

UNIT 3. GREEN LIVING**A. KIẾN THỨC TRỌNG TÂM.**

BẢNG TỪ VỰNG			
STT	Từ vựng	Từ loại	Nghĩa
1.		n	sự nhận thức
2.		n	tổng lượng phát thải khí nhà kính
3.		n	nguồn tài nguyên
4.		adv	một cách hiệu quả
5.		adj	thân thiện/ tốt cho hệ sinh thái
6.		v	phân huỷ
7.		adj	có thể tái sử dụng
8.		adj	dùng một lần
9.		n	du lịch sinh thái
10.		n	rác thải
11.		n	bãi rác
12.		v	tái sử dụng
13.		n	bao bì
14.		n	thùng, hộp, gói
15.		adj	có thể tái chế
16.		n/adj	bìa cứng, làm bằng bìa cứng
17.		n	thức ăn thừa
18.		adj	nhiễm độc, nhiễm khuẩn
19.		n	phân hữu cơ
20.		v	phân loại
21.		n	tầng, lớp
22.		n	rác thải sinh hoạt
23.		n	vỏ hoa quả
24.		n	đóng
25.		v	tái chế
26.		adj	bền vững, thân thiện với môi trường

27.		v	thải ra
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BẢNG CẤU TRÚC		
STT	Cấu trúc	Nghĩa
1.		nâng cao nhận thức
2.		dọn dẹp
3.		vứt thứ gì đó
4.		lãng phí thứ gì
5.		sống xanh
6.		loại bỏ
7.		rửa sạch
8.		về lâu dài
9.		về lâu dài/ trong thời gian không xa/ trong thời gian trước mắt

II. NGỮ PHÁP.

1. Động từ đi với giới từ (Verbs with prepositions)

- Nhiều động từ đi với một giới từ được theo sau bởi một tân ngữ. Nghĩa của hai từ này thường có nghĩa tương tự với nghĩa của động từ ban đầu.

Ví dụ:

Động từ với <i>about</i>	
Động từ với <i>for</i>	
Động từ với <i>on</i>	
Động từ với <i>to</i>	

- Trong một số trường hợp, một động từ và một giới từ được kết hợp để tạo thành một cụm động từ (hai từ). Nghĩa của một cụm động từ thường rất khác so với nghĩa của động từ chính. Các cụm động từ sử dụng trạng từ cũng như các giới từ.

Ví dụ: (tập luyện), (tiến hành), (bật lên/ mở), (tìm kiếm), (chăm sóc), (tra cứu)

2. Mệnh đề quan hệ ám chỉ cả một câu (Relative clauses referring to a whole sentence)

- Chúng ta có thể sử dụng một mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định để ám chỉ đến toàn bộ thông tin trong một hay nhiều mệnh đề trước nó. Loại mệnh đề này được sử dụng với đại từ quan hệ **which**. Chúng ta cũng thêm dấu phẩy trước **which**.

Ví

dụ:

III. PRACTICE TEST

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1. A. decompose B. ecofrriendly C. leftover D. compost

Question 2. A. efficiently B. pile C. landfill D. footprint

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

Question 3. A. awareness	B. container	C. packaging	D. recy ce
Question 4. A. release	B. resource	C. compost	D. reuse

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Question 5. Recyclable products should not be ended up in open___sites.

A. landfill B. leftover C. resource D. footprint

Question 6. It's such a___of clean water when you forget to turn the tap off.

A. awareness B. waste C. pile D. packaging

Question 7. Many high school students volunteered to_the polluted river.

A. get rid of B. go green C. rinse out D. clean up

Question 8. In order to reduce our..____, we should cycle or take a bus to school instead of using motorbikes.

A. cardboard B. leftover C. fruit peel D. carbon footprint

Question 9. It takes hundreds of years for one plastic bottle to.....in the ground.

A. release B. reuse C. decompose D. recycle

Question 10. Several traditional customs that can do damage to the environment should be changed for a more_ future.

A. sustainable B. reusable C. single-use D. recyclable

Question 11. Ms. Brown often uses leftovers to make her own_____.

A. waste B. container C. compost D. layer

Question 12. The water has become undrinkable because it has been_with lead.

A. sorted B. decomposed C. recycled D. contaminated

Question 13. They__extensive research on the environmental effects of using fake Christmas trees.

A. turned off B. carried out C. look after D. applied for

Question 14. Many celebrities adopt a green lifestyle,_helps the environment a lot.

A. that B. what C. whose D. which

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined bold word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 15. Single-use products provide great convenience, but they also harm the environment.

A. Contaminated B. Decomposed C. Reusable D. Released

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined bold word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 16. Instead of **getting rid of** fruit peels, we use them to make simple compost.

- A. relying on B. throwing away C. preparing for D. responding to

Read the following school announcement and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 17 to 19.

Green Classroom Competition

- Each class is to prepare (17) _____ environmental project.
- The project should aim to (18) _____ students' awareness of environmental issues.
- Each class is required to (19) _____ a presentation about their project.
- The greenest classroom will win an ecotour.
- If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Trung, the head of the School Youth Union.

Question 17. A. the	B. Ø (no article)	C. an	D. a
Question 18. A. rise	B. rate	C. raise	D. rinse
Question 19. A. take	B. bring	C. give	D. cause

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful report for the following question.

Question 20.

- a) Therefore, we recommend that you put the suggested solutions into practice as soon as possible.
- b) Third, we recommend that we make use of plastic waste in arts and crafts projects, for example, for making plant pots or bird feeders.
- c) Second, the Youth Union should hold regular sessions to teach students how to recycle properly.
- d) This report suggests three main solutions to the problem of single-use products in our school.
- e) First, we suggest that the school should provide more recycling bins.
- f) Reusing and recycling single-use plastics will lead to a greener school environment and help promote a green lifestyle among young people.

A. d - e - c - f - b - a B. d - e - c - b - a - f

C. d - e - b - c - f - a D. d - e - c - b - f - a

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to choose the word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 21 to 25.

Festivals come with many traditions that bring happiness and joy. However, some of these (21) _____ may not be environmentally friendly, and may need to be changed for a sustainable future. In countries such as China, India, and Japan, releasing balloons or sky lanterns provides a spectacular (22) _____. However, the litter left behind the balloons and lanterns is hard to decompose. The frames of the lanterns can harm wild animals, and many animals (23) _____ the balloons for food. In Australia, the US, and many other countries, there are fascinating firework displays that people won't want to (24) _____. However, fireworks actually (25) _____ a lot of harmful chemicals into the air. Like sky lanterns, they can also cause fires.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

Question 21.	A. wishes	B. customs	C. structures	D. patterns
Question 22.	A. scenario	B. viewer	C. audience	D. sight
Question 23.	A. replace	B. imagine	C. accept	D. mistake
Question 24.	A. watch	B. learn	C. miss	D. think
Question 25.	A. recycle	B. reuse	C. release	D. revise

Read some extracts from the emails sent to the Teen magazine and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 26 to 30.

Plastic has become very common in our daily life; however, most plastic items take up to 1,000 years to decompose in landfills. Can we enjoy the convenience of plastics and a greener world at the same time? Our readers have sent us many emails with useful tips this week.

Hai, 18

I try to use fewer plastic bags when shopping. The supermarket near my house even provides cardboard boxes, so I can pack my groceries and get rid of plastic packaging! When I must use plastic bags, I try to reuse **them** again and again instead of throwing them away after a single use.

Phuong, 16

I know how convenient it is to buy a bottle of water from a vending machine or a supermarket; however, I always bring my reusable water bottle. All I have to remember is to fill my bottle before going to school, and then use the water filling stations or drinking fountains at school.

Hoang, 15

I always reuse plastic takeaway containers. I use them to store portions of cooked food and keep leftovers in the fridge, which is also better for the environment.

Ha, 16

I have learnt that most plastic containers have numbers at the bottom to show the type of plastic they're made of. So when you recycle a bottle, for instance, remove the cap because a bottle often has number 1 on it while the cap often has number 5. Numbers 1 and 2 are the most widely accepted plastics for recycling.

Binh, 17

When I started recycling, I made the mistake of putting some plastic takeaway containers with some leftover food into the recycling bin. The next day, the whole bin was contaminated, so all the recyclables were taken to the landfill instead. So now I always **rinse out** containers before recycling them.

(Adapted from *Global Success*)

Question 26. Which best serves as the title for the passage?

- A.** Go Green with Plastics! **B.** Surprising Benefits of Plastics
C. Put an End to Plastics! **D.** Plastics – an Environmental Nightmare

Question 27. The word **them** in paragraph 2 refers to.

- A.** cardboard boxes **B.** groceries **C.** tips **D.** plastic bags

Question 28. According to paragraph 3, Phuong.

- A.** prefers to buy a water bottle from a vending machine
B. always brings her reusable water bottle to school
C. sometimes forgets to fill up her water bottle before school
D. finds that the drinking fountains at her school are polluted

