

Unit 9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

VOCABULARY

- 1) aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/(adj): dưới nước, sống ở trong nước
- 2) article /'ɑ:tɪkl/(n): bài báo
- 3) awareness /ə'weə.nəs/ (n): sự nhận thức
- 4) chemical /'kemɪkl/ (n)/ (adj): hóa chất, hóa học
- 5) confuse /kən'fju:z/(v): làm lẫn lộn, nhầm lẫn
- 6) confusion /kən'fju:ʒn/ (n): sự lẫn lộn, nhầm lẫn
- 7) consumption /kən'sʌmpʃn/ (n): sự tiêu thụ, tiêu dùng
- 8) contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ (v): làm bẩn, nhiễm
- 9) control /kən'trəʊl/ (v): kiểm soát
- 10) damage /'dæmɪdʒ/(v): làm hại, làm hỏng
- 11) deforestation /,di: fɒrɪ'steɪʃn/(n) : sự phá rừng
- 12) degraded /dɪ'greɪd/ (adj): giảm sút chất lượng
- 13) deplete /dɪ'pli:t/ (v) : làm suy yếu, cạn kiệt
- 14) depletion/dɪ'pli:ʃn/ (n): sự suy yếu, cạn kiệt
- 15) destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ (n): sự phá hủy, tiêu diệt
- 16) ecosystem /'i:kəʊsɪstəm/ (n): hệ sinh thái
- 17) editor /'edɪtə(r)/ (n) : biên tập viên
- 18) environmental impact (n.phr): tác động môi trường
- 19) erosion /ɪ'rəʊ.ʒən/ (n): sự xói mòn
- 20) fertilizer /'fɜ:təlaɪzə(r)/ (n): phân bón
- 21) fossil fuel (n.phr): nhiên liệu hóa thạch (làm từ sự phân hủy của động vật hay thực vật tiền sử)
- 22) global warming /'glɒsbl'wɔ:mɪŋ/(n.phr): sự nóng lên toàn cầu
- 23) greenhouse effect /'gri:nhaʊsɪ'fekt/ (n.phr): hiệu ứng nhà kính
- 24) influence (v,n): ảnh hưởng, tác dụng
- 25) influence on: ảnh hưởng lên
- 26) inorganic /,ɪnɔ:'gæɪnɪk/(adj): vô cơ
- 27) long-term /,lɒŋ 'tɜ:m/ (adj): dài hạn, lâu dài
- 28) mass-media /,mæs 'mi:diə/(n.phr): thông đại chúng
- 29) material /mə'tɪə.ri.əl/ (n): chất liệu
- 30) pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/(n): thuốc trừ sâu
- 31) polar ice melting/'pəʊlə(r)aɪs'meltɪŋ/ : sự tan băng ở địa cực
- 32) pollute /pə'lu:t/(v): gây ô nhiễm
- 33) pollutant /pə'lu:tənt/ (n): chất ô nhiễm
- 34) pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ (n): sự ô nhiễm
- 35) preserve/prɪ'zɜ:v/ (y): giữ gìn, bảo tồn
- 36) preservation /,prezə'veɪʃn/(n): sự bảo tồn, duy trì
- 37) protect /prə'tekt/ (v): bảo vệ, che chở
- 38) protection /prə'tekʃn/ (n): sự bảo vệ, che chở
- 39) sewage /'su:ɪdʒ/ (n) : nước cống
- 40) solution /sə'lu:ʃn/(n): giải pháp, cách giải quyết
- 41) threat /θret/ (n): đe dọa
- 42) vegetation /,vedʒə'teɪʃn/(n): cây cỏ, thực vật

GRAMMAR

*REPORTED SPEECH (LỜI NÓI TƯỜNG THUẬT, GIÁN TIẾP)

1. Definition

Lời nói gián tiếp là lời nói thuật lại ý của người nói, thông tin đi từ người thứ nhất qua người thứ hai đến người thứ ba. Trong lời nói gián tiếp thì cấu trúc câu có sự biến đổi về mặt ngữ pháp.

E.g

Trực tiếp: He said, "I am a student."

Gián tiếp: He said (that) he was a student.

2. Types of sentences in reported speech (các loại câu trong lời nói gián tiếp)

a. Statements (Câu kể/ Câu trần thuật)

Câu trần thuật là kiểu câu dùng để kể, xác nhận, miêu tả, thông báo, nhận định, trình bày về những hiện tượng, những hoạt động, trạng thái, tính chất trong thực tế.

E.g: "Mary said," I am watching TV"

- Khi chuyển một câu trần thuật trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta phải thực hiện như sau:

+ Dùng động từ say hoặc tell:

S + say/ say to sb/ tell sb (that) + S +

Form:

+ **Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ sở hữu,sao cho tương ứng với mệnh đề chính**

E.g:

Trực tiếp: Nga said,"I am reading books."

Gián tiếp: Nga said (that) she was reading books.

Trực tiếp: She said, "My brother is a doctor".

Gián tiếp: She said (that) her brother was a doctor.

+ **Thay đổi "thì" của động từ**

- "thì" của động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi thì:

S + said/ said to sb/ told sb (that) + S + V(lùi thì).....

Form

Sau đây là bảng chỉ sự thay đổi "thì" của động từ trong lời nói Gián tiếp.

Lời nói trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Lời nói gián tiếp (Reported speech)
Hiện tại đơn He said, "I work in a bank."	Quá khứ đơn -> He said (that) he worked in a bank
Hiện tại tiếp diễn Nam said, I am talking to my brother."	Quá khứ tiếp diễn -> Nam said (that) he was talking to his brother.
Hiện tại hoàn thành Mr Ha said, " I have bought a computer."	Quá khứ hoàn thành -> Mr Ha said (that) he had bought a computer.
Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn He said, "I have been waiting for you for 2 hours."	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn -> Ha said (that) he/ she had been waiting for me for 2 hours.
Quá khứ đơn She said, " I did the exercise."	Quá khứ hoàn thành -> She said (that) she had done the exercise.
Tương lai đơn She said, "I did the exercise."	Tương lai trong quá khứ -> My mother said (that) she would visit Hue city.
Tương lai tiếp diễn He said, "I will be sitting at the café."	Tương lai tiếp diễn trong quá khứ -> He said (that) he would be sitting at the café.

Tương lai gần (Is/ am/ are going to do) They said, “ We are going to build a new house.”	Was/ were going to do -> They said (that) they were going to build a new house.
Can/ may/ must do He said, “ I must do my homework.”	Could/ might/ had to do -> He said (that) he had to do his homework.

+ Thay đổi tính từ chỉ định, trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

Lời nói trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Lời nói gián tiếp (Reported speech)
This/ These	That/ Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day/ the day after
The day after tomorrow	Two days after/ in two day's time
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Last week	The previous week/ the week before
Next week	The next week/ the following week/ the week after

E.g:

Trực tiếp: She said, “ I saw him here in this room yesterday.”

Gián tiếp: She said (that) she had seen him there in that room the day before/ the previous day.

Ngoài quy tắc chung trên đây thì cần nhớ rằng tình huống thật và thời gian khi hành động được thuật lại đóng vai trò rất quan trọng trong khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp.

***Note:**

- “should, ought to, would” giữ nguyên trong lời nói gián tiếp.

- Động từ “tell” phải có tân ngữ.

E.g: She told me that he was a student.

- Động từ “say” có thể có tân ngữ hoặc không. Nếu muốn đề cập đến người nghe, ta dùng “to”

E.g: She said to me that she was doing the housework.

b. Questions (câu hỏi)

Câu hỏi được chia làm loại:

+ Yes/ No questions (câu hỏi yes/ No):

- Câu hỏi yes/ no là loại câu hỏi được trả lời bằng yes/ no.

E.g

Are you a doctor?

Does he live here?

- Để chuyển một hỏi yes/ no từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S1 + asked + (O) + IF/ WHETHER + S2 + V (lùi thì)....

- Tân ngữ sau động từ “ask” có thể có hoặc không.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Miss Nga said, "Are you a foreigner?"

Gián tiếp: Miss Nga asked (me) if/ whether I was a foreigner.

Trực tiếp: "Does John understand music? He asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked (me) if/ whether John understood music.

+ WH - questions (Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)

- Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi là loại câu hỏi mà người hỏi muốn biết thêm thông tin và cần được giải đáp.

E.g

What are you doing now?

Where did you go yesterday?

- Để chuyển câu hỏi có từ để hỏi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S1 + asked + (O) + WH - (when, where, how....) + S2 + V (lùi thì).....

E.g

Trực tiếp: " What is your name?" He asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked (me) what my name was.

C. Imperatives (Câu mệnh lệnh):

Câu mệnh lệnh là loại câu dùng để yêu cầu/ đề nghị người khác làm gì đó.

Cách nhận biết câu mệnh lệnh:

Câu mệnh lệnh thường được bắt đầu bằng:

- Động từ (V)

E.g

Open the windows, please. Hoặc please open the windows. (Từ "please" có thể được thêm vào đầu hoặc cuối câu để tạo ra sự lịch sự.)

- Don't + V (Mệnh lệnh ở phủ định)

E.g

Don't smoke in the room.

- Can/ Could/ Will/ Would you + S + V? (Chỉ yêu cầu lịch sự)

E.g: Can you lend me some books? (Bạn có thể cho tôi mượn một vài quyển sách được không ?)

Để chuyển câu hỏi có từ để hỏi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S + told/ asked/ ordered + O + (not) + to V +.....

E.g

Trực tiếp: The teacher said to students ' Close the door, please".

Gián tiếp: The teacher asked/ told students to close the door.

Note: Trong câu mệnh lệnh thì bắt buộc phải có tân ngữ (người nghe) nên chúng ta cần tìm tân ngữ trong câu.

Các cách để tìm tân ngữ:

- Đối với những câu mà đề bài đã cho sẵn thì ta chỉ việc lấy đó mà sử dụng.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Lan said to Hung: "Open your book." (Hung là tân ngữ)

Gián tiếp: Lan told/ asked Hung to open his book.

- Đối với những câu mà người nghe được đặt ở vị trí cuối câu (có dấu phẩy trước người nghe) thì ta lấy đó sử dụng .

E.g

Trực tiếp: " Help me clean the house, Nga". Said Hung (Nga là tân ngữ)

Gián tiếp: Hung asked. Told nga to help her clean the house.

- Đối với những câu mà không có người nghe được nhắc đến phía ngoài dấu ngoặc và không tìm thấy ở cuối câu thì ta xem xét phía trước người nói có tính từ sở hữu hay không. Nếu có thì ta lấy đó làm tân ngữ.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Her mother said: "Don't talk loudly in the room." (mẹ của cô ấy => người nghe là cô ấy, tân ngữ là her)

Gián tiếp: Her mother asked/ told her not to talk loudly in the room.

- Đối với những câu mà không thể tìm được tân ngữ theo 3 cách trên thì dùng "me" (tôi) làm tân ngữ (người nghe)

E.g

Trực tiếp: Lan said: "Go home work."

Gián tiếp: Lan asked/ told me to go home then.

D. Một số trường hợp không thay đổi "thì" của động từ

- Động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở thì hiện tại đơn (say/ says), hiện tại tiếp diễn (is/ are saying); hiện tại hoàn thành " (have said/ has said); tương lai đơn (will say)

Trực tiếp: Tom says, " I am fine ".

Gián tiếp: Tom says he is fine. (Tom nói anh ấy khỏe)

- Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên.

Trực tiếp: He said, " The sun rises in the East."

Gián tiếp: He said (that) the sun rises in the East.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là các câu điều kiện loại II và III

Trực tiếp: " If I were you, I would meet her" he said.

Gián tiếp: He said that if he were me, he would meet her.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là cấu trúc " Wish + past simple/ past perfect"

Trực tiếp: " I wish I lived in Ho Chi Minh City", she said.

Gián tiếp: She said she wished he lived in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Cấu trúc " It's time the children went to school", she said.

Gián tiếp: She said it was time the children went to school.

- Lời nói trực tiếp có các động từ khiếm khuyết (could/ would/ should/ might/ ought to/ had better/ used to....)

Trực tiếp: Miss Lan said, " you should study hard."

Gián tiếp: Miss Lan said I should study hard.

*BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

Bài 1: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

- The stranger asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
- Ms. Nga wanted to know what time _____.
A. the movie began B. the movie begins
C. does the movie begin D. did the movie begin
- Mary said she there the day before.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. would be
- Mai asked Quang
A. when he will come back B. when he would come back
C. when he comes back D. when he is coming back
- She told me _____ her up at six o'clock.
A. please pick B. to pick C. should pick D. I can pick
- He said that He and his friend _____ married _____.
A. were getting/ tomorrow B. are getting/ the next day
C. were getting/ the next day D. will get/ the day after
- He asked me when _____ there.
A. did I arrive B. will I arrive C. I had arrived D. I can arrive
- The teacher said, " I didn't see her." -> The teacher said _____ her.
A. he had seen B. I hadn't seen C. he didn't see D. he hadn't seen
- I wondered _____ the right thing.
A. If I am doing B. was I doing
C. am I doing D. whether I was doing
- Tom _____ that his mother was in hospital.

A. told me

B. told to me

C. said me

D. asked me

Bài 2: Change the statements into reported speech.

1. "She works in a bank"

He said _____.

2. "We went out last night"

She told me _____

3. "I'm coming!"

He said _____

4. "I'd never been there before"

She said _____

5. "I didn't go to the party"

He told me _____

6. "My mother will come later"

She said _____

7. "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

She told me _____

8. "You should go to bed early"

She told me _____.

Bài 3: Change the questions into reported speech.

1. "What are you going to do at the weekend?"

He asked me _____.

2. "Where will you work after graduation?"

He asked me _____.

3. "How was the journey?"

He asked me _____.

4. "Do you live in Hanoi?"

She asked me _____.

5. "Did he arrive on time?"

She asked me _____.

Bài 4: Change the requests into reported speech.

1. "Please help me carry this suitcase"

She asked me _____.

2. "Please come early"

She asked me _____.

3. "Could you please open the window?"

She asked me _____.

4. "Do your homework!"

She told me _____.

5. "Don't be late!"

She told me _____.

Bài 5: Change the sentences into reported speech

1. Lan said "Can you sing a song?"

2. Miss Hoa asked Hung, "Where did you go last weeks?"

3. Mr Nam said, "I am taking the IELTS test tomorrow."

4. My mother said, "I didn't have a computer last year."

5. The teacher said, "You must do your homework yourself."

6. Mary said, "I want to be a writer when I grow up."

7. My mother said, "you should go to bed early."

8. Lan asked, "Do many tourists visit Ha Long Bay every year, Mai?"

9. Mrs Linh said "She will spend my holiday in Da Lat next month".

10. Tom told us, "I do not understand what you are saying."

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 6: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. Jylia said that she _____ there at noon.
A. is going to be B. was going to be C. will be D. can be
2. He _____ that he was leaving way that afternoon.
A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. says to me
3. She said to me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.
A. wrote B. has written C. was writing D. had written
4. I _____ him to sell that old motorbike.
A. said to B. suggested C. advised D. recommended
5. My parents reminded me _____ the flowers.
A. to planting B. plant C. to plant D. planting
6. I asked Martha _____ to enter law school.
A. are you planning B. is she planning
C. was she planning D. if she was planning
7. Nam wanted to know what time _____.
A. does the movie begin B. did the movie begin
C. the movie begins D. the movie began
8. I wondered _____ the right thing.
A. whether I was doing B. if I am doing
C. was I doing D. am I doing
9. The scientist said the earth _____ the sun.
A. goes round B. is going around
C. went around D. was going around
10. Peter said that if he _____ rich, he _____ a lot.
A. is - will travel B. were - would travel
C. had been - would have travelled D. was - will travel

Bài 7: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

1. I (A) asked him how far (B) was it from my school to post office (C) if I went there (D) by taxi.
2. They asked me (A) that I (B) could do (C) some shopping (D) with them.
3. Her mother (A) ordered her (B) do not go out with (C) him the day (D) before.
4. She said (A) that the book (B) in the library (C) would be available (D) tomorrow.
5. He (A) advised her (B) thinking about that example (C) again because it needed (D) correcting.

Bài 8: Complete the sentence into reported speech.

1. "Open the door," he said to them.
-> He told them _____.
2. "Where are you going?" he asked her.
-> He asked her where _____.
3. "Which way did they go?" he asked.
-> He asked me _____.
4. "Bring it back if it doesn't fit", I said to her.
-> I told _____.
5. "Don't try to open it now," she said to us.
-> She told _____.
6. "Is it going to be fine day today?" I asked her.
-> I asked her _____.
7. "He's not at home", she says.
-> She says that _____.
8. "Is the bus station far away?" the girl asked.
-> The girl wanted to know _____.
9. "Don't stay out late, Ann" Tom said.
-> Tom told Ann _____.
10. "Please let me borrow your car," he said to her.

-> He asked _____.

Bài 9: Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence given.

1. "Would you like to go to the movies with us tonight?" they said to me.

-> They invited _____.

2. To do this test was difficult.

-> It was _____.

3. The last time Bill met Tom was in 2010.

-> Bill hasn't _____.

4. Ms. Smith is proud of her son's contribution to the play.

-> Ms. Smith is proud of what _____.

5. I had to cancel the birthday party because my grandmother is seriously ill.

-> I had to cancel _____.

Bài 10. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence given using the words in the brackets.

1. "I haven't been home this evening, Mary" said Bill (told)

-> Bill _____.

2. I haven't seen my sister for 5 years (since)

-> It's _____.

3. My book was published last year. It became a best seller. (that)

-> My book _____.

4. "I'll pick you up at 7:00, Kate" said Mark (promised)

-> Mike _____.

5. The bag was found later. The robbers put the money in it (in)

-> The bag _____.

TEST 1

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. government | B. borrow <u>ing</u> | C. progr <u>a</u> m | D. promot <u>io</u> n |
| 2. A. pol <u>a</u> r | B. l <u>a</u> nd | C. imp <u>a</u> ct | D. <u>a</u> nimal |
| 3. A. poss <u>e</u> ssion | B. acc <u>e</u> ss | C. prop <u>e</u> rty | D. Amer <u>i</u> can |
| 4. A. rele <u>a</u> se | B. <u>e</u> asy | C. thre <u>a</u> t | D. incre <u>a</u> se |
| 5. A. preserv <u>e</u> | B. conserv <u>e</u> | C. foss <u>i</u> l | D. discuss <u>u</u> |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. A. protection | B. charity | C. chemical | D. neighbourhood |
| 2. A. submarine | B. assignment | C. disposal | D. depletion |
| 3. A. chemical | B. solution | C. disposal | D. erosion |
| 4. A. scientist | B. chemical | C. injury | D. announcement |
| 5. A. evidence | B. principle | C. allergy | D. awareness |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Change into the reported speech.

1. He said "I have already read this book".

2. Tom said to his sister "I want to buy a gift for our mother".

3. Mrs Brown said "Where are they living?"

4. "Do you know the girl over there?" Tom said.

5. Mother said "Nam, why don't you go to bed?"

6. "May I use your telephone?" said my neighbor.

7. The manager said "Come into my office, please?"

8. "Do not get off the bus while it's going" said the driver.

9. She asked to the little boy "Take a look at yourself in the mirror!"

10. "Don't put your elbow on the table!" he said.

II. Put the correct word for the sentences below.

deforestation	preserve	greenhouse effect	fossil fuels
damage	depletion	pollute	global warming

1. The _____ occurs when the earth's atmosphere traps certain gases such as carbon dioxide as well as water vapour. This makes the earth's surface warmer.

2. _____ is harm or injury that makes something less valuable or able to function.

3. To _____ is to keep and protect something from damage, change or waste.

4. _____ are non-renewable energy sources such as coal, fuel oil and natural gas formed from dead plants and animals underground.

5. _____ is the gradual increase of temperature on the earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.

6. _____ is the using up or reducing something like energy or resources.

7. To _____ is to make air, water, or soil dirty or unclean.

8. _____ is the removal or cutting down of all trees in an area for urban use and farm lands.

III. Choose the correct words in the bracket to complete the sentences.

preserved	forestation	confused	erosion
global	environment	attraction	environmental

1. Scientists have tried to assess the impact of human activities on the _____.

2. We should have _____ plans to replace the trees cut down for farmland use in the region.

3. Oceanic oil spills become a major _____ problem, chiefly a result of intensified petroleum exploitation.

4. The rhino habitat has been perfectly _____ in the region.

5. The students are somewhat _____ by the usage of the words "preservation" and "conservation".

6. Many climatologists believe that the decline in mountain glaciers is one of the first observation signs of _____ warming.

7. Rising sea levels can add to the _____ of our coastlines.

8. Waste water has polluted seas and lakes surrounding tourist _____, damaging the flora and fauna.

IV. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. In banana plantations, flooding occurs partly because of deforestation and partly because of poorly _____ drainage systems.	CONSTRUCT
2. African and Asian elephant numbers feel dramatically in the 19 th and 20 th centuries, _____ due to the ivory trade and habitat loss.	LARGE
3. The environmental consequences of large dams are numerous, including direct impacts to the biological, chemical and _____ properties of rivers.	PHYSICS
4. In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and attractive natural attractions, waste _____ is a serious problem.	DISPOSE
	FERTILIZE

5. Unlike pesticides, _____ are not directly toxic but their presence in fresh water changes the nutrient system.	ERODE
6. _____ caused by deforestation can also lead to increased flooding.	SUSTAIN
7. The Earth's natural resources should be consumed at a _____ level.	DEplete
8. Dealing with resource _____ requires a broad range of strategies.	DEFOREST
9. Experts predict that the world's rain forests could completely disappear in 100 years at the current rate of _____.	ENVIRONMENT
10. Mining is an extractive industry, often with huge _____ and social impacts.	

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Jack asked me _____.
A. where do you come from? B. where I came from
C. where I come from D. where did I come from?
- She asked me _____ I liked pop music.
A. when B. what C. if D. x
- The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
- I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will D. when she would
- Claire told me that her father _____ a race horse.
A. owns B. owned C. owning D. A and B
- What did that man say _____?
A. at you B. for you C. to you D. you
- I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been D. was
- The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
- The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
- The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She explained she'd been on holiday the _____ week.
A. ago B. following C. next D. previous
- Fossil fuels which are non-renewable pollute the air and cause air _____.
A. pollution B. solution C. contaminate D. consumption
- Recycling provides a method of reducing the amount of waste materials that gets to the landfills - thus _____ it less probable for environmental pollution to take place.
A. making B. doing C. causing D. trying
- If wastes are thrown _____, they can cause pollution in water, land and air.
A. inappropriately B. disappointingly C. eco-friendly D. favourably
- Trees not only bring nature to urban areas, but they also help clean the air by absorbing pollutants, _____ oxygen, _____ water, and grow food.
A. to provide - to save B. to provide - save C. providing - saving D. provide - save
- Air pollution is such a serious _____ that it has been a direct factor in the _____ of millions of people each year.
A. threat - death B. threat - deaths C. threaten - death D. threaten - deaths
- Sometimes it's better not to buy something new, and buy it _____ instead.
A. used B. usable C. use D. useful
- He asked the children _____ the river.

- A. don't pollute B. if they don't pollute C. not to pollute D. not polluting
18. They asked me how many students _____ in the school.
A. there were B. were there C. there are D. are there
19. He told me that _____.
A. he would participate in the conservation campaign yesterday
B. he had participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
C. he participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
D. he has participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
20. He asked, "Why did she write the article on conservation?"
He asked why _____.
A. she had written the article on conservation B. she has written the article on conservation
C. she wrote the article on conservation D. did she write the article on conservation

VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. The (A) deplete of the ozone layer (B) is not (C) a good thing (D) for the Earth.
2. We (A) need (B) to protect the (C) environmental for the (D) next generation.
3. Deforestation will lead (A) to the extinction of rare (B) animal due to the loss of (C) their habitats, and (D) extreme floods and land erosion.
4. (A) Worldwide rainforest (B) preserve has (C) been the aim (D) of many environmentalists.
5. (A) Person should (B) make efforts to preserve the environment (C) for the sake of (D) themselves and their children.
6. Environmental (A) pollute is (B) one of the greatest and most urgent (C) problems in modern (D) times.
7. Many countries (A) have signed up to international agreements (B) which aim (C) to reduce the negative (D) impaction of climate change.
8. (A) Any amateur (B) gardener knows (C) plantation need two things (D) to survive: sunlight and water.

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

home	balance	way	warming	forests
ecosystems	value	of	amount	life

PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

Protecting biodiversity is now very essential since biodiversity is crucial for reducing climate pollution. If we don't protect biodiversity, the effects could be as harmful as the effects of global (1) _____ itself. This is especially true with tropical (2) _____ - they are critical to fighting climate change and (3) _____ to more species than any other ecosystem type. In other words, protecting biodiversity is essential for our well-being, and biodiversity helps to (4) _____ the nature.

Biodiversity is an important part of sustainable development. As we know, sustainable development is considered as a major target for industry as well as planning system. However, the only (5) _____ to achieve this target is to protect biodiversity. Tiny plants that grow also absorb large (6) _____ of carbon dioxide. That is why protecting diversity is essential.

In fact, biodiversity protection is very much important since biodiversity is a fundamental component of (7) _____ on Earth. It creates complex (8) _____ that could never be reproduced by humans. The (9) _____ of that biodiversity is immeasurable, and thus must be protected. Finally, we both want and need biodiversity. We continue harming the natural environment without realizing the impact. We should be aware (10) _____ protecting biodiversity.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

World Environment Day which is (1) _____ on 5th June every year in an important day in the calendar of the United Nations. It is one of the ways the United Nations uses to advocate for environmental (2) _____ and call for political action.

Every year, UNEP (the Environment Program of the United Nations) develops a theme which is used globally to raise (3) _____ and call for support from governments, organizations, and individuals from all over the world.

The theme for 2015 was "Seven Billion Dreams. One Planet. Consume with Care". This would also serve as the slogan for the World Environmental Day 2015. The meeting of this theme and slogan is that we

have five (4) ____ with more than seven billion people combined. Although we have about 7 billion people, we just have one planet that we live and survive. The surface area is limited, shelter and food also limited. If we continue using the available natural (5) ____ as we do today, our future generations may be (6) ____ to go hungry and without homes. This is why it is of vital importance to consume (7) ____ food that is available with care. Stop the wastage and use whatever resource that is available according to need, not greed.

“Join the race to make the world a better place” is the theme and (8) ____ for 2016 UN World Environment Day. This slogan (9) ____ a clear message and asks everyone to get involved (10) ____ making the world a better place to live in.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. found | B. acted | C. held | D. celebrated |
| 2. A. experience | B. protection | C. decrease | D. pollution |
| 3. A. feature | B. activity | C. ability | D. awareness |
| 4. A. areas | B. continents | C. plants | D. stars |
| 5. A. sources | B. resources | C. balances | D. increase |
| 6. A. had | B. made | C. forced | D. accused |
| 7. A. which | B. whatever | C. who | D. what |
| 8. A. slogan | B. flag | C. poster | D. brand |
| 9. A. requests | B. asks | C. carries | D. depends |
| 10. A. from | B. to | C. within | D. in |

D. WRITING

I. Change into the reported speech.

- Mr Jones gave the people gloves and said to them: "Protect yourselves from germs."
- Nam said, "The environment is severely affected by pollution."
- Mai said, "The burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution."
- Peter said, "Intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agriculture make the soil contaminated."
- "It's confusing because there are too many web pages about the environment" Nam said.
- "Air pollution is one of the causes of the greenhouse effect" scientists said.
- "Pollution is one of the problems in my neighbourhood" Nam said.
- "More people are aware of the preservation of natural resources" the editor said.
- "We are discussing the protection of the natural environment" the students told their teacher.
- "Use the web search engine to find the information that you need" Nam's father told him.

II. Change into the reported speech.

- Mr Jones was very sad and said "All this rubbish is killing fish and other sea creatures."
- "We can clean the beach together." said Nick.
- "I'll ask our friends and neighbours to come and help us" Mary said to them.
- "I'm so happy to hear that, children" Mr Jones said to his children.
- Tony said "The disposal of untreated sewage in rivers and oceans leads to water pollution."

6. Mary said "Loud and annoying sounds from innumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution."

7. Mai said "The rising sea level is product of global warming, a natural phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global warming is the accelerated rate at which it is happening."

8. Linda said "Environmental pollution is an impact of human activities on the environment."

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>book</u> | B. <u>look</u> | C. <u>floor</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 2. A. <u>contaminate</u> | B. <u>natural</u> | C. <u>damage</u> | D. <u>area</u> |
| 3. A. <u>hate</u> | B. <u>mate</u> | C. <u>cake</u> | D. <u>manage</u> |
| 4. A. <u>contaminate</u> | B. <u>deforest</u> | C. <u>pollute</u> | D. <u>protect</u> |
| 5. A. <u>pesticide</u> | B. <u>impact</u> | C. <u>focus</u> | D. <u>practical</u> |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. composer | B. invention | C. position | D. volunteer |
| 2. A. pesticide | B. influence | C. invention | D. violence |
| 3. A. energy | B. influence | C. animal | D. employment |
| 4. A. pollution | B. depletion | C. property | D. confusion |
| 5. A. advantage | B. editor | C. solution | D. pollutant |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

- Yesterday, Laura _____ him to put some shelves up.
A. asked B. is asking C. ask D. was asked
- Tom has _____ this story wasn't completely true.
A. admitting that B. was admitted that C. admitted that D. admit that
- When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy _____ day.
A. that B. the C. then D. this
- I wonder _____ the tickets are on sale yet.
A. what B. when C. where D. whether
- Mathew _____ Emma that her train was about to leave.
A. has reminded B. has reminded that C. reminded D. reminded that
- Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sophie said you _____ ill.
A. are B. were C. was D. should be
- Ann _____ and left.
A. said goodbye to me B. says goodbye to me C. tell me goodbye D. told me goodbye
- I told you _____ to switch off the computer, didn't I?
A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
- Bill was slow, so I _____ hurry up.
A. tell him B. told him for C. told to D. told him to
- Sarah was driving too fast, so I _____ to slow down.
A. asked her B. asked C. ask D. have asked her
- You should use electric fans instead of air conditioners _____ they don't emit dangerous gases.
A. so B. but C. because D. although
- Kevin told Phong _____ for many years.
A. plastic had been popular material for containers
B. plastic would be popular material for containers
C. plastic has been popular material for containers
D. plastic was popular material for containers
- Kevin told Phong, _____ to our environment in several ways.
A. plastic may be very harmful B. plastic had been very harmful
C. plastic is too harmful D. plastic was very harmful

14. He ____ we could buy or make reusable bags and leave some bags in our bike for shopping.
A. said us B. says to us C. told us D. told to us
15. My mother encouraged me ____ for recycling.
A. to collect B. collecting C. collect D. should collect
16. The campaign ____ things like water bottles and aluminum cans into new, useful objects like park benches, bikes, etc.
A. becomes B. recycles C. turns D. comes
17. Fish and poultry have a much lower impact ____ the environment, and other plant proteins are even less damaging ____ the planet.
A. on - to B. on - with C. x - for D. of - to
18. We get the energy we require for our everyday needs from many sources, but not all of them are ____.
A. ecological B. economic C. unharmed D. eco-friendly
19. Burning garbage ____ dangerous gases to the environment, and this may lead to global warming.
A. emits B. throws C. sends D. rejects
20. Individually wrapped candy or chocolate causes a lot of trash, ____ fruits and vegetables are healthier and mean less waste.
A. because B. while C. so D. as

IV. Choose the correct words in the bracket to complete the sentences.

protection	depletion	pollution	erosion
destruction	deforestation	consumption	contamination

1. The _____ of fossil fuels has gradually increased in many countries which is concern for many environmentalists.
2. The increase in cases of skin cancer has been recorded in parallel with ozone layer _____.
3. Intensive pesticide and fertilizer spays used in agriculture have resulted in the serious _____ of water, soil and air.
4. The _____ of this river has been proved by scientists to be caused by the dumping of untreated sewage.
5. Scientists are able to explain the consequences of habitat _____ now.
6. Every year about 15,000 acres of fertile topsoil are washed away in Haiti, which has resulted in massive soil _____.
7. The _____ of the environment from threats such as deforestation, the extinction of rare species, pollution and natural resource depletion is one of the WWF's missions.
8. The _____ caused during the 20th century made the vegetation in this region, which has originally a vast forest refuge for innumerable species, disappear.

V. Complete the sentences using the correct words in brackets.

1. The energy **consume** / **consumption** of the community has increased since the new resort was built.
2. Over - exploitation of oil will lead to the **depletion** / **deplete** of this natural resources.
3. **Aware** / **Awareness** of environmental preservation should be raised in the public as well as in education.
4. We should **protection** / **protect** the limited or non-renewable natural resources for our future generations.
5. Water is one of the limited natural resources which can run out soon. All efforts should be made to **preserve** / **preservation** it.
6. Disposal of solid waste into the local river has been the cause of water **pollute** / **pollution** in this area.

VI. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

aquatic	accumulated	catchment	pollutants	sustain
containing	discharged	rubbish	channels	insecticides

RIVER POLLUTION

River pollution occurs when (1) _____ are not removed from sewage and are discharged into the river. River water is a very important source of freshwater required to (2) _____ life. We need a constant supply of fresh water for drinking, cooking and washing. Animals living near the river, as well as fishes and (3) _____ plants, also depend on clean river water.

When heavy rainfall occurs, pollutants (4) _____ within the boundaries of the (5) _____ area may be washed into river (6) _____. These pollutants include a variety of agrochemicals like fertilizers and (7) _____.

Waste water (8) _____ cleaning detergents, oil and other pollutants like industrial waste may be (9) _____ into the river channel through our drainage systems. Industrial waste may contain sulfur, resulting increasing the acidity of the river water. Sometimes, (10) _____ such as plastic bags and bottles, are washed into the river channel.

VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

There are many ways that (1) _____ helps the environment, and even the smallest step can have significant results.

The environmental problem of (2) _____ is a difficult issue to fix. As more waste is put into landfills, the bigger the problem gets. Wastes that are not biodegradable or are slow to decompose can (3) _____ in landfill sites for centuries, often emitting gases that could be harmful to the environment. Keeping paper out of landfills is just one way that recycling helps the environment.

Recycling items often uses less energy than manufacturing products from natural sources. Making paper that is using recycled pulp, (4) _____, is much less energy intensive than using new wood. While there are benefits to growing trees because of the carbon dioxide that they consume, it will be the damage (5) _____ is done to the environment by putting paper in landfills and using energy to produce new items.

Waste in landfills emit gases as it rots. This can pollute the environment. Anyone who has passed a landfill site (6) _____ hot weather will be familiar with the unpleasant smell and flies that can be found near a landfill site. Reducing the items in landfills will help to (7) _____ the pollution that it causes. Recycling wastes also typically emits less carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, thus reducing the carbon footprint of a product.

(8) _____ benefit of recycling is that there is often a significant cost saving to be made when using recycle goods. Recycling leaves and grass, for instance, is a great way to make compost. (9) _____ homemade compost is obviously a lot cheaper than buying compost and this is a useful way to save money. Saving money through recycling ultimately helps the environment.

Recycling is just one of many ways that we can help the environment. Every step that we take, however small, is one more towards helping and supporting the environment in which we live. Getting everyone involved, from children to adults, can help produce a better environment for many (10) _____ to come.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. recycling | B. extinction | C. disappearance | D. discharge |
| 2. A. hills | B. mountain | C. landfills | D. landscapes |
| 3. A. remain | B. effect | C. cause | D. attack |
| 4. A. so | B. but | C. although | D. for instance |
| 5. A. who | B. which | C. that | D. x |
| 6. A. most | B. during | C. almost | D. nearly |
| 7. A. last | B. reduce | C. increase | D. stretch |
| 8. A. Others | B. Other | C. Another | D. Further |
| 9. A. Using | B. Recycled | C. Concluded | D. Made |
| 10. A. houses | B. generations | C. places | D. trees |

VIII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

HOW TO STOP WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is one of the biggest threats to the environment today. There are several sources of water pollution ranging from sewage and fertilizers to soil erosion. The impact of water pollution on wildlife and their natural habitats can be immense. There are also a number of things that the average person can do to help stop water pollution.

We should conserve the soil because soil conservation influences water pollution through erosion. As soil is eroded by water, it transfers sediment from the land to the body of water, which is polluted by the chemicals in the sediment. Phosphorus and industrial chemicals can be pulled into water through soil erosion. When phosphorus levels in water become too high, they can lead to algae blooms that can cause massive fish deaths and make water unsafe for human use. The best way to prevent soil erosion is to keep the banks of rivers

well-covered with plants or trees. Planting trees can have a significantly positive impact on the reduction in soil erosion.

The oil used to lubricate engines in all types of machines needs to be changed regularly. When the oil is changed, it presents a number of environmental hazards if not disposed of properly. When a leaky engine releases this oil into the street, it runs to the sewer and makes its way into waterways.

Wherever you see a lot of human recreation, you will almost always see lots of evidence of human use. Wrappers, bottles and other trash are unfortunately a common site at many well-used beaches and rivers around the world. It should be fairly obvious that the trash from these places often ends up in waterways and can cause pollution. Plastics are an especially big issue when it comes to water contamination at beaches and waterways. Picking up litter wherever you find it is honestly the best, fastest way to do your part to stop this type of water pollution.

Organize cleaning parties with local people to make the reach larger. Get businesses involved as sponsors who will donate prizes to the person who collects the most trash if you're having a hard time finding people to sign up to help.

It is estimated that the consumption of plastic by humans is between 250 and 300 million tons a year. About 80% of the plastic in the oceans came from the land. Using alternatives to plastics or using "less disposable" plastics whenever possible can have a surprising impact on ocean pollution. The fact that plastic is cheap and useful for different purposes makes it obvious choices for many people.

1. Lubricants can cause environmental hazards when _____.
 - A. they may be found in the streets
 - B. they engines work perfectly
 - C. they are not disposed properly
 - D. they are changed regularly
2. The following are the effects of water pollution EXCEPT that _____.
 - A. it may make water unsafe for human use
 - B. it may spoil the beauty of beaches or waterways
 - C. it may cause massive fish deaths due to algae blooms
 - D. it may keep the banks of rivers well-covered with trees
3. Soil erosion can lead to water pollution because _____.
 - A. massive fish deaths will make the rivers unsafe for human use
 - B. soil can be eroded by rain water
 - C. soil erosion can occur naturally everywhere
 - D. chemicals in the sediment from the soil erosion will pollute water
4. In order to make beaches clean and green, we should _____.
 - A. follow the trash from these places which often ends up in waterways
 - B. find places with a lot of human recreation and of evidence of human use
 - C. organize campaigns in which prizes will be given to the business who collects the most trash
 - D. ask local people to take part in cleaning up the beaches, maybe with the sponsor from businesses
5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. using too much plastic can cause bad effects on ocean pollution
 - B. using plastics only causes ocean pollution
 - C. we don't know how to stop water pollution
 - D. alternatives to plastics or "less disposable" plastics can make the situation worse

TEST 3

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. disposal B. animal C. energy D. poverty
2. A. awareness B. solution C. importance D. happiness
3. A. origin B. dependence C. harmony D. factory
4. A. replacement B. pollutant C. resident D. depletion
5. A. instrument B. engineer C. newsletter D. family
6. A. vehicle B. musical C. article D. reduction
7. A. consumption B. chemical C. neighborhood D. pesticide

8. A. scientist B. consequence C. detergent D. influence
 9. A. erosion B. atmosphere C. resources D. confusion
 10. A. volunteer B. charity C. vegetable D. injury

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. If you ask me, _____ waste is a much bigger problem than ordinary household waste.
 A. industrial B. business C. working D. manufacturing
12. Do you know what CFC _____?
 A. sets in B. does up C. stands for D. gets down
13. There's been a _____ in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.
 A. flood B. drizzle C. shower D. smog
14. Dinosaurs have been _____ for millions of years.
 A. endangered B. extinct C. threatened D. disappeared
15. As town grow, they tend to destroy the surrounding _____ areas.
 A. urban B. commercial C. land D. rural
16. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
 A. injury B. pollution C. damage D. hurt
17. There are lots of things we can all do to _____ the environment.
 A. enhance B. protect C. make D. build
18. Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
 A. exhaust fumes B. smokes C. wastes D. emissions
19. The government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of _____ by industry.
 A. pesticides B. exhaust fumes. C. toxic waste D. emissions
20. Farmers contribute to environmental damage by spraying _____ with _____, which stay in the soil for years.
 A. agriculture – pesticides B. agriculture - fertilizers
 C. crops – fertilizers D. crops - pesticides
21. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.
 A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
22. The _____ that are produced by factories and cars are allowing more _____ from the sun to reach earth.
 A. gases – radiation B. gases - light C. gas – light D. gas - radiation
23. As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic _____ will slowly melt and the level of the oceans will rise.
 A. snowballs B. avalanches C. ice caps D. icebergs
24. There will be _____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.
 A. weather changes B. weather forecasts C. climatic changes D. climate changes
25. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the _____ of many animals are being destroyed.
 A. natural resources B. natural habitats C. ways of life D. living surroundings
26. Many of the world's largest cities are _____ and some are permanently covered by a _____.
 A. heavily polluted - polluted cloud B. heavy pollution - polluted cloud
 C. heavy pollution - cloud of pollution D. heavily polluted - cloud of pollution
27. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of _____ energy.
 A. recycling B. reused C. renewable D. recyclable
28. Scientists have found holes in the _____, particularly over Antarctica.
 A. ice caps B. polar ice C. ozone layer D. greenhouse
29. Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a _____ to the environment.
 A. threat B. threaten C. threatening D. threatener
30. If government don't _____ global warming, more natural disasters will occur.
 A. achieve B. promote C. discourage D. prevent
31. There's has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so, and the majority of scientists put it _____ to human activity.
 A. down B. back C. up D. across

32. However, some scientists argue that the historical evidence shows that over time the Earth heats ___ and cools ___ naturally.
 A. up - away B. away - down C. up-down D. down - up
33. It is predicted that over the next few decades many species will die _____ as once fertile areas turn to desert.
 A. off B. out C. up D. down
34. Most of the air pollution results _____ the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
 A. in B. to C. on D. from
35. Environmental pollution is becoming an _____ serious problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible.
 A. increasingly B. increasing C. increase D. increased

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

36. We are facing severe environmental pollution despite the fact that many world organizations are working hard to reduce it.
 A. heavy B. destructive C. harmful D. serious
37. Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as detergents, pesticides, oil, and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean.
 A. substances B. stuffs C. contaminants D. wastes
38. Stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
 A. coexist peacefully with B. fall in love with C. agree with D. cooperate with
39. WWF was set up in 1961 and had its operations in areas such as the preservation of biological diversity.
 A. difference B. abundance C. variety D. plenty
40. The seashore was much polluted because of the amount of waste left there. All this rubbish is killing fish and other marine life.
 A. sea plants B. sea mammals C. water life D. sea creatures
41. In 1986, the organization changed its name to *World Wide Fund for Nature*. However, it has operated under the original name in the US and Canada.
 A. old B. former C. first D. ancient
42. Some of WWF's missions are: conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring the use of renewable natural resources, and promoting the reduction of pollution.
 A. jobs B. careers C. tasks D. actions
43. Air pollution is a consequence of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
 A. product B. example C. harm D. result
44. The natural environment has been seriously influenced and degraded by human activities through many decades.
 A. worsened B. damaged C. destroyed D. reduced
45. Global warming is the gradual increase of temperature on the Earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.
 A. steady B. slow C. sharp D. abrupt

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. Fresh water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.
 A. Clean B. Drinkable C. Polluted D. Running
47. One way to protect our environment from pollution is to reduce wasteful consumption.
 A. costly B. excessive C. safe D. economical
48. If you follow at least one of the tips, you can be proud of taking part in the preservation of water, one of the very important and limited natural resources on earth.
 A. self-confident B. self-satisfied C. discontent D. unpleasant
49. Soil pollution leads to lack of fertile land to grow enough food for an increasing population.
 A. arid B. rich C. unclean D. deserted

50. Global warming may lead to many negative changes, including harsher weather conditions.
A. more unbearable B. milder C. more extreme D. more serious

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. "I'm a big fan of U23." Derek said. Derek said he ____ a big fan of U23.
A. was B. has been C. were D. had been
52. "We're watching TV," said the twins. The twins said they ____ TV.
A. watched B. were watching C. have been watching D. had watched
53. "You've been annoying me all day!" my mum said. My mum said I ____ her all day.
A. annoyed B. was annoying C. have been annoying D. had been annoying
54. "The dog ate my homework!" said Ivan. Ivan said the dog ____ his homework.
A. was eating B. has eaten C. ate D. had eaten
55. "At one o'clock, I was having lunch," said Molly. Molly said she ____ lunch at one o'clock.
A. had been having B. has had C. is having D. has been having
56. "You'll get wet without an umbrella," Dad said. Dad said I ____ wet without an umbrella.
A. will be getting B. got C. would be getting D. would get
57. "He can juggle five balls!" said Angie. Angie said he ____ five balls.
A. juggled B. had juggled C. would juggle D. could juggle
58. "You must give me your essays," Mrs Vine said. Mrs Vine said we ____ give her our essays.
A. were having to B. would have to C. had to D. must
59. "Could you pass me the salt, please?" I asked the man next to me. I asked the man next to me ____ me the salt.
A. pass B. if he passes C. to pass D. if he would pass
60. "Would you mind waiting for a moment?" the shop assistant asked the woman.
The shop assistant asked the woman ____ for a moment.
A. to wait B. waiting C. if she waits D. if she minds waiting
61. "Please don't leave your dirty football boots in the hall," Mum said to Doug.
Mum told Doug ____ dirty football boots in the hall.
A. that he doesn't leave his B. not to leave his C. not to leave your D. don't leave his
62. "Could you tell us where you were at six o'clock?" the police officer asked Barry.
The police officer asked Barry ____ had been at six o'clock.
A. telling him where you B. where he tells him he
C. to tell him where you D. to tell him where he
63. "Could I have your e-mail address?" I asked Mariella. I asked Mariella ____ e-mail address.
A. to give me her B. give me your C. give me her D. gave me your
64. "Can I have a new Xbox for my birthday?" I asked my mum. I asked my mum ____ a new Xbox for my birthday.
A. that she gets me B. get me C. to get me D. if she could have me
65. "What's your name?" she asked me. She asked me ____.
A. what your name is B. what your name was C. what my name is D. what my name was
66. "Are you a student?" the man asked the boy. The man wanted to know ____.
A. if I was a student B. if the boy was a student
C. if I am a student D. if the boy is a student
67. "What school are you going to?" he asked me. He wanted to know ____.
A. what school am I going to B. what school you are going to
C. what was the school I go to D. what school I was going to
68. "I won't be home this evening because I have to work late," Mike said. Mike said that ____.
A. I wouldn't be home this evening because I had to work late
B. he wouldn't be home this evening because he had to work late
C. he won't be home this evening because he has to work late
D. he wouldn't be home that evening because he had to work late
69. "You can sit here," the stewardess said. The stewardess said ____.

- A. you can sit here B. I could sit here C. I could sit there D. you could sit there
70. "Anna left here an hour ago," she said. She told me that _____.
 A. Anna had left here an hour ago B. Anna had left there an hour ago
 C. Anna had left here an hour before D. Anna had left there an hour before
71. "I don't want anything to eat now," he said. He said _____.
 A. he doesn't want anything to eat now B. he didn't want anything to eat then
 C. I didn't want anything to eat then D. I didn't want anything to eat now
72. "I've only had this new bicycle since yesterday," Karen said. Karen said that _____.
 A. I had only had this new bicycle since yesterday
 B. he had only had that new bicycle since the day before
 C. I had only had this new bicycle since the day before
 D. he's only had that new bicycle since the day before
73. "Don't waste water, Mum said to Mary. Mum told Mary _____.
 A. that she doesn't waste water B. to waste water
 C. don't waste water D. not to waste water
74. "You shouldn't use your cars for short distances, the teacher said. The teacher advised her students _____.
 A. that you shouldn't use your cars for short distances
 B. not to use their cars for short distances
 C. not to use your cars for short distances
 D. not to use her cars for short distances
75. "I'll finish it by the end of this week," he said. He promised _____.
 A. he'll finish it by the end of this week B. he would finish it by the end of this week
 C. to finish it by the end of that week D. to finish it by the end of this week
76. "Don't forget to turn the tap off before you leave." Grandma said. Grandma reminded me _____.
 A. to turn the tap off before I left B. turn the tap off before you left
 C. don't forget to turn the tap off before I left D. to turn the tap off before you left
77. Dorothy asked him _____ Sarah was his sister.
 A. that B. if C. what D. who
78. Tom and Henry asked me to go with _____.
 A. him B. their C. them D. they
79. I asked Martha _____ to join the Green Club.
 A. whether she is planning B. if she was planning
 C. when was she planning D. where she was planning
80. Bob wanted to know when _____.
 A. will the exam be taken B. the exam will be taken
 C. would the exam be taken D. the exam would be taken

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. Tim called yesterday and said he needed the report right now.
 A B C D
82. Sally called from Miami and said that she was swimming here.
 A B C D
83. They complained that there isn't any fresh water in the local area.
 A B C D
84. Rosy said that she will come back there on another project the following year.
 A B C D
85. Tony promised that he would do his homework today.
 A B C D
86. Clarence said he couldn't have repaired the car the next day.
 A B C D
87. Mr Jones told his children not to wasting fresh water.
 A B C D

that, more than (107) _____ before, the Earth is at (108) _____ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (109) _____ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (110) _____ and causing sea levels all around the world to (111) _____.

Environmental groups are putting (112) _____ on governments to take actions to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (113) _____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problems at its source. They are in (114) _____ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (115) _____.

Some scientists, (116) _____, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait (117) _____ hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 106. A. give | B. put | C. take | D. have |
| 107. A. yet | B. never | C. once | D. ever |
| 108. A. threat | B. danger | C. risk | D. harm |
| 109. A. Concerning | B. Regarding | C. Depending | D. According |
| 110. A. strict | B. severe | C. strong | D. heavy |
| 111. A. raise | B. arise | C. rise | D. lift |
| 112. A. force | B. pressure | C. persuasion | D. encouragement |
| 113. A. off | B. away | C. up | D. over |
| 114. A. belief | B. request | C. favor | D. suggestion |
| 115. A. factories | B. generations | C. houses | D. stations |
| 116. A. but | B. although | C. despite | D. however |
| 117. A. several | B. over | C. numerous | D. various |

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THINK BEFORE YOU TOSS

Countries around the world have growing mountains of trash because people are throwing out more trash than ever before. How did we become a throwaway society?

First of all, it is now easier to replace an item than to spend time and money to repair it. Thanks to modern manufacturing and technology, companies are able to produce items quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and prices are low, so we would rather buy something new than repair it. Even if we did want to repair something, many items are almost impossible to repair. These products contain many tiny, complicated parts. Some even contain small computer chips. It's easier to throw these items away and buy new ones than to fix them.

Another contributing factor is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Why should we use cloth kitchen towels? It's easier to use paper towel once and toss it out. Companies manufacture thousands of different kinds of **disposable** items: paper plates, plastic cups, cameras, and razors for shaving, to name a few. The problem is that disposable products also contribute to our trash problem.

Our **appetite** for new products also contributes to the problem. We are addicted to buying things. As consumers, we want the latest clothes, the best TVs, and cellphones with west features. Companies tell us to buy, buy, and buy. Advertisements persuade us wer is better. The result is that we throw away useful possessions to make room for new ones.

118. Which of the following is NOT a reason for people to replace a broken item?

- A. Products are now mass produced at affordable prices.
- B. It takes almost no time to fix broken items.
- C. Many items are too complicated to repair.
- D. Some products contain tiny, complicated chips.

119. All of the following are disposable products, EXCEPT _____.

- A. cloth kitchen towels
- B. paper plates
- C. plastic cups
- D. razors for shaving

120. The word "**disposable**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. convenient
- B. inexpensive
- C. throwaway
- D. single-use

121. Why are we hooked on buying new things?

- A. We throw the old items to make room for the new ones.
- B. We have more money than ever before.
- C. We want to own as many things as possible.
- D. We are made to believe that the new is the better.

122. The word “**appetite**” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by ____.

- A. need
- B. demand
- C. desire
- D. taste

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the **dominant** species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant **tissues** form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus, plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores. Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more **organisms** at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

123. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.
- B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.
- C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.
- D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.

124. The best definition for the word “**dominant**” in paragraph 1 is ____.

- A. having the most important position
- B. covering the majority of the area
- C. providing food for others
- D. making up the whole community

125. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT ____.

- A. some animals eat other animals
- B. plants depend on the sun to grow
- C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow
- D. not every food chain starts with plants

126. The word “**tissues**” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by ____.

- A. leaves
- B. roots
- C. cells
- D. trunks

127. Which of the following is NOT an example of carnivores?

- A. shrew
- B. lacewings
- C. owl
- D. aphids

128. What makes the links in a food chain?

- A. the plants and the herbivores
- B. the herbivores and the carnivores
- C. the carnivores and the decomposers
- D. the plants and the decomposers

129. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.
- B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.
- C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.
- D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.

130. The word "**organism**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. plants
- B. animals
- C. herbivores
- D. living things

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. "We saw a strange man in the garden," they told their son.

- A. They told their son that we had seen a strange man in the garden.
- B. They told their son that they had seen a strange man in the garden.
- C. They told their son that we saw a strange man in the garden.
- D. They told their son that they saw a strange man in the garden.

132. "We're staying in tonight," said Emily.

- A. Emily said that we were staying in tonight.
- B. Emily said that they were staying in tonight
- C. Emily said that we were staying in that night.
- D. Emily said that they were staying in that night.

133. "I've bought a ring," he said to his girlfriend.

- A. He said his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.
- B. He said his girlfriend that he bought a ring.
- C. He told his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.
- D. He told his girlfriend that he bought a ring.

134. "We went to work yesterday," she said.

- A. She said that they had been to work the day before.
- B. She told that they had been to work the day before.
- C. She said that they had been to work the following day.
- D. She said that she had been to work the day before.

135. "Don't swim out too far, boys," he said.

- A. He encouraged the boys not to swim out too far.
- B. He advised the boys not to swim out too far.
- C. He warned the boys not to swim out too far.
- D. He threatened the boys not to swim out too far.

136. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party last Friday, Jane," Bod said.

- A. Bob is sorry for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- B. Bob apologizes for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- C. Bob makes excuses for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.
- D. Bob wishes to come to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

137. "Let's go for a walk. We've been working all day," said Joanna.

- A. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they had been working all day.
- B. Joanna insisted on going for a walk because they had been working all day.
- C. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they have been working all day.
- D. Joanna suggested going for a walk because she had been working all day.

138. "You'd better not waste your time, Tommy," Mum said.

- A. Mum urged Tommy to waste time.
- B. Mum advised Tommy not to waste your time.
- C. Mum advised Tommy not to waste his time.
- D. Mum advised Tommy not to waste her time.

"I'll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

- A. The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.
- B. The husband offered to take the children to the park.
- C. The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.
- D. The husband requested to take the children to the park.

140. "You've broken my CD player, Sam," said Jenny.

- A. Jenny charged Sam with having broken her CD player.

- B. Jenny charged Sam with having broken his CD player.
C. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken her CD player.
D. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken his CD player.

ĐÁP ÁN

Unit 9: PRESEVING THE ENVIRONMENT

(Bảo vệ môi trường)

VOCABULARY

- 1) aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/(adj): dưới nước, sống ở trong nước
- 2) article /'ɑ:tɪkl/(n): bài báo
- 3) awareness /ə'weə.nəs/ (n): sự nhận thức
- 4) chemical /'kemɪkl/ (n)/ (adj): hóa chất, hóa học
- 5) confuse /kən'fju:z/(v): làm lẫn lộn, nhầm lẫn
- 6) confusion /kən'fju:ʒn/ (n): sự lẫn lộn, nhầm lẫn
- 7) consumption /kən'sʌmpʃn/ (n): sự tiêu thụ, tiêu dùng
- 8) contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ (v): làm bẩn, nhiễm
- 9) control /kən'trəʊl/ (v): kiểm soát
- 10) damage /'dæmɪdʒ/(v): làm hại, làm hỏng
- 11) deforestation /,di:ˌfɒrɪ'steɪʃn/(n) : sự phá rừng
- 12) degraded /dɪ'greɪd/ (adj): giảm sút chất lượng
- 13) deplete /dɪ'pli:t/ (v) : làm suy yếu, cạn kiệt
- 14) depletion/dɪ'pli:ʃn/ (n): sự suy yếu, cạn kiệt
- 15) destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃn/ (n): sự phá hủy, tiêu diệt
- 16) ecosystem /'i:kəʊsɪstəm/ (n): hệ sinh thái
- 17) editor /'edɪtə(r)/ (n) : biên tập viên
- 18) environmental impact (n.phr): tác động môi trường
- 19) erosion /ɪ'rəʊ.ʒən/ (n): sự xói mòn
- 20) fertilizer /'fɜ:təlaɪzə(r)/ (n): phân bón
- 21) fossil fuel (n.phr): nhiên liệu hóa thạch (làm từ sự phân hủy của động vật hay thực vật tiền sử)
- 22) global warming /'glɔ:bl'wɔ:mɪŋ/(n.phr): sự nóng lên toàn cầu
- 23) greenhouse effect /'gri:nhaʊsɪ'fekt/ (n.phr): hiệu ứng nhà kính
- 24) influence (v,n): ảnh hưởng, tác dụng
- 25) influence on: ảnh hưởng lên
- 26) inorganic /,ɪnɔ:'gæɪnɪk/(adj): vô cơ
- 27) long-term /,lɒŋ 'tɜ:m/ (adj): dài hạn, lâu dài
- 28) mass-media /,mæs 'mi:diə/(n.phr): thông đại chúng
- 29) material /mə'tɪə.ri.əl/ (n): chất liệu
- 30) pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/(n): thuốc trừ sâu
- 31) polar ice melting/'pɔ:lə(r)aɪs'meltɪŋ/ : sự tan băng ở địa cực
- 32) pollute /pə'lu:t/(v): gây ô nhiễm
- 33) pollutant /pə'lu:tənt/ (n): chất ô nhiễm
- 34) pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ (n): sự ô nhiễm
- 35) preserve/prɪ'zɜ:v/ (y): giữ gìn, bảo tồn
- 36) preservation /,prezə'veɪʃn/(n): sự bảo tồn, duy trì
- 37) protect /prə'tekt/ (v): bảo vệ, che chở
- 38) protection /prə'tekʃn/ (n): sự bảo vệ, che chở
- 39) sewage /'su:ɪdʒ/ (n) : nước cống
- 40) solution /sə'lu:ʃn/(n): giải pháp, cách giải quyết
- 41) threat /θret/ (n): đe dọa
- 42) vegetation /,vedʒə'teɪʃn/(n): cây cỏ, thực vật

GRAMMAR***REPORTED SPEECH (LỜI NÓI TUỒNG THUẬT, GIÁN TIẾP)****1. Definition**

Lời nói gián tiếp là lời nói thuật lại ý của người nói, thông tin đi từ người thứ nhất qua người thứ hai đến người thứ ba. Trong lời nói gián tiếp thì cấu trúc câu có sự biến đổi về mặt ngữ pháp.

E.g

Trực tiếp: He said, "I am a student."

Gián tiếp: He said (that) he was a student.

2. Types of sentences in reported speech (các loại câu trong lời nói gián tiếp)**a. Statements (Câu kể/ Câu trần thuật)**

Câu trần thuật là kiểu câu dùng để kể, xác nhận, miêu tả, thông báo, nhận định, trình bày về những hiện tượng, những hoạt động, trạng thái, tính chất trong thực tế.

E.g: "Mary said," I am watching TV"

- Khi chuyển một câu trần thuật trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta phải thực hiện như sau:

+ Dùng động từ say hoặc tell:

S + say/ say to sb/ tell sb (that) + S +

Form:

+ Đổi các đại từ nhân xưng, tính từ sở hữu,sao cho tương ứng với mệnh đề chính

E.g:

Trực tiếp: Nga said, "I am reading books."

Gián tiếp: Nga said (that) she was reading books.

Trực tiếp: She said, "My brother is a doctor".

Gián tiếp: She said (that) her brother was a doctor.

+ Thay đổi "thì" của động từ

- "thì" của động từ trong lời nói gián tiếp thay đổi theo một nguyên tắc chung là lùi thì:

S + said/ said to sb/ told sb (that) + S + V(lùi thì).....

Form

Sau đây là bảng chỉ sự thay đổi "thì" của động từ trong lời nói Gián tiếp.

Lời nói trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Lời nói gián tiếp (Reported speech)
Hiện tại đơn He said, "I work in a bank."	Quá khứ đơn -> He said (that) he worked in a bank
Hiện tại tiếp diễn Nam said, I am talking to my brother."	Quá khứ tiếp diễn -> Nam said (that) he was talking to his brother.
Hiện tại hoàn thành Mr Ha said, " I have bought a computer."	Quá khứ hoàn thành -> Mr Ha said (that) he had bought a computer.
Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn He said, "I have been waiting for you for 2 hours."	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn -> Ha said (that) he/ she had been waiting for me for 2 hours.
Quá khứ đơn She said, " I did the exercise."	Quá khứ hoàn thành -> She said (that) she had done the exercise.
Tương lai đơn	Tương lai trong quá khứ

She said, "I did the exercise."	-> My mother said (that) she would visit Hue city.
Tương lai tiếp diễn He said, "I will be sitting at the café."	Tương lai tiếp diễn trong quá khứ -> He said (that) he would be sitting at the café.
Tương lai gần (Is/ am/ are going to do) They said, " We are going to build a new house."	Was/ were going to do -> They said (that) they were going to build a new house.
Can/ may/ must do He said, " I must do my homework."	Could/ might/ had to do -> He said (that) he had to do his homework.

+ Thay đổi tính từ chỉ định, trạng từ chỉ thời gian, nơi chốn

Lời nói trực tiếp (Direct speech)	Lời nói gián tiếp (Reported speech)
This/ These	That/ Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Ago	Before
Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day/ the day after
The day after tomorrow	Two days after/ in two day's time
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Last week	The previous week/ the week before
Next week	The next week/ the following week/ the week after

E.g:

Trực tiếp: She said, " I saw him here in this room yesterday."

Gián tiếp: She said (that) she had seen him there in that room the day before/ the previous day.

Ngoài quy tắc chung trên đây thì cần nhớ rằng tình huống thật và thời gian khi hành động được thuật lại đóng vai trò rất quan trọng trong khi chuyển từ lời nói trực tiếp sang lời nói gián tiếp.

***Note:**

- "should, ought to, would" giữ nguyên trong lời nói gián tiếp.

- Động từ "tell" phải có tân ngữ.

E.g: She told me that he was a student.

- Động từ "say" có thể có tân ngữ hoặc không. Nếu muốn đề cập đến người nghe, ta dùng "to"

E.g: She said to me that she was doing the housework.

b. Questions (câu hỏi)

Câu hỏi được chia làm loại:

+ Yes/ No questions (câu hỏi yes/ No):

- Câu hỏi yes/ no là loại câu hỏi được trả lời bằng yes/ no.

E.g

Are you a doctor?

Does he live here?

- Để chuyển một hỏi yes/ no từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S1 + asked + (O) + IF/ WHETHER + S2 + V (lùi thì)....

- Tân ngữ sau động từ “ask” có thể có hoặc không.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Miss Nga said, “Are you a foreigner?”

Gián tiếp: Miss Nga asked (me) if/ whether I was a foreigner.

Trực tiếp: “Does John understand music? He asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked (me) if/ whether John understood music.

+ WH - questions (Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi)

- Câu hỏi có từ để hỏi là loại câu hỏi mà người hỏi muốn biết thêm thông tin và cần được giải đáp.

E.g

What are you doing now?

Where did you go yesterday?

- Để chuyển câu hỏi có từ để hỏi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S1 + asked + (O) + WH - (when, where, how....) + S2 + V (lùi thì)....

E.g

Trực tiếp: “ What is your name?” He asked.

Gián tiếp: He asked (me) what my name was.

C. Imperatives (Câu mệnh lệnh):

Câu mệnh lệnh là loại câu dùng để yêu cầu/ đề nghị người khác làm gì đó.

Cách nhận biết câu mệnh lệnh:

Câu mệnh lệnh thường được bắt đầu bằng:

- Động từ (V)

E.g

Open the windows, please. Hoặc please open the windows. (Từ “please” có thể được thêm vào đầu hoặc cuối câu để tạo ra sự lịch sự.)

- Don't + V (Mệnh lệnh ở phủ định)

E.g

Don't smoke in the room.

- Can/ Could/ Will/ Would you + S + V? (Chỉ yêu cầu lịch sự)

E.g: Can you lend me some books? (Bạn có thể cho tôi mượn một vài quyển sách được không ?)

Để chuyển câu hỏi có từ để hỏi từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp thì chúng ta làm theo cấu trúc sau:

S + told/ asked/ ordered + O + (not) + to V +.....

E.g

Trực tiếp: The teacher said to students ‘ Close the door, please’.

Gián tiếp: The teacher asked/ told students to close the door.

Note: Trong câu mệnh lệnh thì bắt buộc phải có tân ngữ (người nghe) nên chúng ta cần tìm tân ngữ trong câu.

Các cách để tìm tân ngữ:

- Đối với những câu mà đề bài đã cho sẵn thì ta chỉ việc lấy đó mà sử dụng.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Lan said to Hung: “Open your book.” (Hung là tân ngữ)

Gián tiếp: Lan told/ asked Hung to open his book.

- Đối với những câu mà người nghe được đặt ở vị trí cuối câu (có dấu phẩy trước người nghe) thì ta lấy đó sử dụng .

E.g

Trực tiếp: “ Help me clean the house, Nga”. Said Hung (Nga là tân ngữ)

Gián tiếp: Hung asked. Told nga to help her clean the house.

- Đối với những câu mà không có người nghe được nhắc đến phía ngoài dấu ngoặc và không tìm thấy ở cuối câu thì ta xem xét phía trước người nói có tính từ sở hữu hay không. Nếu có thì ta lấy đó làm tân ngữ.

E.g

Trực tiếp: Her mother said: “Don’t talk loudly in the room.” (mẹ của cô ấy => người nghe là cô ấy, tân ngữ là her)

Gián tiếp: Her mother asked/ told her not to talk loudly in the room.

- Đối với những câu mà không thể tìm được tân ngữ theo 3 cách trên thì dùng “me” (tôi) làm tân ngữ (người nghe)

E.g

Trực tiếp: Lan said:”Go home work.”

Gián tiếp: Lan asked/ told me to go home then.

D. Một số trường hợp không thay đổi “thì” của động từ

- Động từ trong mệnh đề chính ở thì hiện tại đơn (say/ says), hiện tại tiếp diễn (is/ are saying); hiện tại hoàn thành “ (have said/ has said); tương lai đơn (will say)

Trực tiếp: Tom says, “ I am fine “.

Gián tiếp: Tom says he is fine. (Tom nói anh ấy khỏe)

- Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên.

Trực tiếp: He said, “ The sun rises in the East.”

Gián tiếp: He said (that) the sun rises in the East.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là các câu điều kiện loại II và III

Trực tiếp: “ If I were you, I would meet her” he said.

Gián tiếp: He said that if he were me, he would meet her.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là cấu trúc “ Wish + past simple/ past perfect”

Trực tiếp: “ I wish I lived in Ho Chi Minh City”, she said.

Gián tiếp: She said she wished he lived in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Cấu trúc “ It’s time the children went to school”, she said.

Gián tiếp: She said it was time the children went to school.

- Lời nói trực tiếp có các động từ khiếm khuyết (could/ would/ should/ might/ ought to/ had better/ used to....)

Trực tiếp: Miss Lan said, “ you should study hard.”

Gián tiếp: Miss Lan said I should study hard.

***BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN - ANSWER KEY**

Bài 1: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

- The stranger asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come **D. came**
- Ms. Nga wanted to know what time _____.
A. the movie began B. the movie begins
C. does the movie begin D. did the movie begin
- Mary said she there the day before.
A. is **B. had been** C. will be D. would be
- Mai asked Quang
A. when he will come back **B. when he would come back**
C. when he comes back D. when he is coming back
- She told me _____ her up at six o’clock.
A. please pick **B. to pick** C. should pick D. I can pick
- He said that He and his friend _____ married _____.
A. were getting/ tomorrow B. are getting/ the next day
C. were getting/ the next day D. will get/ the day after
- He asked me when _____ there.
A. did I arrive B. will I arrive **C. I had arrived** D. I can arrive

8. The teacher said, “ I didn’t see her.” -> The teacher said _____ her.

- A. he had seen B. I hadn’t seen C. he didn’t see

D. he hadn’t seen

9. I wondered _____ the right thing.

- A. If I am doing B. was I doing

- C. am I doing **D. whether I was doing**

10. Tom _____ that his mother was in hospital.

- A. told me** B. told to me C. said me D. asked me

Bài 2: Change the statements into reported speech.

1. “She works in a bank”

He said _____ She worked in a bank _____.

2. “ We went out last night”

She told me _____ they had gone out the previous night _____

3. “I’m coming!”

He said _____ he was coming _____

4. “ I’d never been there before”

She said _____ she had never been there before _____

5. “ I didn’t go to the party “

He told me _____ he hadn’t gone to the party _____

6. “My mother will come later”

She said _____ her mother would come later _____

7. “ He hasn’t eaten breakfast”

She told me _____ he hadn’t eaten breakfast _____

8. “ You should go to bed early “

She told me _____ i should go to bed early _____.

Bài 3: Change the questions into reported speech.

1. “ What are you going to do at the weekend?”

He asked me _____ what I was you going to do at the weekend ____.

2. “Where will you work after graduation?”

He asked me _____ where I would work after graduation ____.

3. “How was the journey?”

He asked me _____ How the journey had been ____.

4. “Do you live in Hanoi?”

She asked me _____ if I lived in HN ____.

5. “Did he arrive on time?”

She asked me _____ if I had arrived on time ____.

Bài 4: Change the requests into reported speech.

1. “Please help me carry this suitcase”

She asked me _____ to help her carry this suitcase ____.

2. “Please come early”

She asked me _____ to come early ____.

3. “Could you please open the window?”

She asked me _____ if I could open the window ____.

4. “Do your homework!”

She told me _____ to do my homework ____.

5. “Don’t be late!”

She told me _____ not to be late ____.

Bài 5: Change the sentences into reported speech

1. Lan said “ Can you sing a song?” → **lan asked me if I could sing a song**

2. Miss Hoa asked Hung, “Where did you go last weeks?”

Miss Hoa asked Hung where he had gone the previous week

3. Mr Nam said, “ I am taking the IELTS test tomorrow.”

Mr Nam said he was taking the IELTS test the following day.

4. My mother said, "I didn't have a computer last year."

My mother said that she hadn't had a computer the previous year

5. The teacher said, "You must do your homework yourself."

The teacher told me I had to do my homework myself

6. Mary said, "I want to be a writer when I grow up."

Mary said she wanted to be a writer when she grew up

7. My mother said, "you should go to bed early."

8. Lan asked, "Do many tourists visit Ha Long Bay every year, Mai?."

9. Mrs Linh said "She will spend my holiday in Da Lat next month".

10. Tom told us, "I do not understand what you are saying."

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 6: Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. Jylia said that she _____ there at noon.

A. is going to be

B. was going to be

C. will be

D. can be

2. He _____ that he was leaving way that afternoon.

A. told me

B. told to me

C. said me

D. says to me

3. She said to me that she _____ to me the Sunday before.

A. wrote

B. has written

C. was writing

D. had written

4. I _____ him to sell that old motorbike.

A. said to

B. suggested

C. advised

D. recommended

5. My parents reminded me _____ the flowers.

A. to planting

B. plant

C. to plant

D. planting

6. I asked Martha _____ to enter law school.

A. are you planning

B. is she planning

C. was she planning

D. if she was planning

7. Nam wanted to know what time _____.

A. does the movie begin

B. did the movie begin

C. the movie begins

D. the movie began

8. I wondered _____ the right thing.

A. whether I was doing

B. if I am doing

C. was I doing

D. am I doing

9. The scientist said the earth _____ the sun.

A. goes round

B. is going around

C. went around

D. was going around

10. Peter said that if he _____ rich, he _____ a lot.

A. is - will travel

B. were - would travel

C. had been - would have travelled

D. was - will travel

Bài 7: Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction.

1. I (A) asked him how far (B) was it from my school to post office (C) if I went there (D) by taxi.

2. They asked me (A) that I (B) could do (C) some shopping (D) with them.

3. Her mother (A) ordered her (B) do not go out with (C) him the day (D) before.

4. She said (A) that the book (B) in the library (C) would be available (D) tomorrow.

5. He (A) advised her (B) thinking about that example (C) again because it needed (D) correcting.

Bài 8: Complete the sentence into reported speech.

1. "Open the door," he said to them.

-> **He told them _____ to open the door _____.**

2. "Where are you going?" he asked her.

-> **He asked her where _____ she was going _____.**

3. "Which way did they go?" he asked.

-> **He asked me _____ which way they had gone _____.**

4. "Bring it back if it doesn't fit", I said to her.

-> **I told _____ her to bring it back if it didn't fit _____.**

5. "Don't try to open it now," she said to us.
-> ***She told us not to try to open it then*** .
6. "Is it going to be fine day today?" I asked her.
-> ***I asked her if it was going to be fine that day*** .
7. "He's not at home", she says.
-> ***She says that he was not at home*** .
8. "Is the bus station far away?" the girl asked.
-> ***The girl wanted to know if the bus station was far away*** .
9. "Don't stay out late, Ann" Tom said.
-> ***Tom told Ann not to stay out late*** .
10. "Please let me borrow your car," he said to her.
-> ***He asked her to let him borrow her car*** .

Bài 9: Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence given.

1. "Would you like to go to the movies with us tonight?" they said to me.
-> ***They invited me to go to the movies with them that night*** .
2. To do this test was difficult.
-> ***It was difficult to do this test*** .
3. The last time Bill met Tom was in 2010.
-> ***Bill hasn't met Tom since 2010*** .
4. Ms. Smith is proud of her son's contribution to the play.
-> ***Ms. Smith is proud of what her son can contribute/ contributed to the play*** .
5. I had to cancel the birthday party because my grandmother is seriously ill.
-> ***I had to cancel the birthday party because of grandmother's serious illness.*** .

Bài 10. Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence given using the words in the brackets.

1. "I haven't been home this evening, Mary" said Bill (told)
-> ***Bill told Mary that he hadn't been home that evening*** .
2. I haven't seen my sister for 5 years (since)
-> ***It's 5 years since I last saw my sister*** .
3. My book was published last year. It became a best seller. (that)
-> ***My book, which was published last year, became a best seller*** .
4. "I'll pick you up at 7:00, Kate" said Mark (promised)
-> ***Mike promised to pick kate up at 7.00*** .
5. The bag was found later. The robbers put the money in it (in)
-> ***The bag in which the robbers put the money was found later*** .

TEST 1

A. PHONETICS

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>g</u> overnment | B. borrow <u>i</u> ng | C. <u>p</u> rogram | D. <u>p</u> romotion |
| 2. A. <u>p</u> olar | B. l <u>a</u> nd | C. <u>i</u> mpact | D. <u>a</u> nimal |
| 3. A. poss <u>e</u> ssion | B. acc <u>e</u> ss | C. <u>p</u> roperty | D. A <u>m</u> erican |
| 4. A. r <u>e</u> lease | B. <u>e</u> asy | C. <u>t</u> hreat | D. i <u>n</u> crease |
| 5. A. <u>p</u> reserve | B. c <u>o</u> nserve | C. f <u>o</u> ssil | D. d <u>i</u> scuss |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>pro</u> tection | B. cha <u>r</u> ity | C. che <u>m</u> ical | D. ne <u>i</u> ghbourhood |
| 2. A. <u>sub</u> marine | B. ass <u>i</u> gnment | C. dis <u>po</u> sal | D. de <u>p</u> letion |
| 3. A. <u>che</u> mical | B. solu <u>t</u> ion | C. dis <u>po</u> sal | D. ero <u>s</u> ion |
| 4. A. sci <u>e</u> ntist | B. che <u>m</u> ical | C. i <u>n</u> jury | D. <u>an</u> nouncement |
| 5. A. evi <u>d</u> ence | B. prin <u>c</u> iple | C. all <u>e</u> rgy | D. <u>aw</u> areness |

B. VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

I. Change into the reported speech.

1. He said "I have already read this book".
He said that he had already read that book.
2. Tom said to his sister "I want to buy a gift for our mother".
Tom told his sister that he wanted to buy a gift for thier mother.
3. Mrs Brown said "Where are they living?"
Mrs Brown asked where they were living.
4. "Do you know the girl over there?" Tom said.
Tom asked me if I knew the girl over there.
5. Mother said "Nam, why don't you go to bed?"
Mother told Nam not to go to bed.
6. "May I use your telephone?" said my neighbor.
My neighbor asked me to use my telephone.
7. The manager said "Come into my office, please?"
The manager asked to come in to his office.
8. "Do not get off the bus while it's going" said the driver.
The driver asked us not to get off the bus while it was going.
9. She asked to the little boy "Take a look at yourself in the mirror!"
She told the little boy to take a look at himself in the mirror.
10. "Don't put your elbow on the table!" he said.
He asked me not to put my elbow on the table.

II. Put the correct word for the sentences below.

deforestation

preserve

greenhouse effect

fossil fuels

damage

depletion

pollute

global warming

1. The greenhouse effect occurs when the earth's atmosphere traps certain gases such as carbon dioxide as well as water vapour. This makes the earth's surface warmer.
2. Damage is harm or injury that makes something less valuable or able to function.
3. To preserve is to keep and protect something from damage, change or waste.
4. Fossil fuels are non-renewable energy sources such as coal, fuel oil and natural gas formed from dead plants and animals underground.
5. Global warming is the gradual increase of temperature on the earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.
6. Depletion is the using up or reducing something like energy or resources.
7. To pollute is to make air, water, or soil dirty or unclean.
8. Deforestation is the removal or cutting down of all trees in an area for urban use and farm lands.

III. Choose the correct words in the bracket to complete the sentences.

preserved

forestation

confused

erosion

global

environment

attraction

environmental

1. Scientists have tried to assess the impact of human activities on the environment.
2. We should have forestation plans to replace the trees cut down for farmland use in the region.
3. Oceanic oil spills become a major environmental problem, chiefly a result of intensified petroleum exploitation.
4. The rhino habitat has been perfectly preserved in the region.
5. The students are somewhat confused by the usage of the words "preservation" and "conservation".
6. Many climatologists believe that the decline in mountain glaciers is one of the first observation signs of global warming.
7. Rising sea levels can add to the erosion of our coastlines.
8. Waste water has polluted seas and lakes surrounding tourist attraction, damaging the flora and fauna.

IV. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

1. In banana plantations, flooding occurs partly because of deforestation CONSTRUCT

- and partly because of poorly **constructed** drainage systems.
2. African and Asian elephant numbers fell dramatically in the 19th and 20th centuries, **largely** due to the ivory trade and habitat loss.
3. The environmental consequences of large dams are numerous, including direct impacts to the biological, chemical and **physical** properties of rivers.
4. In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and attractive natural attractions, waste **disposal** is a serious problem.
5. Unlike pesticides, **fertilizers** are not directly toxic but their presence in fresh water changes the nutrient system.
6. **Erosion** caused by deforestation can also lead to increased flooding.
7. The Earth's natural resources should be consumed at a **sustainable** level.
8. Dealing with resource **depletion** requires a broad range of strategies.
9. Experts predict that the world's rain forests could completely disappear in 100 years at the current rate of **deforestation**.
10. Mining is an extractive industry, often with huge **environmental** and social impacts.

LARGE

PHYSICS

DISPOSE

FERTILIZE

ERODE

SUSTAIN

DEplete

DEFOREST

ENVIRONMENT

V. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Jack asked me _____.
A. where do you come from? **B. where I came from**
C. where I come from D. where did I come from?
2. She asked me _____ I liked pop music.
A. when B. what **C. if** D. x
3. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
4. I wanted to know _____ return home.
A. when would she B. when will she C. when she will **D. when she would**
5. Claire told me that her father _____ a race horse.
A. owns **B. owned** C. owning D. A and B
6. What did that man say _____?
A. at you B. for you **C. to you** D. you
7. I rang my friend in Australia yesterday, and she said it _____ raining there.
A. is B. were C. has been **D. was**
8. The builders have _____ that everything will be ready on time.
A. promised B. promise C. promises D. promising
9. The doctor _____ him to take more exercise.
A. told B. tell C. have told D. are telling
10. The last time I saw Linda, she looked very relaxed. She explained she'd been on holiday the _____ week.
A. ago B. following C. next **D. previous**
11. Fossil fuels which are non-renewable pollute the air and cause air _____.
A. pollution B. solution C. contaminate D. consumption
12. Recycling provides a method of reducing the amount of waste materials that gets to the landfills - thus _____ it less probable for environmental pollution to take place.
A. making B. doing C. causing D. trying
13. If wastes are thrown _____, they can cause pollution in water, land and air.
A. inappropriately B. disappointingly C. eco-friendly D. favourably

14. Trees not only bring nature to urban areas, but they also help clean the air by absorbing pollutants, _____ oxygen, _____ water, and grow food.
A. to provide - to save B. to provide - save C. providing - saving **D. provide - save**
15. Air pollution is such a serious _____ that it has been a direct factor in the _____ of millions of people each year.
A. threat - death **B. threat - deaths** C. threaten - death D. threaten - deaths
16. Sometimes it's better not to buy something new, and buy it _____ instead.
A. used B. usable C. use D. useful
17. He asked the children _____ the river.
A. don't pollute B. if they don't pollute **C. not to pollute** D. not polluting
18. They asked me how many students _____ in the school.
A. there were B. were there C. there are D. are there
19. He told me that _____.
A. he would participate in the conservation campaign yesterday
B. he had participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
C. he participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
D. he has participated in the conservation campaign the previous day
20. He asked, "Why did she write the article on conservation?"
He asked why _____.
A. she had written the article on conservation B. she has written the article on conservation
C. she wrote the article on conservation D. did she write the article on conservation

VI. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed to make the sentence correct.

1. The **(A) deplete** of the ozone layer (B) is not (C) a good thing (D) for the Earth. → **depletion**
2. We (A) need (B) to protect the **(C) environmental** for the (D) next generation. → **environment**
3. Deforestation will lead (A) to the extinction of rare **(B) animal** due to the loss of (C) their habitats, and (D) extreme floods and land erosion. → **animals**
4. (A) Worldwide rainforest **(B) preserve** has (C) been the aim (D) of many environmentalists. → **preservation**
5. **(A) Person** should (B) make efforts to preserve the environment (C) for the sake of (D) themselves and their children. → **People**
6. Environmental **(A) pollute** is (B) one of the greatest and most urgent (C) problems in modern (D) times. → **pollution**
7. Many countries (A) have signed up to international agreements (B) which aim (C) to reduce the negative **(D) impaction** of climate change. → **impact**
8. (A) Any amateur (B) gardener knows **(C) plantation** need two things (D) to survive: sunlight and water. → **plants**

C. READING

I. Fill each of the numbered blanks in the following passage. Use only one word in each space.

home	balance	way	warming	forests
ecosystems	value	of	amount	life

PROTECTING BIODIVERSITY

Protecting biodiversity is now very essential since biodiversity is crucial for reducing climate pollution. If we don't protect biodiversity, the effects could be as harmful as the effects of global (1) warming itself. This is especially true with tropical (2) forests - they are critical to fighting climate change and (3) home to more species than any other ecosystem type. In other words, protecting biodiversity is essential for our well-being, and biodiversity helps to (4) balance the nature.

Biodiversity is an important part of sustainable development. As we know, sustainable development is considered as a major target for industry as well as planning system. However, the only (5) way to achieve this target is to protect biodiversity. Tiny plants that grow also absorb large (6) amount of carbon dioxide. That is why protecting diversity is essential.

In fact, biodiversity protection is very much important since biodiversity is a fundamental component of (7) life on Earth. It creates complex (8) ecosystems that could never be reproduced by humans. The (9) value of that biodiversity is immeasurable, and thus must be protected. Finally, we both

want and need biodiversity. We continue harming the natural environment without realizing the impact. We should be aware (10) ____ of ____ protecting biodiversity.

II. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

World Environment Day which is (1) ____ on 5th June every year in an important day in the calendar of the United Nations. It is one of the ways the United Nations uses to advocate for environmental (2) ____ and call for political action.

Every year, UNEP (the Environment Program of the United Nations) develops a theme which is used globally to raise (3) ____ and call for support from governments, organizations, and individuals from all over the world.

The theme for 2015 was "Seven Billion Dreams. One Planet. Consume with Care". This would also serve as the slogan for the World Environmental Day 2015. The meaning of this theme and slogan is that we have five (4) ____ with more than seven billion people combined. Although we have about 7 billion people, we just have one planet that we live and survive. The surface area is limited, shelter and food also limited. If we continue using the available natural (5) ____ as we do today, our future generations may be (6) ____ to go hungry and without homes. This is why it is of vital importance to consume (7) ____ food that is available with care. Stop the wastage and use whatever resource that is available according to need, not greed.

"Join the race to make the world a better place" is the theme and (8) ____ for 2016 UN World Environment Day. This slogan (9) ____ a clear message and asks everyone to get involved (10) ____ making the world a better place to live in.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. found | B. acted | C. held | D. celebrated |
| 2. A. experience | B. protection | C. decrease | D. pollution |
| 3. A. feature | B. activity | C. ability | D. awareness |
| 4. A. areas | B. continents | C. plants | D. stars |
| 5. A. sources | B. resources | C. balances | D. increase |
| 6. A. had | B. made | C. forced | D. accused |
| 7. A. which | B. whatever | C. who | D. what |
| 8. A. slogan | B. flag | C. poster | D. brand |
| 9. A. requests | B. asks | C. carries | D. depends |
| 10. A. from | B. to | C. within | D. in |

D. WRITING

I. Change into the reported speech.

1. Mr Jones gave the people gloves and said to them: "Protect yourselves from germs."

Mr Jones gave the people gloves and told them to protect themselves from germs.

2. Nam said, "The environment is severely affected by pollution."

Nam said (that) the environment was severely affected by pollution.

3. Mai said, "The burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution."

Mai said (that) the burning of fossil fuels led to air pollution.

4. Peter said, "Intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agriculture make the soil contaminated."

Peter said (that) intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agriculture make the soil contaminated.

5. "It's confusing because there are too many web pages about the environment" Nam said.

Nam said that it was confusing because there were too many web pages about the environment.

6. "Air pollution is one of the causes of the greenhouse effect" scientists said.

Scientists said that air pollution was one of the causes of the greenhouse effect.

7. "Pollution is one of the problems in my neighbourhood" Nam said.

Nam said that pollution was one of the problems in his neighbourhood.

8. "More people are aware of the preservation of natural resources" the editor said.

The editor said that more people were aware of the preservation of natural resources.

9. "We are discussing the protection of the natural environment" the students told their teacher.

The students told their teacher that they were discussing the protection of the natural environment.

10. "Use the web search engine to find the information that you need" Nam's father told him.

Nam's father told him to use the web search engine to find the information that he needed.

II. Change into the reported speech.

1. Mr Jones was very sad and said "All this rubbish is killing fish and other sea creatures."
Mr Jones was very sad and said that all that rubbish was killing fish and other sea creatures.
2. "We can clean the beach together." said Nick.
Nick said that they could clean the beach together.
3. "I'll ask our friends and neighbours to come and help us" Mary said to them.
Mary told them that she would ask their friends and neighbours to come and help them.
4. "I'm so happy to hear that, children" Mr Jones said to his children.
Mr Jones told his children that he was so happy to hear that.
5. Tony said "The disposal of untreated sewage in rivers and oceans leads to water pollution."
Tony said (that) the disposal of untreated sewage in rivers and oceans led to water pollution.
6. Mary said "Loud and annoying sounds from innumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution."
Mary said (that) loud and annoying sounds from innumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution.
7. Mai said "The rising sea level is product of global warming, a natural phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global warming is the accelerated rate at which it is happening."
Mai said (that) the rising sea level was product of global warming, a natural phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global warming was the accelerated rate at which it was happening.
8. Linda said "Environmental pollution is an impact of human activities on the environment."
Linda said (that) environmental pollution was an impact of human activities on the environment.

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>book</u> | B. <u>look</u> | C. <u>floor</u> | D. <u>good</u> |
| 2. A. <u>contaminate</u> | B. <u>natural</u> | C. <u>damage</u> | D. <u>area</u> |
| 3. A. <u>hate</u> | B. <u>mate</u> | C. <u>cake</u> | D. <u>manage</u> |
| 4. A. <u>contaminate</u> | B. <u>deforest</u> | C. <u>pollute</u> | D. <u>protect</u> |
| 5. A. <u>pesticide</u> | B. <u>impact</u> | C. <u>focus</u> | D. <u>practical</u> |

II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. composer | B. invention | C. position | D. <u>volunteer</u> |
| 2. A. pesticide | B. influence | C. <u>invention</u> | D. violence |
| 3. A. energy | B. influence | C. animal | D. <u>employment</u> |
| 4. A. pollution | B. depletion | C. <u>property</u> | D. confusion |
| 5. A. advantage | B. <u>editor</u> | C. solution | D. pollutant |

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. Yesterday, Laura ____ him to put some shelves up.
A. asked B. is asking C. ask D. was asked
2. Tom has ____ this story wasn't completely true.
A. admitting that B. was admitted that C. admitted that D. admit that
3. When I rang Tessa some time last week, she said she was busy ____ day.
A. that B. the C. then D. this
4. I wonder ____ the tickets are on sale yet.
A. what B. when C. where D. whether
5. Mathew ____ Emma that her train was about to leave.
A. has reminded B. has reminded that C. reminded D. reminded that
6. Hello, Jim. I didn't expect to see you today. Sophie said you ____ ill.
A. are B. were C. was D. should be
7. Ann ____ and left.
A. said goodbye to me B. says goodbye to me C. tell me goodbye D. told me goodbye
8. I told you ____ to switch off the computer, didn't I?
A. don't B. not C. not to D. to not
9. Bill was slow, so I ____ hurry up.
A. tell him B. told him for C. told to D. told him to

10. Sarah was driving too fast, so I _____ to slow down.
A. asked her B. asked C. ask D. have asked her
11. You should use electric fans instead of air conditioners _____ they don't emit dangerous gases.
A. so B. but C. because D. although
12. Kevin told Phong _____ for many years.
A. plastic had been popular material for containers
B. plastic would be popular material for containers
C. plastic has been popular material for containers
D. plastic was popular material for containers
13. Kevin told Phong, _____ to our environment in several ways.
A. plastic may be very harmful B. plastic had been very harmful
C. plastic is too harmful D. plastic was very harmful
14. He _____ we could buy or make reusable bags and leave some bags in our bike for shopping.
A. said us B. says to us C. told us D. told to us
15. My mother encouraged me _____ for recycling.
A. to collect B. collecting C. collect D. should collect
16. The campaign _____ things like water bottles and aluminum cans into new, useful objects like park benches, bikes, etc.
A. becomes B. recycles C. turns D. comes
17. Fish and poultry have a much lower impact _____ the environment, and other plant proteins are even less damaging _____ the planet.
A. on - to B. on - with C. x - for D. of - to
18. We get the energy we require for our everyday needs from many sources, but not all of them are _____.
A. ecological B. economic C. unharmed D. eco-friendly
19. Burning garbage _____ dangerous gases to the environment, and this may lead to global warming.
A. emits B. throws C. sends D. rejects
20. Individually wrapped candy or chocolate causes a lot of trash, _____ fruits and vegetables are healthier and mean less waste.
A. because B. while C. so D. as

IV. Choose the correct words in the bracket to complete the sentences.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| protection | depletion | pollution | erosion |
| destruction | deforestation | consumption | contamination |
1. The _____ **consumption** _____ of fossil fuels has gradually increased in many countries which is concern for many environmentalists.
 2. The increase in cases of skin cancer has been recorded in parallel with ozone layer _____ **depletion** _____.
 3. Intensive pesticide and fertilizer spays used in agriculture have resulted in the serious _____ **pollution** _____ of water, soil and air.
 4. The _____ **contamination** _____ of this river has been proved by scientists to be caused by the dumping of untreated sewage.
 5. Scientists are able to explain the consequences of habitat _____ **destruction** _____ now.
 6. Every year about 15,000 acres of fertile topsoil are washed away in Haiti, which has resulted in massive soil _____ **erosion** _____.
 7. The _____ **protection** _____ of the environment from threats such as deforestation, the extinction of rare species, pollution and natural resource depletion is one of the WWF's missions.
 8. The _____ **deforestation** _____ caused during the 20th century made the vegetation in this region, which has originally a vast forest refuge for innumerable species, disappear.

V. Complete the sentences using the correct words in brackets.

1. The energy **consume** / **consumption** of the community has increased since the new resort was built.
2. Over - exploitation of oil will lead to the **depletion** / **deplete** of this natural resources.
3. **Aware** / **Awareness** of environmental preservation should be raised in the public as well as in education.
4. We should **protection** / **protect** the limited or non-renewable natural resources for our future generations.

5. Water is one of the limited natural resources which can run out soon. All efforts should be made to **preserve / preservation** it.

6. Disposal of solid waste into the local river has been the cause of water **pollute / pollution** in this area.

VI. Choose the word in the box to complete the text.

aquatic	accumulated	catchment	pollutants	sustain
containing	discharged	rubbish	channels	insecticides

RIVER POLLUTION

River pollution occurs when (1) **pollutants** are not removed from sewage and are discharged into the river. River water is a very important source of freshwater required to (2) **sustain** life. We need a constant supply of fresh water for drinking, cooking and washing. Animals living near the river, as well as fishes and (3) **aquatic** plants, also depend on clean river water.

When heavy rainfall occurs, pollutants (4) **accumulated** within the boundaries of the (5) **catchment** area may be washed into river (6) **channels**. These pollutants include a variety of agrochemicals like fertilizers and (7) **insecticides**.

Waste water (8) **containing** cleaning detergents, oil and other pollutants like industrial waste may be (9) **discharged** into the river channel through our drainage systems. Industrial waste may contain sulfur, resulting increasing the acidity of the river water. Sometimes, (10) **rubbish** such as plastic bags and bottles, are washed into the river channel.

VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.

There are many ways that (1) _____ helps the environment, and even the smallest step can have significant results.

The environmental problem of (2) _____ is a difficult issue to fix. As more waste is put into landfills, the bigger the problem gets. Wastes that are not biodegradable or are slow to decompose can (3) _____ in landfill sites for centuries, often emitting gases that could be harmful to the environment. Keeping paper out of landfills is just one way that recycling helps the environment.

Recycling items often uses less energy than manufacturing products from natural sources. Making paper that is using recycled pulp, (4) _____, is much less energy intensive than using new wood. While there are benefits to growing trees because of the carbon dioxide that they consume, it will be the damage (5) _____ is done to the environment by putting paper in landfills and using energy to produce new items.

Waste in landfills emit gases as it rots. This can pollute the environment. Anyone who has passed a landfill site (6) _____ hot weather will be familiar with the unpleasant smell and flies that can be found near a landfill site. Reducing the items in landfills will help to (7) _____ the pollution that it causes. Recycling wastes also typically emits less carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide, thus reducing the carbon footprint of a product.

(8) _____ benefit of recycling is that there is often a significant cost saving to be made when using recycle goods. Recycling leaves and grass, for instance, is a great way to make compost. (9) _____ homemade compost is obviously a lot cheaper than buying compost and this is a useful way to save money. Saving money through recycling ultimately helps the environment.

Recycling is just one of many ways that we can help the environment. Every step that we take, however small, is one more towards helping and supporting the environment in which we live. Getting everyone involved, from children to adults, can help produce a better environment for many (10) _____ to come.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. recycling | B. extinction | C. disappearance | D. discharge |
| 2. A. hills | B. mountain | C. landfills | D. landscapes |
| 3. A. remain | B. effect | C. cause | D. attack |
| 4. A. so | B. but | C. although | D. for instance |
| 5. A. who | B. which | C. that | D. x |
| 6. A. most | B. during | C. almost | D. nearly |
| 7. A. last | B. reduce | C. increase | D. stretch |
| 8. A. Others | B. Other | C. Another | D. Further |
| 9. A. Using | B. Recycled | C. Concluded | D. Made |
| 10. A. houses | B. generations | C. places | D. trees |

VIII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

HOW TO STOP WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is one of the biggest threats to the environment today. There are several sources of water pollution ranging from sewage and fertilizers to soil erosion. The impact of water pollution on wildlife and their natural habitats can be immense. There are also a number of things that the average person can do to help stop water pollution.

We should conserve the soil because soil conservation influences water pollution through erosion. As soil is eroded by water, it transfers sediment from the land to the body of water, which is polluted by the chemicals in the sediment. Phosphorus and industrial chemicals can be pulled into water through soil erosion. When phosphorus levels in water become too high, they can lead to algae blooms that can cause massive fish deaths and make water unsafe for human use. The best way to prevent soil erosion is to keep the banks of rivers well-covered with plants or trees. Planting trees can have a significantly positive impact on the reduction in soil erosion.

The oil used to lubricate engines in all types of machines needs to be changed regularly. When the oil is changed, it presents a number of environmental hazards if not disposed of properly. When a leaky engine releases this oil into the street, it runs to the sewer and makes its way into waterways.

Wherever you see a lot of human recreation, you will almost always see lots of evidence of human use. Wrappers, bottles and other trash are unfortunately a common site at many well-used beaches and rivers around the world. It should be fairly obvious that the trash from these places often ends up in waterways and can cause pollution. Plastics are an especially big issue when it comes to water contamination at beaches and waterways. Picking up litter wherever you find it is honestly the best, fastest way to do your part to stop this type of water pollution.

Organize cleaning parties with local people to make the reach larger. Get businesses involved as sponsors who will donate prizes to the person who collects the most trash if you're having a hard time finding people to sign up to help.

It is estimated that the consumption of plastic by humans is between 250 and 300 million tons a year. About 80% of the plastic in the oceans came from the land. Using alternatives to plastics or using "less disposable" plastics whenever possible can have a surprising impact on ocean pollution. The fact that plastic is cheap and useful for different purposes makes it obvious choices for many people.

- Lubricants can cause environmental hazards when _____.
 - they may be found in the streets
 - they engines work perfectly
 - they are not disposed properly
 - they are changed regularly
- The following are the effects of water pollution EXCEPT that _____.
 - it may make water unsafe for human use
 - it may spoil the beauty of beaches or waterways
 - it may cause massive fish deaths due to algae blooms
 - it may keep the banks of rivers well-covered with trees
- Soil erosion can lead to water pollution because _____.
 - massive fish deaths will make the rivers unsafe for human use
 - soil can be eroded by rain water
 - soil erosion can occur naturally everywhere
 - chemicals in the sediment from the soil erosion will pollute water
- In order to make beaches clean and green, we should _____.
 - follow the trash from these places which often ends up in waterways
 - find places with a lot of human recreation and of evidence of human use
 - organize campaigns in which prizes will be given to the business who collects the most trash
 - ask local people to take part in cleaning up the beaches, maybe with the sponsor from businesses
- We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - using too much plastic can cause bad effects on ocean pollution
 - using plastics only causes ocean pollution
 - we don't know how to stop water pollution
 - alternatives to plastics or "less disposable" plastics can make the situation worse

Part I. PHONETICS

Exercise 1. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in position the of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. disposal B. animal C. energy D. poverty
2. A. awareness B. solution C. importance D. happiness
3. A. origin B. dependence C. harmony D. factory
4. A. replacement B. pollutant C. resident D. depletion
5. A. instrument B. engineer C. newsletter D. family
6. A. vehicle B. musical C. article D. reduction
7. A. consumption B. chemical C. neighborhood D. pesticide
8. A. scientist B. consequence C. detergent D. influence
9. A. erosion B. atmosphere C. resources D. confusion
10. A. volunteer B. charity C. vegetable D. injury

Part II. VOCABULARY

Exercise 2. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11. If you ask me, _____ waste is a much bigger problem than ordinary household waste.
A. industrial B. business C. working D. manufacturing
12. Do you know what CFC _____?
A. sets in B. does up C. stands for D. gets down
13. There's been a _____ in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.
A. flood B. drizzle C. shower D. smog
14. Dinosaurs have been _____ for millions of years.
A. endangered B. extinct C. threatened D. disappeared
15. As town grow, they tend to destroy the surrounding _____ areas.
A. urban B. commercial C. land D. rural
16. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury B. pollution C. damage D. hurt
17. There are lots of things we can all do to _____ the environment.
A. enhance B. protect C. make D. build
18. Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
A. exhaust fumes B. smokes C. wastes D. emissions
19. The government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of _____ by industry.
A. pesticides B. exhaust fumes. C. toxic waste D. emissions
20. Farmers contribute to environmental damage by spraying _____ with _____, which stay in the soil for years.
A. agriculture – pesticides B. agriculture - fertilizers
C. crops – fertilizers D. crops - pesticides
21. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.
A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
22. The _____ that are produced by factories and cars are allowing more _____ from the sun to reach earth.
A. gases – radiation B. gases - light C. gas – light D. gas - radiation
23. As the Earth gets hotter, the Arctic and Antarctic _____ will slowly melt and the level of the oceans will rise.
A. snowballs B. avalanches C. ice caps D. icebergs
24. There will be _____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.
A. weather changes B. weather forecasts C. climatic changes D. climate changes
25. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the _____ of many animals are being destroyed.
A. natural resources B. natural habitats C. ways of life D. living surroundings
26. Many of the world's largest cities are _____ and some are permanently covered by a _____.
A. heavily polluted - polluted cloud B. heavy pollution - polluted cloud
C. heavy pollution - cloud of pollution D. heavily polluted - cloud of pollution
27. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of _____ energy.
A. recycling B. reused C. renewable D. recyclable

28. Scientists have found holes in the ____, particularly over Antarctica.
A. ice caps B. polar ice **C. ozone layer** D. greenhouse
29. Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a ____ to the environment.
A. threat B. threaten C. threatening D. threatener
30. If government don't ____ global warming, more natural disasters will occur.
A. achieve B. promote C. discourage **D. prevent**
31. There's has been a steady rise in the average temperature around the planet over the last hundred years or so, and the majority of scientists put it ____ to human activity.
A. down B. back C. up D. across
32. However, some scientists argue that the historical evidence shows that over time the Earth heats ____ and cools ____ naturally.
A. up - away B. away - down **C. up-down** D. down - up
33. It is predicted that over the next few decades many species will die ____ as once fertile areas turn to desert.
A. off **B. out** C. up D. down
34. Most of the air pollution results ____ the burning of fossil fuels, motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
A. in B. to C. on **D. from**
35. Environmental pollution is becoming an ____ serious problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible.
A. increasingly B. increasing C. increase D. increased

Exercise 3. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

36. We are facing severe environmental pollution despite the fact that many world organizations are working hard to reduce it.
A. heavy B. destructive C. harmful **D. serious**
37. Water pollution is a result of dumping pollutants such as detergents, pesticides, oil, and other chemicals in rivers, which makes the water unclean.
A. substances B. stuffs **C. contaminants** D. wastes
38. Stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.
A. coexist peacefully with B. fall in love with C. agree with D. cooperate with
39. WWF was set up in 1961 and had its operations in areas such as the preservation of biological diversity.
A. difference B. abundance **C. variety** D. plenty
40. The seashore was much polluted because of the amount of waste left there. All this rubbish is killing fish and other marine life.
A. sea plants B. sea mammals C. water life **D. sea creatures**
41. In 1986, the organization changed its name to *World Wide Fund for Nature*. However, it has operated under the original name in the US and Canada.
A. old B. former **C. first** D. ancient
42. Some of WWF's missions are: conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring the use of renewable natural resources, and promoting the reduction of pollution.
A. jobs B. careers **C. tasks** D. actions
43. Air pollution is a consequence of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
A. product B. example C. harm **D. result**
44. The natural environment has been seriously influenced and degraded by human activities through many decades.
A. worsened B. damaged C. destroyed D. reduced
45. Global warming is the gradual increase of temperature on the Earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.
A. steady **B. slow** C. sharp D. abrupt

Exercise 4. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) OPPOSITE in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

46. Fresh water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.
A. Clean B. Drinkable **C. Polluted** D. Running
47. One way to protect our environment from pollution is to reduce wasteful consumption.
A. costly B. excessive C. safe **D. economical**
48. If you follow at least one of the tips, you can be proud of taking part in the preservation of water, one of the very important and limited natural resources on earth.
A. self-confident B. self-satisfied **C. discontent** D. unpleasant
49. Soil pollution leads to lack of fertile land to grow enough food for an increasing population.
A. arid B. rich C. unclean D. deserted
50. Global warming may lead to many negative changes, including harsher weather conditions.
A. more unbearable **B. milder** C. more extreme D. more serious

Part III. GRAMMAR

Exercise 5. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51. "I'm a big fan of U23." Derek said. Derek said he ____ a big fan of U23.
A. was **B. has been** C. were D. had been
52. "We're watching TV," said the twins. The twins said they ____ TV.
A. watched **B. were watching** C. have been watching D. had watched
53. "You've been annoying me all day!" my mum said. My mum said I ____ her all day.
A. annoyed B. was annoying C. have been annoying **D. had been annoying**
54. "The dog ate my homework!" said Ivan. Ivan said the dog ____ his homework.
A. was eating B. has eaten C. ate **D. had eaten**
55. "At one o'clock, I was having lunch," said Molly. Molly said she ____ lunch at one o'clock.
A. had been having B. has had C. is having D. has been having
56. "You'll get wet without an umbrella," Dad said. Dad said I ____ wet without an umbrella.
A. will be getting B. got C. would be getting **D. would get**
57. "He can juggle five balls!" said Angie. Angie said he ____ five balls.
A. juggled B. had juggled C. would juggle **D. could juggle**
58. "You must give me your essays," Mrs Vine said. Mrs Vine said we ____ give her our essays.
A. were having to B. would have to **C. had to** D. must
59. "Could you pass me the salt, please?" I asked the man next to me. I asked the man next to me ____ me the salt.
A. pass B. if he passes **C. to pass** D. if he would pass
60. "Would you mind waiting for a moment?" the shop assistant asked the woman.
The shop assistant asked the woman ____ for a moment.
A. to wait B. waiting C. if she waits D. if she minds waiting
61. "Please don't leave your dirty football boots in the hall," Mum said to Doug.
Mum told Doug ____ dirty football boots in the hall.
A. that he doesn't leave his **B. not to leave his** C. not to leave your D. don't leave his
62. "Could you tell us where you were at six o'clock?" the police officer asked Barry.
The police officer asked Barry ____ had been at six o'clock.
A. telling him where you B. where he tells him he
C. to tell him where you **D. to tell him where he**
63. "Could I have your e-mail address?" I asked Mariella. I asked Mariella ____ e-mail address.
A. to give me her B. give me your C. give me her D. gave me your
64. "Can I have a new Xbox for my birthday?" I asked my mum. I asked my mum ____ a new Xbox for my birthday.
A. that she gets me B. get me **C. to get me** D. if she could have me
65. "What's your name?" she asked me. She asked me ____.
A. what your name is B. what your name was C. what my name is **D. what my name was**
66. "Are you a student?" the man asked the boy. The man wanted to know ____.
A. if I was a student **B. if the boy was a student**

- C. if I am a student D. if the boy is a student
67. "What school are you going to?" he asked me. He wanted to know _____.
 A. what school am I going to B. what school you are going to
 C. what was the school I go to **D. what school I was going to**
68. "I won't be home this evening because I have to work late," Mike said. Mike said that _____.
 A. I wouldn't be home this evening because I had to work late
 B. he wouldn't be home this evening because he had to work late
 C. he won't be home this evening because he has to work late
D. he wouldn't be home that evening because he had to work late
69. "You can sit here," the stewardess said. The stewardess said _____.
 A. you can sit here B. I could sit here **C. I could sit there** D. you could sit there
70. "Anna left here an hour ago," she said. She told me that _____.
 A. Anna had left here an hour ago B. Anna had left there an hour ago
 C. Anna had left here an hour before **D. Anna had left there an hour before**
71. "I don't want anything to eat now," he said. He said _____.
 A. he doesn't want anything to eat now **B. he didn't want anything to eat then**
 C. I didn't want anything to eat then D. I didn't want anything to eat now
72. "I've only had this new bicycle since yesterday," Karen said. Karen said that _____.
 A. I had only had this new bicycle since yesterday
B. he had only had that new bicycle since the day before
 C. I had only had this new bicycle since the day before
 D. he's only had that new bicycle since the day before
73. "Don't waste water, Mum said to Mary. Mum told Mary _____.
 A. that she doesn't waste water B. to waste water
 C. don't waste water **D. not to waste water**
74. "You shouldn't use your cars for short distances, the teacher said. The teacher advised her students _____.
 A. that you shouldn't use your cars for short distances
B. not to use their cars for short distances
 C. not to use your cars for short distances
 D. not to use her cars for short distances
75. "I'll finish it by the end of this week," he said. He promised _____.
 A. he'll finish it by the end of this week B. he would finish it by the end of this week
C. to finish it by the end of that week D. to finish it by the end of this week
76. "Don't forget to turn the tap off before you leave. " Grandma said. Grandma reminded me _____.
A. to turn the tap off before I left B. turn the tap off before you left
 C. don't forget to turn the tap off before I left D. to turn the tap off before you left
77. Dorothy asked him _____ Sarah was his sister.
 A. that **B. if** C. what D. who
78. Tom and Henry asked me to go with _____.
 A. him B. their **C. them** D. they
79. I asked Martha _____ to join the Green Club.
 A. whether she is planning **B. if she was planning**
 C. when was she planning D. where she was planning
80. Bob wanted to know when _____.
 A. will the exam be taken B. the exam will be taken
 C. would the exam be taken **D. the exam would be taken**

Exercise 6. Mark the letter A, B, C. or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

81. Tim called yesterday and said he needed the report right now.
 A B C **D**
82. Sally called from Miami and said that she was swimming here.
 A B C **D**

83. They complained that there isn't any fresh water in the local area.
 A B C D
84. Rosy said that she will come back there on another project the following year.
 A B C D
85. Tony promised that he would do his homework today.
 A B C D
86. Clarence said he couldn't have repaired the car the next day.
 A B C D
87. Mr Jones told his children not to wasting fresh water.
 A B C D
88. The teacher asked his students to focus on your topic.
 A B C D
89. Sally suggested to go to school by bicycle in order to save energy.
 A B C D
90. Harry offered lending a hand with keeping the school environment clean.
 A B C D

Part IV. SPEAKING

Exercise 7. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.

91. "Why don't we have a look at some websites for more information about the environment?" – "____"
 A. Yes, thanks. B. Yes, why not? C. It's my pleasure. D. Do we?
92. "____" - "By bus."
 A. What did you take to get there? B. Did you get there by motorbike?
 C. How long did it take you to get there? D. How did you get there?
93. "Hi, Jack. ____" - "Not bad. And you?"
 A. How's everything? B. What's everything? C. What do you do? D. How do you do?
94. "____" - "That's a good idea."
 A. What about recycling water for gardening? B. Sorry, can I say something?
 C. Glad to work with you. D. Excuse me, I want to add something.
95. "Shall I empty the dustbin?" – "____"
 A. Make yourself at home. B. Nice to meet you!
 C. It's very nice of you to do so. D. Long time no see.
96. "Can I borrow your notes, please?" – "____"
 A. Well done! B. No, thanks. C. Yes, sure. D. Yes, I can.
97. "Would you like to join this Green Project with us?" - "____"
 A. Yes, I would B. Why not? C. I'd love to D. It doesn't matter.
98. "Where should we start with the project?" – "____"
 A. I never mind. B. I'm glad to hear that.
 C. Oh, that would be great. D. What about searching the webs?
99. "Hi, John. Congratulations!" – "____"
 A. I'm sorry. B. Thank you. C. My pleasure. D. You're welcome.
100. "Excuse me! Where is the recycling center?" – "____"
 A. Let me see. B. I'm not sure. C. Hold on, please. D. It's over there.
101. "Thanks for doing that." - "____"
 A. It's my pleasure B. Don't say that. C. Not at all. D. It's nice of you
102. "How long will the meeting last?" – "____"
 A. Half past ten. B. Since early morning.
 C. Once a week, usually. D. An hour or so, I expect.
103. "____" - "I'm going to make a table."
 A. Why is this recycled wood used? B. How is this recycled wood used?
 C. What's this recycled wood for? D. Whose is this recycled wood?
104. "____" - "It was very sunny and hot. We had a bit of a heatwave."
 A. Did you enjoy your holiday? B. How was the wave?

C. What was the weather like there?

D. How was the beach?

105. "Could you do me a favor, please?" – " "

A. Let me help you.

B. Sure. What can I do for you?

C. No, thanks. I'm fine.

D. Yes, go ahead!

Part V. READING

Exercise 8. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (106) _____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (107) _____ before, the Earth is at (108) _____ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. (109) _____ to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (110) _____ and causing sea levels all around the world to (111) _____.

Environmental groups are putting (112) _____ on governments to take actions to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (113) _____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problems at its source. They are in (114) _____ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (115) _____.

Some scientists, (116) _____, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gasses into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait (117) _____ hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is here to stay.

106. A. give

B. put

C. take

D. have

107. A. yet

B. never

C. once

D. ever

108. A. threat

B. danger

C. risk

D. harm

109. A. Concerning

B. Regarding

C. Depending

D. According

110. A. strict

B. severe

C. strong

D. heavy

111. A. raise

B. arise

C. rise

D. lift

112. A. force

B. pressure

C. persuasion

D. encouragement

113. A. off

B. away

C. up

D. over

114. A. belief

B. request

C. favor

D. suggestion

115. A. factories

B. generations

C. houses

D. stations

116. A. but

B. although

C. despite

D. however

117. A. several

B. over

C. numerous

D. various

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THINK BEFORE YOU TOSS

Countries around the world have growing mountains of trash because people are throwing out more trash than ever before. How did we become a throwaway society?

First of all, it is now easier to replace an item than to spend time and money to repair it. Thanks to modern manufacturing and technology, companies are able to produce items quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and prices are low, so we would rather buy something new than repair it. Even if we did want to repair something, many items are almost impossible to repair. These products contain many tiny, complicated parts. Some even contain small computer chips. It's easier to throw these items away and buy new ones than to fix them.

Another contributing factor is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Why should we use cloth kitchen towels? It's easier to use paper towel once and toss it out. Companies manufacture thousands of different kinds of **disposable** items: paper plates, plastic cups, cameras, and razors for shaving, to name a few. The problem is that disposable products also contribute to our trash problem.

Our **appetite** for new products also contributes to the problem. We are addicted to buying things. As consumers, we want the latest clothes, the best TVs, and cellphones with west features. Companies tell us to buy, buy, and buy. Advertisements persuade us wer is better. The result is that we throw away useful possessions to make room for new ones.

118. Which of the following is NOT a reason for people to replace a broken item?
 A. Products are now mass produced at affordable prices.
 B. It takes almost no time to fix broken items.
 C. Many items are too complicated to repair.
 D. Some products contain tiny, complicated chips.
119. All of the following are disposable products, EXCEPT _____.
 A. cloth kitchen towels B. paper plates C. plastic cups D. razors for shaving
120. The word “disposable” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. convenient B. inexpensive C. throwaway D. single-use
121. Why are we hooked on buying new things?
 A. We throw the old items to make room for the new ones.
 B. We have more money than ever before.
 C. We want to own as many things as possible.
 D. We are made to believe that the new is the better.
122. The word “appetite” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by _____.
 A. need B. demand C. desire D. taste

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE

All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of balance. This balance is achieved by the plants and animals interacting with each other and with their non-living surroundings. An example of a natural community is a woodland, and a woodland is usually dominated by a particular species of plant, such as the oak tree in an oak wood. The oak tree in this example is therefore called the **dominant** species but there are also many other types of plants, from brambles, bushes, and small trees to mosses, lichens and algae growing on tree trunks and rocks.

The plants of a community are the producers: they use carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen to build up their tissues using energy in the form of sunlight. The plant **tissues** form food for the plant-eating animals (herbivores) which are in turn eaten by flesh-eating animals (carnivores). Thus, plants produce the basic food supply for all the animals of a community. The animals themselves are the consumers, and are either herbivores or carnivores. Examples of herbivores in a woodland community are rabbits, deer, mice and snails, and insects such as aphids and caterpillars. The herbivores are sometimes eaten by the carnivores. Woodland carnivores are of all sizes, from insects such as beetles and lacewings to animals such as owls, shrews and foxes. Some carnivores feed on herbivores, some feed on the smaller carnivores, while some feed on both: a tawny owl will eat beetles and shrews as well as voles and mice. These food relationships between the different members of the community are known as food chains or food webs. All food chains start with plants. The links of the chain are formed by the herbivores that eat the plants and the carnivores that feed on the herbivores. There are more **organisms** at the base of the food chain than at the top; for example, there are many more green plants than carnivores in a community.

Another important section of the community is made up of the decomposers. They include the bacteria and fungi that live in the soil and feed on dead animals and plants. By doing this they break down the tissues of the dead organisms and release mineral salts into the soil.

123. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A. All the plants in a wood are eaten by animals.
 B. All the animals in a wood depend on plants for their food supply.
 C. Plants and animals in a natural community do not interact with their non-living surroundings.
 D. The balance of a natural community means there is no primary species.
124. The best definition for the word “dominant” in paragraph 1 is _____.
 A. having the most important position B. covering the majority of the area
 C. providing food for others D. making up the whole community
125. All of the following statements are true, EXCEPT _____.
 A. some animals eat other animals
 B. plants depend on the sun to grow

C. plants depend on the gasses in the atmosphere to grow

D. not every food chain starts with plants

126. The word "tissues" in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

A. leaves

B. roots

C. cells

D. trunks

127. Which of the following is NOT an example of carnivores?

A. shrew

B. lacewings

C. owl

D. aphids

128. What makes the links in a food chain?

A. the plants and the herbivores

B. the herbivores and the carnivores

C. the carnivores and the decomposers

D. the plants and the decomposers

129. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Some animals eat plant-eating animals and also flesh-eating animals.

B. There are more organism at the base of a food chain than at the top.

C. Green plants outnumber carnivores in a food chain.

D. The consumers are at the base of a food chain.

130. The word "organism" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. plants

B. animals

C. herbivores

D. living things

Part VI. WRITING

Exercise 11. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. "We saw a strange man in the garden," they told their son.

A. They told their son that we had seen a strange man in the garden.

B. They told their son that they had seen a strange man in the garden.

C. They told their son that we saw a strange man in the garden.

D. They told their son that they saw a strange man in the garden.

132. "We're staying in tonight," said Emily.

A. Emily said that we were staying in tonight.

B. Emily said that they were staying in tonight

C. Emily said that we were staying in that night.

D. Emily said that they were staying in that night.

133. "I've bought a ring," he said to his girlfriend.

A. He said his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.

B. He said his girlfriend that he bought a ring.

C. He told his girlfriend that he had bought a ring.

D. He told his girlfriend that he bought a ring.

134. "We went to work yesterday," she said.

A. She said that they had been to work the day before.

B. She told that they had been to work the day before.

C. She said that they had been to work the following day.

D. She said that she had been to work the day before.

135. "Don't swim out too far, boys," he said.

A. He encouraged the boys not to swim out too far.

B. He advised the boys not to swim out too far.

C. He warned the boys not to swim out too far.

D. He threatened the boys not to swim out too far.

136. "I'm sorry I couldn't come to your birthday party last Friday, Jane," Bod said.

A. Bob is sorry for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

B. Bob apologizes for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

C. Bob makes excuses for not coming to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

D. Bob wishes to come to Jane's birthday party last Friday.

137. "Let's go for a walk. We've been working all day," said Joanna.

A. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they had been working all day.

B. Joanna insisted on going for a walk because they had been working all day.

C. Joanna suggested going for a walk because they have been working all day.

D. Joanna suggested going for a walk because she had been working all day.

138. "You'd better not waste your time, Tommy," Mum said.

A. Mum urged Tommy to waste time.

B. Mum advised Tommy not to waste your time.

C. Mum advised Tommy not to waste his time.

D. Mum advised Tommy not to waste her time. 139.

"I'll take the children to the park," said the husband to his wife.

A. The husband asked the wife to take the children to the park.

B. The husband offered to take the children to the park.

C. The husband insisted on taking the children to the park.

D. The husband requested to take the children to the park.

140. "You've broken my CD player, Sam," said Jenny.

A. Jenny charged Sam with having broken her CD player.

B. Jenny charged Sam with having broken his CD player.

C. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken her CD player.

D. Jenny blamed Sam for having broken his CD player.