

Hướng dẫn tự học:

- các em đọc bài ở SGK và làm các bài tập, trả lời câu hỏi vào vở, sau đó tự ghi chú từ mới của các phần vào vở Tiếng Anh (nếu không có đem vở về thì ghi vào giấy tập để sau này dán lại vào vở). các em tự tra từ điển hoặc tham khảo ở phần từ mới cô cho bên dưới
 - + Pronunciation: tự học và tra từ điển để biết cách phát âm, (gợi ý: cài từ điển TFlat vào điện thoại để tra từ vựng và phát âm)
 - + Grammar: xem phần giải thích ngữ pháp và làm bài tập ở SGK, làm bài tập ở tài liệu này
- Sau đó làm BT ở phía dưới, bạn nào có đem quyển bài tập photo về nhà thì làm vô sách. Bạn nào không mang sách bài tập photo thì xemo73 phía dưới
- *Bạn nào làm xong, chụp trang đáp án gửi cô, ví dụ phần I, câu 1A, 2B chứ đừng chụp nguyên trang bài tập nha, (nhớ ghi tên) gửi qua Messenger, zalo 0907.395.396, hoặc email: xuyen^{vtc36@gmail.com}, sẽ có thưởng cho các bạn gửi bài nhanh nha. <3*
- *Khi vào học lại sẽ giải đáp 1 số thắc mắc và làm bài kiểm tra -> TỰ HỌC NGHIÊM TÚC NHA!!!*
- *Cô sẽ soạn tiếp bài 10 và gửi đến các em sớm.*
- **HẠN CHÓT NỘP BÀI LÀM của Unit 9 là ngày 15/04/ 2020**

UNIT 9: PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT PART I. LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Vocabulary

newsletter (n):	bản tin	severely (adv):	tàn khốc
environmental (adj):	thuộc môi trường	disposal (n):	sự vứt bỏ
editor (n):	người biên tập	rubbish (n):	rác thải
preserve (v):	bảo vệ, bảo tồn	fertilizer (n):	phân bón
preservation (n):	sự bảo vệ, sự bảo tồn	fertility (n):	sự màu mỡ
conserve (v):	bảo tồn	manure (n):	phân bón
conservation (n):	sự bảo tồn	arid (adj):	khô cằn
confusing (adj):	bối rối	vegetation (n):	thực vật
impact (n):	tác động, ảnh hưởng	destruction (n):	sự phá hủy
threat (n):	mối đe dọa	ecosystem (n):	hệ sinh thái
deforest (v):	phá rừng	inorganic (adj):	vô cơ
deforestation (n):	sự phá rừng	agriculture (n):	ngành nông nghiệp
global warming (n):	sự nóng lên toàn cầu	chemical (n/adj):	hóa chất/thuộc về hóa học
deplete (v):	làm cạn kiệt	detergent (n):	chất tẩy
depletion (n):	sự cạn kiệt	pesticide (n):	thuốc trừ sâu
pollution (n):	sự ô nhiễm	sake (n):	lợi ích
pollutant (n):	chất gây ô nhiễm	habitat (n):	môi trường sống
greenhouse effect (n):	hiệu ứng nhà kính	degradation (n):	sự suy thoái
polar ice (n):	băng ở địa cực	degrade (v):	làm suy thoái
melt (v):	tan	erode (v):	xói mòn
non-renewable (adj):	không thể phục hồi	erosion (n):	sự xói mòn
consume (v):	tiêu thụ	extinction (n):	sự tuyệt chủng
consumption (n):	sự tiêu thụ	biological (adj):	thuộc về sinh học
contaminate (v):	làm bẩn, làm nhiễm	sustainable (adj):	bền vững
contamination (n):	sự làm bẩn, sự nhiễm bẩn	mission (n):	sứ mệnh
protect (v):	bảo vệ	seashore (n):	bờ biển

2. Grammar

A. GRAMMAR REVIEW

I. REPORTED SPEECH

1. Statement: Câu tường thuật

S + asked / told sb + that + S + V

Ex: "I will come back tomorrow" Mary said.

Mary said that she would come back the next day.

Note: said => said , said to sb => told sb that

2. Command: Câu yêu cầu, đề nghị

S + asked / told + sb + (not) + to V

Ex: "Don't talk in class" The teacher said to us. The teacher told us not to talk in class.

3. Yes / No Questions

S + asked + (sb) + if / whether + S + V

Ex: "Can you speak English, Diep?" I asked. I asked Diep if she could speak English.

4. Wh-Question

S + asked + (sb) + Wh + S + V

Ex: "Where are you from?" He asked me He asked me where I were from.

* MỘT SỐ THAY ĐỔI CHUNG KHI TUỒNG THUẬT

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Simple present	Simple past
Present continuous	Past continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect
Simple past	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Future (will/shall)	Future in the past (would/ should)
Near future (be going to V)	Was/were going to V
Can	Could
May	Might
Must	Had to
Needn't	Didn't have to

THAY ĐỔI VỀ TRẠNG TỪ CHỈ THỜI GIAN, NƠI CHỖ

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
ago	before (earlier)
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day the following day the day after
yesterday	the previous day the day before
next + N	the following + N the N + after
last + N	the previous + N the N + before

3. Pronunciation

Stress in three-syllable nouns: trọng âm trong danh từ 3 âm tiết

- Các từ có hậu tố *-sion, -tion* có trọng âm rơi vào âm tiết liền trước hậu tố đó.

im'press → im'pression dis'cuss → dis'cussion con'fuse → con'fusion
in'vent → in'vention pro'tect → pro'tection er'ode → e'rosion

- Các hậu tố *-ment, -er/or, -ant* không làm thay đổi trọng âm từ

a'gree → a'greement im'prove → im'provement de 'sign → de'signer
pro'tect → pro'tector a'ttend → a 'ttendant po'llute → po'llutant

TEST YOURSELF

1. Gap - filling: Choose the suitable words from the box to complete the sentences.

7. pollutants 9. consumed 1. newsletter 8. important 6. threats
10. biological 2. protect 3. melting 4. results 5. cause

- The editor has been helping me a lot with my article about environment, which I have been writing for my university _____.
- We should educate people to be fully aware of danger and join hands to _____ endangered species from becoming extinction.
- Many people do not know that polar ice is _____ and sea levels are rising.
- The coastal areas are being seriously contaminated, which _____ from disposing harmful chemical rubbish into seas.
- Overusing pesticides is also considered to be a _____ of pollution.
- Nowadays, we are facing many _____ such as deforestation, pollution, global warming and fossil fuel depletion.
- Dumping _____ such as detergents, pesticides and other chemicals in lakes, rivers and seas contaminates our water source.
- Clean water is very _____ to life, as no one can live long without it.
- Our modern world has _____ a lot of water and electricity.
- The preservation of _____ diversity is being promoted by millions of supporters worldwide.

2. Match each word/phrase on the left with its description on the right.

1. preservation +	a. a substance that pollutes something, especially air and water
2. impact +	b. the act of keeping something in its original state or in good condition
3. fertilizer +	c. the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something
4. pollutant +	d. the act of destroying something; the process of being destroyed
5. destruction +	e. a substance added to soil to make plants grow more successfully

Answer: 1+ 2+ 3+, 4+ 5+.....

3. Word formation: Give the correct form of the words in brackets.

- When people can understand clearly the environmental impacts, they will be more aware of conserving forests. (environment)
- Because of _____, there may be no place for wild animals in the near future. (deforest)
- _____ warming is said to be one of the reasons for polar ice melting. (globe)
- Because non-renewable resources are being consumed at a rapid rate, human beings are likely to face fossil fuel _____. (deplete)
- Working as a volunteer provides you with opportunities to know more about cultural _____ (diverse)
- Air _____ can cause acid rain which damages water, soil and vegetation. (pollute)
- The overuse of chemical fertilizers can lead to the decrease of soil _____. (fertilize)
- Oil is also considered to be one of the _____ which make the water unclean. (pollute)
- The _____ of ecosystem of lakes, rivers, seas and forests must be prevented. (destroy)
- The threat of contaminated environment is becoming _____ serious. (increase)

3. Choose the best answer.

1. Overusing chemical sprays and fertilizers makes land arid and vegetation harmful to human health. The underlined word has the closest meaning to:

- A. very dry B. very wet C. stormy D. rainy

2. Jenifer: "How can we deal with environmental pollution?" - Jessica: " _____ "
- A. Environmental pollution can be dealt with.
 B. We should deal with environmental pollution.
 C. We should strictly ban the disposals of chemical rubbish.
 D. Environmental pollution is unclean.
3. Alice _____ to her husband that she would work for that firm.
 A. say B. said C. tell D. told
4. Tom _____ me that his picture had been sold the day before.
 A. say B. said C. tell D. told
5. "Jim is more popular than any other painter in this district" has the closest meaning to:
 A. Another painter is more popular than Jim.
 B. Jim is more popular than no other painter in this district.
 C. Jim is the more popular than any other painter in this district.
 D. Jim is the most popular painter in this district.
6. He _____ his new friend that he had worked as a coordinator for more than four years.
 A. told B. insisted C. thought D. agreed
7. Her boss wanted to know where _____ 2 years before.
 A. did she work B. had she worked C. she has worked D. she had worked
8. They _____ the foreigner where he came from.
 A. asked B. said C. informed D. stated
9. He apologised _____ late.
 A. for coming B. came C. has come D. had come
10. One of the main areas of this organisation is the sustainable use of natural resources. The underlined word has the closest meaning to
 A. maintainable B. forgettable C. visible D. vegetable
11. For the _____ of environment and for the people who live in it, we must eliminate pollution immediately.
 A. sick B. rich C. sake D. harmful
12. The reporters said that that factory _____ down the day before.
 A. had burned B. has been burned C. burns D. has burned
13. Choose the word with a stress pattern different from the others.
 A. attention B. agreement C. protector D. chemical
14. He _____ his employees that the schedule has been changed.
 A. informed B. agreed C. said D. thought
15. Choose the word with a stress pattern different from the others.
 A. animal B. appointment C. designer D. erosion
16. He promised _____ his assignment on time.
 A. submit B. to submit C. submitted D. submitting
17. Choose the answer which needs correcting.
He (A) asked his father (B) when would he (C) deal with (D) the problem.
18. Choose the answer which needs correcting.
 They announced that (A) he has met (B) a number of key (C) figures the day (D) before.
19. Choose the word with a stress pattern different from the others.
 A. extinction B. detergent C. newsletter D. appointment
20. Choose the word with a stress pattern different from the others.
 A. consumption B. pesticide C. destruction D. disposal

THE END

(Phần tiếp theo sau đây là từ sách Bài tập Đại Lợi ở lớp. Bạn nào để sách BT ở lớp thì xem ở đây nha)

UNIT 9: PRESERVING ENVIRONMENT

I. PHONETICS

1. Put the right mark of stress (') on these words. The number 0 has been done for you as an example.

Words	Words with mark of stress
0. countryside	0. 'countryside
1. animal	1. _____
2. elephant	2. _____
3. library	3. _____
4. computer	4. _____
5. character	5. _____

2. Which syllable usually has stress mark in the words with three syllable? The first syllable, the second or third?

.....
- Do you realize the general rule?
.....

II. VOCABULARY

1. Give the noun of these verb.

Verb	Noun
1. preserve	1. _____
2. advise	2. _____
3. protect	3. _____
4. deforest	4. _____
5. pollute	5. _____
6. consume	6. _____
7. contaminate	7. _____
8. reduce	8. _____
9. increase	9. _____
10. deplete	10. _____

2 Complete the sentences with the words in 1. (Remember to give the correct form of the verb).

-
- _____ is destroying large areas of tropical rain forest.
 - The doctor advise him not to _____ any more.
 - Car exhaust is the main reason for the city's _____.
 - Vitamin C may help _____ against cancer.
 - This car _____ lots of fuel each year.
 - If we continue to _____ the Earth's natural resources, we will cause serious damage to the environment.
 - The water supply is being tested for _____.
 - Life expectancy in Europe has _____ greatly in the 20th century.
 - The Green Party have called for a substantial _____ in the emission of greenhouse gases by the UK.
-

III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 1 . Report the sentences.

1. Mark: I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.
Mark said he was taking his driving test the next day.
2. Jane to Tom: You play very well.
.....
3. Sue: I left school a year ago
.....
4. Charlie to Helen: I haven't seen Diana recently.
.....
5. Rachel to us: You can come and stay at my flat if you are in London.
.....
6. John to us: I don't know where Fred is.
.....
7. Matthew: My car was stolen last week.
.....
8. Judy: I want to go on holiday but I can't afford it.
.....
9. Emma: I've only had the new computer since yesterday.
.....
10. Sarah to me: I'm going away for a few days. I'll phone you when I get back.
.....

Exercise 2. Write the reported sentence. Beginning He asked (me)/ wondered/ wanted to know.

1. What's Peter's address?
He asked me what Peter's address was.
2. Do they like me?

3. Where do you live?

4. Have you got a driving license?

5. How does she know my name?

6. When is the new manager coming?

7. Can you lend me some money?

8. Why did you come back?

9. Will I be ready in time?

10. Do you have any plans for a holiday?

Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer.

1. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Solia said you _____ ill.

- a. are b. were c. was d. should be
2. The last time I saw Jonathan, he looked very relaxed. He explained that he _____ on holiday the previous week.
- a. was b. has been c. would be d. had been
3. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ there.
- a. is raining b. rained c. was raining d. would rain
4. What did that man say _____ you?
- a. At b. to c. for d. O
- (Thiếu câu 5)
6. The librarian asked us _____ so much noise.
- a. don't make b. not make c. not making d. not to make
7. Someone _____ the tickets are free.
- a. said me b. said me that c. told to me d. told me
8. I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet?
- a. whether b. what c. where d. when
9. She asked me how long _____ in my present job.
- a. I had been working b. I have been working
c. had I been working d. have I worked
10. He said he would do it _____.
- a. yesterday b. the following day
c. the previous day d. the day before
11. He proved that the earth _____ round the sun.
- a. had gone b. was going c. goes d. would go
12. I don't know why Susan didn't go to the meeting. She said she _____.
- a. will definitely go b. was definitely going
c. had definitely gone d. would definitely going
13. The government has announced that taxes _____.
- a. would be raised b. had been raised c. were raised d. will be raised
14. I told you _____ the computer, didn't I?
- a. to switch off b. don't switch off c. not switch off d. switch off
15. When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy _____.
- a. that day b. the day c. today d. this day
16. When he was at Oliver's flat yesterday, Martin asked if he _____ use the phone.
- a. can b. could c. may d. must
17. She said she _____ the next week, but I never saw her again.
- a. will be back b. had been back
c. would be back d. is going to be back
18. Someone was wondering if the taxi _____ yet.
- a. had arrived b. arrived c. arrives d. has arrived
19. Claire wanted to know what time _____.
- a. do the banks close b. did the bank dose
c. the banks closed d. the banks would dose
20. Judy suggested _____ for a walk, but no one else wanted to.
- a. to go b. go c. going d. went

Exercise 4. Complete the replies. The second speaker is surprised at what he or she hears.

b. A: Emma and I are getting married.

B: Really? But you said last week *you weren't getting married*.

c. A: I like pop music more than classical music.

B: I'm sure you told me _____ best.

- d. A: I can speak a little Japanese.
B: Can you? I thought you said _____
- e. A: I'm on a diet.
B: But you told me _____
- f. A: I haven't finished my project.
B: Haven't you? I thought you said _____
- g. A: I'm applying for the job.
B: I thought you told me _____
- h. A: My sister enjoys parties.
B: Surely I remember you saying _____
- i. A: I'll be here next week.
B: But you said yesterday _____
- j. A: I had a job interview yesterday.
B: Did you? I thought you told me _____ two days before.
- k. A: We haven't been to the cinema for ages.
B: Haven't you? I thought you said _____ last week.

Exercise 5 Choose one of these to complete each sentence below. Use reported speech.

Don't wait for me if I'm late.	Stay in bed for a few days.
Can you open your bag, please.	Please slow down!
Don't touch the electric wires!	Don't worry. Sue.
Will you marry me?	Hurry up!
Would you like to stay for dinner, Claire?	Shall we join an poetry club?
Could you repeat what you said, please?	We'll pay for the damage.
Would you mind turning the music down?	Do you think you could give me a hand, Tom?
Please don't tell anybody what happened.	

- l. Bill was taking a long time to get ready, so I told *him to hurry up*.
- m. Sarah was driving too fast, so I asked _____.
- n. Sue was pessimistic about the situation, so I told _____.
- o. The foremen walked towards the children and warned _____.
- p. I couldn't move the piano alone, so I asked _____.
- q. The customs officer looked at me suspiciously and asked _____.
- r. Jim knocked his neighbors' door and asked _____.
- s. I had difficulty understanding him, so I told _____.
- t. It was time for dinner, so I invited _____.
- u. I didn't want to delay Ann, so I told _____.

Exercise 6. Report the sentences. They were all spoken last week. Use the verbs in brackets.

- v. Laura: Can you move this table, please? (tell)
-

- w. The police to us: The road were dangerous. (warn)
-
- x. The builders: Everything will be ready on time. (promise)
-
- y. The tourist: Which way is the post office? (ask)
-
- z. Ann to Janet: Don't forget to sign the form. (remind)
-
- aa. Bernard to his wife: Have you seen my car keys? (wonder)
-
- bb. The policeman to Christ: Stop the car. (order)
-
- cc. Tessa: It was me. I ate all the cake yesterday. (admit)
-
- dd. Adrian: I'm sorry I was rude, (apologize)
-
- ee. Simon to Susan: Would you and Melanie like to come to my party? (invite)
-

IV. READING

Exercise 7 Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.

We live in a dynamic world, and habitats are always undergoing changes at all sorts of levels. However, natural changes usually occur at a slow pace so that impacts on individual species tend to be slight - at least in the short term. When the pace of change is greatly accelerated, there may be no time for individual species to react to new circumstances, and the effects can be disastrous. Briefly, this is the reason that rapid habitat loss is regarded as the chief cause of species endangerment, and there is no force more powerful in this regard than human beings. To some extent, every part of the earth has been affected by human activities, especially during this past century. This applies on virtually every scale, from the loss of microbes in soils that once supported tropical forests, to the extinction of fish and other aquatic species in polluted freshwater habitats, to changes in global climate caused by the release of greenhouse gases.

From the perspective of an individual human lifetime, such changes may be hard to detect and their effects on individual species may be hard to predict. But the lesson is clear enough. For example, although many countries have had plans to grow many tropical forests, they are highly susceptible to destruction because the soils in which they grow are poor in available nutrients. Centuries may be required to bring back a forest that was cut down or burnt out in the space of a few years. Many of the world's severely threatened animals and plants live in such forests, and it is certain that huge numbers of them will disappear if present rates of forest loss continue.

1. Habitats in the world are unchangeable and fixedly exist.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information
2. All species can adapt themselves to new circumstances easily and quickly.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information
3. Human beings are the main cause that leads to rapid habitat loss.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information
4. Many kinds of fish are also in danger of extinction because water habitats are polluted.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information
5. Many countries have grown as many tropical forests as they destroyed in the past years,
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. No information

Exercise 8. Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international (1)_____ - governmental organization for the (2)___, research, and restoration of the environment. The organization was (3)_as a charitable trust on September 11, 1961, in Morges, Switzerland, under the name *World Wildlife Fund*. It was an initiative of Julian Huxley and Max Nicholson.

It is the world's largest independent conservation organization with over 5 million (4)

___worldwide, working in more (5)_90 countries, supporting 100 conservation and environmental projects around the world. It is a charity, with (6)_____9% of its funding coming from voluntary. (7)_____by private individuals and businesses.

The group says its mission is "to halt and reverse the (8)___of our environment". Currently, much of its work focuses on the conservation of three biomes, that contain most of the world's biodiversity: forests, freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coasts. Among other issues, it is also concerned (9) endangered species, pollution, and climate change. The organization (10)_, more than 20 field projects worldwide. In the last few years, the organization set up offices and operations around the world

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. a. non | b. not | c. no | d. nor |
| 2. a. challenge | b. keeping | c. conversation | d. awareness |
| 3. a. produced | b. discovered | c. used | d. formed |
| 4. a. supporters | b. residents | c. inhabitants | d. citizens |
| 5. a. as | b. than | c. to | d. as to |
| 6. a. generally | b. individually | c. commercially | d. approximately |
| 7. a. deposits | b. donations | c. refunds | d. loans |
| 8. a. destroy | b. destructive | c. destruction | d. destroyed |
| 9. a. on | b. by | c. with | d. upon |
| 10. a. goes | b. walks | c. reaches | d. runs |