you in unless you (show) show them your identity card.
13. My best friend gave me this book. She (be) would be very upset if I lost it.
14. Would you mind if I (turn) turned up the radio.
15. I'm sure she (forgive) will forgive you if you sincerely apologize to her.

Bài 10. Đánh dấu ✓ trước câu đúng, đánh dấu x trước câu sai và viết lại cho đúng.

 X 1. Pollution can be reduced if we joined hands to prevent it.

Pollution can be reduced if we join hands to prevent it.

 X 2. If farmers would make use of pesticide more wisely, the soil would not be poisoned.

If farmers made use of pesticide more wisely, the soil would not be poisoned.

 X 3. I won't believe it unless you showed me the evidence.

I won't believe it unless you show me the evidence.

 X 4. Unless you don't tell me the truth, I won't help you.

Unless you tell the truth, I won't help you. / If you don't tell the truth, I won't help you.

 X 5. If James is more outgoing, he would have more friends.

If James was more outgoing, he would have more friends.

 ✓ 6. I think the show would be successful if he were one of the organizers.

 X 7. If you paid more attention to what I said, you didn't make so many mistakes.

If you paid more attention to what I said, you wouldn't make so many mistakes.

___X___ 8. If children are taught about environmental issues, they might change their attitudes towards pollution.

If children are taught about environmental issues, they may change their attitudes towards pollution.

___X___ 9. You would be punished if you park your car here.

You will be punished if you park your car here.

___X___ 10. If you could win the competition, we will have a celebration.

If you win the competition, we will have a celebration.

Bài 11. Hoàn thành các câu sau, chọn và cho dạng đúng của các động từ cho sẵn.

happen	Reduce	save	suffer	Cause
throw	Take	be	change	See

1. If we use less vehicles, we **will reduce** the amount of carbon dioxide into the air.
2. If you **were** the president, what you do to prevent air pollution.
3. If there were no fresh water left, what **would happen**?
4. If people (not) **didn't know** rubbish in the street, it would look better.
5. If there wasn't so much light in the cities at night, we **would use** the stars more clearly.
6. If the water is contaminated, people **would suffer** from many diseases.
7. If chemicals from factories are dumped into rivers and lakes, they **will cause** water pollution.
8. If people want to protect their planet, they should **change** their habit of using plastic bag for convenience.
9. If we recycle paper, we **would save** 1000 trees a day.
10. If people were more aware of the negative consequences of pollution, they might **take** actions to prevent it.

Bài 12. Khoanh tròn phương án đúng.

Consequences of water pollution

Water pollution is a matter of concern nowadays because of its negative effects on the environment and human. The first problem is that water pollution kills (1) _____ organism. Dead fish, crabs, birds and sea gulls, dolphins, and many other animals have been killed by (2) _____ in their habitat. Moreover, pollution (3) _____ the natural food chain as well. Pollutants such as lead and cadmium are eaten by tiny animals. Later, these animals are consumed by fish and shellfish, and the food chain continues to be disrupted at all high levels. Eventually, humans are (4) _____ by this process as well. People can get (5) _____ such as hepatitis by eating seafood that has been (6) _____. In many poor nations, there is always outbreak of cholera and diseases as a (7) _____ of poor drinking water treatment from contaminated water. (8) _____ people don't prevent pollution, not only the environment but also their health will be put at risk.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. aquatic | B. atmosphere | C. underground | D. soil |
| 2. A. pollutes | B. Pollution | C. polluted | D. pollutants |
| 3. A. changes | B. disrupts | C. pollutes | D. clears |
| 4. A. affect | B. affected | C. affecting | D. effect |
| 5. A. illness | B. sickness | C. diseases | D. healthiness |
| 6. A. cleaned | B. poisoned | C. processes | D. prepared |
| 7. A. outcome | B. effect | C. way | D. result |
| 8. A. If | B. Unless | C. When | D. In case |

Bài 13. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi.

Light pollution

Most of us are familiar with air, water, and land pollution, but did you know that light can also be a pollutant? Not many people know about this kind of pollution. Light pollution is the inappropriate or excessive use of artificial light and it can have serious environmental consequences for humans, wildlife, and our climate. Light pollution is a side effect of industrial civilization. Its sources include building exterior and interior lighting, advertising, commercial properties, offices, factories, streetlights, and illuminates sporting venues.

The fact is that much outdoor lighting used at night is inefficient, overly bright and, in many cases, completely unnecessary. This light, and the electricity used to create it, is being wasted by spilling into the sky, rather than focusing on the actual objects and areas that people want illuminated. For three