

UNIT 10: ENERGY SOURCES



A. VOCABULARY

Lesson 1

No	Words	Class	Meaning
1		(n)	than đá
2		(n)	năng lượng
3		(n)	thủy điện
4		(n)	khí tự nhiên
5		(adj)	không thể tái tạo
6		(n)	dầu
7		(n)	sự ô nhiễm
8		(adj)	có thể tái tạo
9		(n)	năng lượng mặt trời
10		(n)	nguồn
11		(n)	năng lượng gió

Lesson 2

No	Words	Class	Meaning
12		(v)	gây ảnh hưởng, tác động
13		(v)	xây dựng
14		(adj)	rẻ
15		(adj)	sạch
16		(v)	tạo nên, gây ra
17		(adj)	nguy hiểm
18		(adj)	chạy bằng điện
19		(adj)	đắt tiền
20		(n)	lò vi sóng, lò vi ba
21		(n)	hỗn hợp, sự hòa trộn
22		(adj)	ồn ào
23		(n)	Năng lượng hạt nhân
24		(n)	Nhà máy điện

25		(v)	Chạy, hoạt động
26		(n)	Tấm pin năng lượng mặt trời
27		(n)	Tua bin gió

Lesson 3

No	Words	Class	Meaning
29		(adj)	hiện nay
30		(adv)	ở lúc này
31		(n)	chuyên gia
32		(n)	thị trường

B. GRAMMAR

I. Cấu trúc so sánh với “more... than...” và “less... than...”

1. Cấu trúc so sánh với “more... than...”: Để so sánh hơn giữa hai đối tượng khác nhau.

Ví dụ: -

2. Cấu trúc so sánh với “less... than...”: Để so sánh kém giữa hai đối tượng khác nhau.

Ví dụ: -

II. Cách dùng “and” và “but”

1. Cách dùng “and”: Chúng ta dùng “and” để nối các Các ý này có thể là,, hay

Ví dụ: -

2. Cách dùng “but”: Chúng ta dùng “but” để nối các ý hay Các ý này có thể là,, hay

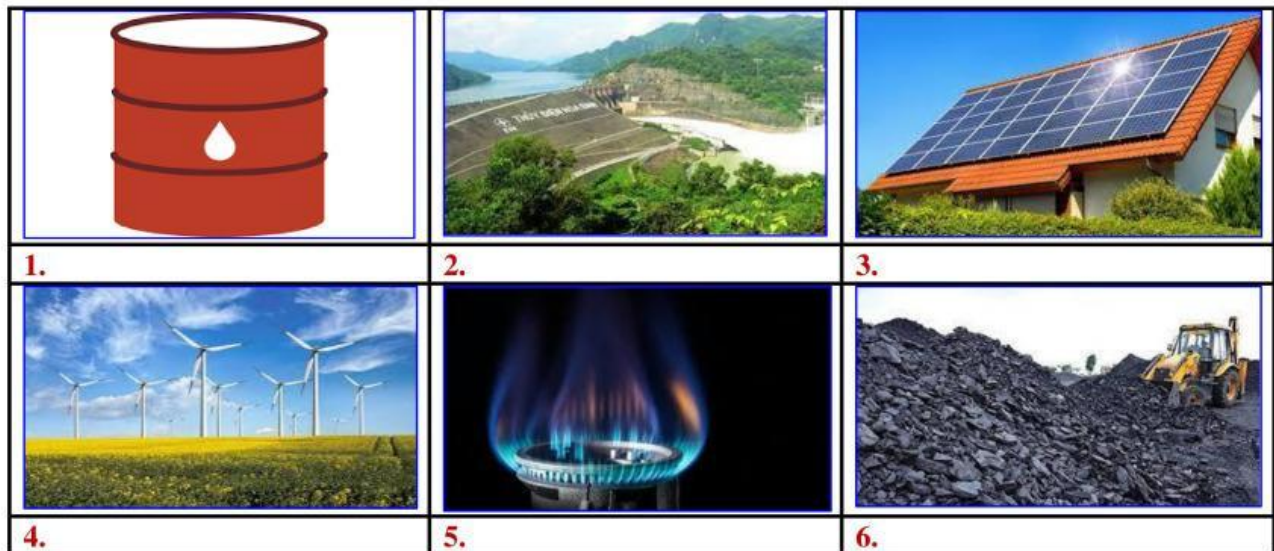
Ví dụ: -

C. PRACTICE

Lesson 1

I. Look at the words in the box and write the suitable word for each picture. (Vocabulary 1)

solar power	wind power	oil
coal	natural gas	hydropower



II. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from exercise I. (Vocabulary 1)

Description	Word
1. It is hard, black and it can be burned as fuel to produce heat or power.	
2. Electricity produced using wind turbines.	
3. Gas that is found underground, which is used as a fuel.	
4. a thick liquid that comes from petroleum, used as a fuel and for making parts of machines move easily.	
5. It also known as water power, is the use of falling or fast-running water to produce electricity or to power machines.	
6. Electricity produced by using the energy from the sun.	

III. Fill in the blanks with “more or less” to complete the sentences. (Grammar 1)

- We should use _____ solar energy in the future.
- We should use _____ coal to protect our environment.
- My electric car, VF E34 costs _____ monthly than my wife’s gas car.
- Are electric cars _____ expensive than gas or diesel ones?
- Use _____ wind power to reduce pollution.
- Use _____ renewable energy. It is clean and good for the environment.
- Use _____ non-renewable energy sources. It can cause pollution.
- Towns need _____ electricity than villages.
- Put _____ solar panels to save money and it is clean to run.
- Coal plants produce _____ pollution than wind or solar power plants.

Lesson 2

I. Look at the words in the box and write the suitable word for each picture. (Vocabulary 2)

power plant	nuclear power	wind turbine
microwave oven	solar panel	

		
1.	2.	3.
		
4.	5.	

III. Fill in the blanks with “and or but” to complete the sentences. (Grammar 2)

- Electric cars are clean, _____ they are expensive to buy.
- Nuclear power can sometimes be dangerous _____ it's cheap to run.
- Microwave ovens are cheap _____ they use less electricity than electric ovens.
- Solar panels save money _____ they are clean.
- Coal power plants are popular _____ cheap _____ they cause pollution.
- My hometown is noisy _____ polluted _____ I love living there.
- I like electric cars much _____ my brother doesn't, he likes using diesel cars.
- Mr. Thi is using an old car _____ he likes it much.
- My father's car is out of fashion _____ it was really expensive twenty years ago.
- Cycling is cheap _____ good for our health.

IV. Write sentences using the following prompts

- Coal/ cheap/ easy/ use

- Hydropower/clean/ cheap

3. Wind power/ clean/ renewable/ noisy

4. Natural gas/ cheap/ non-renewable

5. Motorbikes/ popular/ cheap/ pollution

6. Microwave ovens/ convenient/ save money

7. Airplanes/fast/convenient/pollution

8. Cars/convenient/expensive

9. Bicycles/clean/cheap/good for health

10. Solar power/ good/ our city./ Because/ it/ renewable./ clean/ cheap/ run

Lesson 3

TEST FOR UNIT 10



1. Choose the words whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. nat <u>u</u> ral | B. p <u>a</u> nel | C. pl <u>a</u> nt | D. m <u>a</u> yor |
| 2. A. aff <u>e</u> ct | B. el <u>e</u> ctric | C. curr <u>e</u> nt | D. <u>e</u> nergy |
| 3. A. ex <u>ch</u> ange | B. sch <u>h</u> ool | C. <u>ch</u> anging | D. <u>ch</u> eaper |
| 4. A. suggest <u>ti</u> on | B. inform <u>ti</u> on | C. product <u>ti</u> on | D. pollut <u>ti</u> on |
| 5. A. p <u>ea</u> k | B. ch <u>ea</u> p | C. cl <u>ea</u> n | D. nucl <u>ea</u> r |
| 6. A. Greenw <u>oo</u> d | B. tablesp <u>oo</u> n | C. g <u>oo</u> d | D. sm <u>oo</u> th |
| 7. A. wind turb <u>in</u> es | B. power plant <u>s</u> | C. hydro power <u>s</u> | D. solar panel <u>s</u> |
| 8. A. creat <u>e</u> s | B. caus <u>e</u> s | C. advantag <u>e</u> s | D. sourc <u>e</u> s |
| 9. A. unexpect <u>e</u> d | B. pollut <u>e</u> d | C. limit <u>e</u> d | D. produc <u>e</u> d |
| 10. A. us <u>e</u> d | B. help <u>e</u> d | C. discuss <u>e</u> d | D. finish <u>e</u> d |

II. Choose the word whose main stressed syllable is placed differently from that of the other in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 11. A. expert | B. power | C. solar | D. percent |
| 12. A. mayor | B. noisy | C. affect | D. current |
| 13. A. panel | B. create | C. oven | D. nuclear |
| 14. A. energy | B. advantage | C. pollution | D. expensive |
| 15. A. renewable | B. hydropower | C. environment | D. convenient |

III. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

16. They are building a nuclear _____ near my village.
 A. industry B. power plant C. factory D. station
17. In Vietnam, hydropower is one of the largest sources of renewable energy. It _____ about 40% of the total national energy resources.
 A. creates B. has C. uses D. provides
18. _____ uses moving water to produce electricity.
 A. Wind power B. Hydropower C. Solar power D. Natural power
19. Vietnam's largest wind power plant with 45 _____ is in central Ninh Thuận Province.
 A. turbines B. wheels C. engines D. panels
20. Denmark gets twenty percent of its electricity _____ wind power.
 A. with B. in C. from D. by
21. Solar power seems like a great future source of energy, _____ it has some disadvantages. For example, it doesn't work at night.
 A. because B. so C. but D. and
22. Energy _____ are various in Vietnam, ranging from coal, oil, natural gas, hydropower and renewable energy.
 A. plants B. power C. uses D. sources
23. People are now trying to lead a greener way of life by using _____ coal and oil.
 A. Most B. less C. more D. fewer
24. Renewable energy is _____ because it's not harmful to the environment.
 A. green energy B. white energy C. blue energy D. red energy
25. Using too much _____ can cause pollution.
 A. solar power B. hydropower C. coal power D. wind power

IV. Supply the correct forms of the given words to complete the sentences.

26. _____ gas is cleaner for environment than coal. (Nature)
27. The river in my hometown is heavily _____. (pollute)
28. Solar power and wind power are _____ energy. (renew)
29. It is quiet _____ to use nuclear energy. (danger)
30. Non-renewable energy causes a lot of bad _____ on the environment. (affect)

V. Choose the word which best fits each gap.

Dear _____ Mayor _____ Glenn,
This email is about the advantages of new renewable energy sources. As you may know, 80% of the electricity for the town comes from the coal plant, which is the cause of (31) _____ in the city. After researching new technologies, I suggest the city develop more renewable sources like (32) _____, wind, and nuclear power. Progress in the last couple of years has made renewables better energy sources than non-renewables like coal and gas. For example, solar panels have become less (33) _____ than coal, cheap to build, and cleaner for the environment. (34) _____ have gotten larger, make less noise, and produce more energy with less wind. Nuclear power can sometimes be (35) _____, but it's cheap to run.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 31. A. pollution | B. expense | C. noise | D. weather |
| 32. A. oil | B. coal | C. gas | D. solar |
| 33. A. dangerous | B. noise | C. expensive | D. advantage |
| 34. A. Hydropower | B. Wind turbines | C. Solar panels | D. Nuclear |
| 35. A. safe | B. expensive | C. advantage | D. dangerous |

VI. Read the paragraph and choose the best word (A, B, or C) for each question.

Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there is no oil, coal and gas on the earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative sources of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperate of the planet. All are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this abundant source of power.

36. From which do plants on the earth get energy?

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A. stars | B. the Mars | C. the moon | D. the sun |
|----------|-------------|-------------|------------|

37. What are the other words or phrase for fossil fuels?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| A. natural gas | B. gas, natural gas oil | C. coal | D. oil, |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|

38. Natural sources of energy are energy from _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|---------|
| A. the sun, wind, water | B. the sun | C. water | D. wind |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|---------|

39. The word "abundant" in the passage is closet in meaning with _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| A. plentiful | B. limited | C. natural | D. necessary |
|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|

40. We are asking the question, "What will happen when there is no oil, coal, and gas on the earth?" because _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. we are now depending so much on oil, coal, and natural gas |
| B. other sources of energy can come from the sun, wind, and water |
| C. we are looking for other alternative sources of energy |
| D. we are looking forward to seeing great changes |

VII. Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning.

41. Although solar panels are quite expensive to install, we will save money on electricity in the end. (but)

→ *Solar panels* _____

42. China is the largest producer of wind power in the world.

→ *China produces* _____

43. Natural gas is cheaper and less polluting than coal.

→ *Coal is* _____

44. We are trying to find cheap, clean and effective sources of energy.

→ *We are looking* _____

45. I'm going to buy a hybrid car because it doesn't use as much gas as other cars. (**less**)

→ *I'm going to* _____

VIII. Put the words in the correct order to make correct sentences.

46. What/ at/ home?/ you/ use/ type/ do/ of/ energy/

47. Vietnam/ sources./ than/ got/ more/ other/ energy/ energy/ from/ coal/ from/

48. Nuclear/ and efficient/ power/ producing/ is/ a/ clean/ way/ of/ electricity./ be/ dangerous./ but/ it/ may/

49. A coal/pollution./power/ plant/it/ causes/ is/ cheap/ to build,/ but/

50. Scientists/a new/ to replace/ are/ for/ energy/ coal/ source/ now./ looking/
