

UNIT 9. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
1.	aspect	(n)	/ˈæspekt/	khía cạnh
2.	balance	(n)	/ˈbæləns/	sự cân bằng
3.	biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
4.	burning	(n)	/ˈbɜːnɪŋ/	việc đốt cháy
5.	cause	(n)	/kɔːz/	nguyên nhân
6.	consequence	(n)	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/	hậu quả
7.	deforestation	(n)	/dɪˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən/	nạn phá rừng
8.	ecosystem	(n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
9.	effort	(n)	/ˈefət/	sự nỗ lực
10.	gorilla	(n)	/gəˈrɪlə/	khỉ đột
11.	habitat	(n)	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	môi trường sống
12.	heatwave	(n)	/ˈhiːtweɪv/	sóng nhiệt, đợt không khí nóng
13.	issue	(n)	/ˈɪʃuː/	vấn đề
14.	movement	(n)	/ˈmuːvmənt/	phong trào
15.	panda	(n)	/ˈpændə/	gấu trúc
16.	rise	(n)	/raɪz/	sự gia tăng
17.	territory	(n)	/ˈterɪtəri/	lãnh thổ
18.	tortoise	(n)	/ˈtɔːtəs/	con rùa
19.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	buôn bán
20.	ban	(v)	/bæn/	cấm
21.	clear	(v)	/kliə/	chặt, làm sạch
22.	complete	(v)	/kəmˈpliːt/	hoàn thành
23.	deliver	(v)	/dɪˈlɪvə/	truyền đạt
24.	identify	(v)	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	nhận dạng
25.	upset	(v)	/ʌpˈset/	làm rối loạn, xáo trộn
26.	back-up	(adj)	/bæk/-/ʌp/	dự phòng
27.	endangered	(adj)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị đe dọa
28.	extreme	(adj)	/ɪksˈtriːm/	cực đoan, khắc nghiệt
29.	giant	(adj)	/ˈdʒaɪənt/	to lớn, khổng lồ
30.	lights-out	(adj)	/laɪts/-/aʊt/	tối, đèn tắt
31.	practical	(adj)	/ˈpræktɪkəl/	thực tế
32.	strict	(adj)	/straɪkt/	ng nghiêm ngặt

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
33.	average temperature	(adj)	/ˈævərɪdʒ/ /ˈtemprətʃə/	nhiệt độ trung bình
34.	body part trade	(np)	/ˈbɒdi/ /pɑːt/ /treɪd/	buôn bán phần cơ thể (động vật)
35.	climate change	(np)	/ˈklaɪmət/ /tʃeɪndʒ/	sự biến đổi khí hậu
36.	gas emission	(np)	/gæs/ /ɪˈmɪʃən/	khí thải

37.	global warming	(adj-n)	/ˈglɒsbəl/ /ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
38.	green activity	(adj-n)	/ɡriːn/ /ækˈtɪvəti/	hoạt động về môi trường
39.	ice melting	(np)	/aɪs/ /ˈmeltɪŋ/	sự tan băng
40.	illegal hunting	(adj-n)	/ɪˈliːɡəl/ /ˈhʌntɪŋ/	săn bắn bất hợp pháp
41.	polar bear	(np)	/ˈpəʊlə/ /beə/	gấu Bắc cực
42.	respiratory disease	(adj-n)	/rɪˈspɪrətəri/ /dɪˈziːz/	bệnh hô hấp
43.	rising sea level	(phrase)	/ˈraɪzɪŋ/ /siː/ /ˈlevəl/	nước biển dâng
44.	wildlife trade	(np)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/ /treɪd/	buôn bán động vật hoang dã
45.	do/ conduct research	(v-n)	/duː/ /kənˈdʌkt/ /rɪˈsɜːtʃ/	làm nghiên cứu
46.	deliver the presentation	(v-n)	/dɪˈlɪvə/ /ðə/ /ˌprezənˈteɪʃən/	thuyết trình
47.	come out of	(vp)	/kʌm/ /aʊt/ /ɒv/	ra khỏi
48.	come up with	(vp)	/kʌm/ /ʌp/ /wɪð/	nghĩ ra (ý tưởng)
49.	cut down	(vp)	/kʌt/ /daʊn/	cắt, chặt
50.	die out	(vp)	/daɪ/ /aʊt/	tuyệt chủng
51.	hand in	(vp)	/hænd/ /ɪn/	nộp
52.	call for action	(phrase)	/kɔːl/ /fɔːr/ /ˈækʃən/	kêu gọi hành động
53.	at once	(phrase)	/æt/ /wʌns/	ngay lập tức
54.	in danger	(phrase)	/ɪn/ /ˈdeɪndʒə/	gặp nguy hiểm

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
55.	environment	(n)	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	môi trường
56.	environmental	(adj)	/ɪnˈvaɪərənˈmentəl/	thuộc về môi trường
57.	illegal	(adj)	/ɪˈliːɡəl/	bất hợp pháp
58.	legal	(adj)	/ˈliːɡəl/	hợp pháp
59.	organisation	(n)	/ˌɔːɡənəɪˈzeɪʃən/	tổ chức
60.	organise	(v)	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	tổ chức
61.	present	(v)	/priˈzent/	thuyết trình
62.	presentation		/ˌprezənˈteɪʃən/	bài thuyết trình
63.	protect	(v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
64.	protection	(n)	/prəˈtekʃən/	sự bảo vệ
65.	support	(n/v)	/səˈpɔːt/	ủng hộ
66.	supporter	(n)	/səˈpɔːtə/	người ủng hộ
67.	survival	(n)	/səˈvaɪvəl/	sự sống sót
68.	survive	(v)	/səˈvaɪv/	sống sót

II. PRONUNCIATION

NHỊP ĐIỀU TRONG CÂU (RHYTHM)

- Tiếng Anh là một ngôn ngữ có nhịp điệu. Trọng âm của câu ảnh hưởng nhiều đến nhịp điệu. Khi nói đúng trọng âm của câu, tức là nhấn mạnh ở những từ mang nội dung thông tin thì phát âm sẽ tự nhiên và trôi chảy hơn.

- Nhịp điệu trong câu được tạo ra bởi sự kết hợp giữa các âm tiết được nhấn mạnh và không được nhấn mạnh và thời gian đọc một câu được tính tương đương với thời gian đọc các âm tiết được nhấn trong câu đó, còn các âm tiết không được nhấn sẽ được giản lược và đọc ngắn, nhẹ đi.

Ví dụ: Trong các ví dụ sau, những âm tiết nhận trọng âm được in đậm.

Planting trees helps combat climate change.

Solar energy is a sustainable and **clean power source**.

What are the **benefits** of **recycling electronic waste**?

Why is it **important** to **reduce carbon emissions**?

Do **electric cars** contribute to a **reduction** in **air pollution**?

Can **simple lifestyle changes** **make** a **significant impact** on the **environment**?

III. GRAMMAR

Câu gián tiếp

1. ĐỊNH NGHĨA

Câu trực tiếp

- Câu trực tiếp là một loại câu mà người nói trực tiếp trích dẫn lời nói chính xác của người khác mà không thay đổi nó.

- Trong câu trực tiếp, chúng ta sử dụng dấu ngoặc kép (“ ”) để bao quanh đoạn văn bản được trích dẫn.

Ví dụ: Lan said “I am going to the store tomorrow.”

(Lan nói: “Tôi sẽ đi đến cửa hàng vào ngày mai.”)

Câu gián tiếp

- Câu gián tiếp là câu được dùng để tường thuật lại ý mà người khác đã nói. Thông tin được truyền đạt theo cách diễn đạt của người kể chuyện.

- Câu gián tiếp thường sử dụng các động từ **say**, **tell** và thường có sự thay đổi trong thì của động từ và các từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm, người v.v. để thể hiện thông tin theo cách của người kể chuyện.

Ví dụ: Lan said that she was going to the store the next day.

(Lan nói rằng cô ấy sẽ đi đến cửa hàng vào ngày hôm sau.)

2. MỘT SỐ QUY TẮC

Lùi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp

Thì trong câu trực tiếp	Thì trong câu gián tiếp
Hiện tại đơn S + V(s/es)	Quá khứ đơn S + V-ed
Hiện tại tiếp diễn S + is/ am/ are + V-ing	Quá khứ tiếp diễn S + was/ were + V-ing
Hiện tại hoàn thành S + have/ has + P2	Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2
Quá khứ đơn S + V-ed	Quá khứ hoàn thành V + had + P2
Quá khứ tiếp diễn S + was/ were + V-ing	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn S + had + been + V-ing
Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2	Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2
Tương lai đơn S + will/shall + V	Tương lai trong quá khứ S + would + V
Tương lai gần S + am/ is/ are + going to V	S + was/ were + going to V
Shall / Can / May / Must	Should / Could / Might / Had to
Should / Could / Might / Would	Giữ nguyên

Thay đổi chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ/ tính từ sở hữu/ đại từ sở hữu trong câu gián tiếp

	Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Chủ ngữ	I	He/ She
	You	I/ We/ They

	We	We/ They
Tân ngữ	me	him/ her
	you	me/ us/ them
	us	us/ them
Tính từ sở hữu	my	his/ her
	your	my/ our/ their
	our	our/ their
Đại từ sở hữu	mine	his/ hers
	yours	mine/ ours/ theirs
	ours	ours/ theirs
Đại từ chỉ định	this	that
	these	those

Thay đổi trạng từ thời gian/ nơi chốn trong câu gián tiếp

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
here	there
now	then
today/ tonight	that day/ that night
tomorrow	the next day the following day
next week	the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last week	the week before

3. CÁC LOẠI CÂU GIÁN TIẾP

a. Câu trần thuật

S + said (that) + Mệnh đề được tường thuật

Ví dụ: “We will plant some trees here tomorrow.” They said.

(“Chúng tôi sẽ trồng một vài cái cây ở đây ngày mai.” Họ nói.)

=> They said they would plant some trees there the following day.

(Họ nói họ sẽ trồng một vài cái cây ở đó ngày mai.)

b. Câu hỏi Yes/ No Questions

S + asked + if/ whether + S + V

Ví dụ: “Are you interested in the cleaning event, Son?” An asked.

(“Bạn có quan tâm đến sự kiện dọn dẹp không, Son?” An hỏi.)

=> An asked if Son was interested in the cleaning event.

(An hỏi Son có hứng thú với sự kiện dọn dẹp không.)

c. Câu hỏi Wh-questions

S + asked + Wh- + S + V...

Ví dụ: “What can I do to help the animals in the wild?” Binh asked.

(“Tôi có thể làm gì để giúp đỡ các loài động vật hoang dã?” Binh hỏi.)

=> Binh asked what he could do to help the animals in the wild.

(Binh hỏi cậu ấy có thể làm gì để giúp đỡ các loài động vật hoang dã.)

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>i</u> ssue | B. <u>cl</u> imate | C. <u>del</u> iver | D. <u>str</u> ict |
| 2. A. <u>r</u> ise | B. <u>wi</u> ldlife | C. <u>surv</u> ive | D. <u>em</u> ission |
| 3. A. <u>heat</u> wave | B. <u>sea</u> | C. <u>clear</u> | D. <u>disea</u> se |
| 4. A. <u>gor</u> illa | B. <u>eff</u> ort | C. <u>com</u> plete | D. <u>p</u> olar |
| 5. A. <u>del</u> iver | B. <u>mel</u> ting | C. <u>aspe</u> ct | D. <u>up</u> set |
| 6. A. <u>ban</u> | B. <u>gas</u> | C. <u>giant</u> | D. <u>pan</u> da |
| 7. A. <u>bal</u> ance | B. <u>tra</u> de | C. <u>habitat</u> | D. <u>ac</u> tivity |
| 8. A. <u>iden</u> tify | B. <u>eco</u> system | C. <u>defore</u> station | D. <u>con</u> sequence |
| 9. A. <u>dan</u> ger | B. <u>giant</u> | C. <u>aver</u> age | D. <u>glo</u> bal |
| 10. A. <u>respi</u> ratory | B. <u>rese</u> arch | C. <u>cau</u> se | D. <u>surv</u> ive |

Task 2. Find the word that differs the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. balance | B. issue | C. polar | D. upset |
| 2. A. movement | B. complete | C. tortoise | D. heatwave |
| 3. A. average | B. practical | C. endangered | D. consequence |
| 4. A. extreme | B. giant | C. effort | D. aspect |
| 5. A. panda | B. wildlife | C. climate | D. disease |
| 6. A. global | B. conduct | C. danger | D. burning |
| 7. A. habitat | B. deliver | C. gorilla | D. emission |
| 8. A. activity | B. diversity | C. territory | D. identify |
| 9. A. hunting | B. research | C. action | D. danger |
| 10. A. illegal | B. survival | C. supporter | D. elephant |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words with the pictures.

1. Indian elephant	
2. gorilla	
3. panda	
4. tortoise	
5. polar bear	

Task 2. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. Habitat	a. The area in which an animal or plant species lives and grows
2. Consequence	b. The interconnected system of living organisms and their environment
3. Movement	c. The process of cutting down and removing all the trees in an area
4. Deforestation	d. A matter or problem for debate or discussion
5. Issue	e. The buying and selling of goods and services
6. Territory	f. A group of individuals working together towards a common goal

7. Trade	g. An area or region that an animal or group of animals defends against others
8. Ecosystem	h. A series of events following a particular occurrence

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- One important _____ of protecting the environment is reducing plastic waste.
A. aspect B. cause C. consequence D. rise
- Maintaining a _____ between human needs and environmental protection is crucial.
A. effort B. balance C. issue D. movement
- _____ are becoming more frequent in Europe due to global warming. Some places' temperatures can reach 40°C.
A. Heatwaves B. Trades C. Territories D. Ecosystems
- Reducing gas _____ is essential to prevent air pollution and climate change.
A. warming B. disease C. emission D. level
- Illegal _____ causes decline in animal populations and badly affects ecosystems.
A. burning B. habitat C. atmosphere D. hunting
- Air pollution can cause _____ diseases in humans and animals.
A. respiratory B. extreme C. broken D. back-up
- The average temperature rise impacts the _____ of various bird species.
A. habitat B. ecosystem C. balance D. consequence
- The _____ of polar ice contributes to rising sea levels.
A. substance B. melting C. reason D. importance
- Planting trees is a green _____ that helps prevent deforestation.
A. cancer B. fund C. activity D. vehicle
- _____ impacts agriculture, affecting crop yields and food production.
A. Biodiversity B. Climate change C. Ice melting D. Ecosystems
- The _____ of forests, known as deforestation, poses a significant threat to global ecosystems.
A. destruction B. cause C. consequence D. movement
- _____ to protect endangered species often involves preserving their natural habitat.
A. Burning B. Balance C. Biodiversity D. Efforts
- The international _____ on the ivory trade aims to reduce the hunting of elephants.
A. ban B. issue C. strictness D. rise
- The _____ of a species depends on its ability to adapt to changes in its environment.
A. aspect B. identification C. movements D. survival
- To address the issue of climate change, it is essential to reduce the _____ of greenhouse gases.
A. rise B. causes C. practicality D. balance

Task 4. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Van will **clear** / **deliver** the presentation on renewable energy tomorrow.
- Banning** / **Completing** plastic bags can significantly reduce pollution in our oceans.
- Pollution **upsets** / **identifies** the balance of nature and harms wildlife habitats.
- They are **submitting** / **conducting** research to understand the impact of climate change.
- Many species are **in danger** / **at once** of extinction due to habitat loss.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with one suitable word or phrase, (the form of the verb can be changed if necessary).

call for	hand in	die out	cut down
come up with	come out of	deliver	conduct

- We must _____ on single-use plastics to save our oceans.
- Certain species may _____ if we don't protect their natural habitats.

3. Scientists _____ research to understand the impact of deforestation on biodiversity.
4. Remember to _____ your assignment about impacts of plastics to the teacher by Friday.
5. The environmental club will _____ a presentation on energy-efficient practices.
6. Many animals _____ their places when the forest fire happened.
7. Activists often _____ action to protect the environment.
8. Volunteers will _____ ideas to reduce plastic waste at schools.

Task 6. Match each word on the left with the word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. legal	a. unique
2. back-up	b. moderate
3. endangered	c. tiny
4. extreme	d. easy
5. giant	e. illegal
6. lights-out	f. impossible
7. practical	g. protected
8. strict	h. bright

Task 7. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 6.

1. The government need to take _____ measures to cope with global warming.
2. Forest fires have destroyed the natural habits and threatened many _____ species.
3. Local governments have to take _____ actions to prevent the extinction of many wild animals.
4. _____ initiatives have been introduced to reduce energy consumption effectively.
5. _____ pandas are endangered, so strict conservation efforts are crucial to protect them.
6. _____ weather events highlight the urgency of environmental protection.
7. A _____ plan is necessary for dealing with extreme weather conditions.
8. One _____ method to reduce air pollution is to ban vehicles from city centres.

Task 8. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Our local environmental _____ is working hard to promote recycling. (ORGANISE)
2. Conservation efforts are important for the _____ of endangered species. (SURVIVE)
3. She is a keen _____ of environmental activities, always participating in tree planting events. (SUPPORT)
4. His _____ on plastic pollution was well-prepared and helpful. (PRESENT)
5. We mustn't participate in _____ wildlife trade. (LEGAL)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. They asked if she _____ the benefits of recycling.
A. can explain B. explains C. be explained D. had explained
2. Nam said avoiding single-use plastic items _____ a simple yet effective way to help the planet.
A. has been B. was C. is D. will be
3. He asked why they had started the eco-friendly campaign _____.
A. the previous year B. last month C. yesterday D. ago
4. They asked who would organise the beach clean-up _____.
A. this weekend B. today C. that weekend D. next week
5. She asked why they recycled glass bottles _____.
A. here B. there C. now D. place
6. He said that they _____ more trees to prevent deforestation that day.

- A. planted B. are planting C. were being planted D. are being planted
7. He asked if the air in the neighbourhood _____ better in the future.
- A. will be B. is C. would be D. would have been
8. She said that plastic bottles _____ by the community every week.
- A. recycled B. are recycled C. recycle D. were recycled

Task 2. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "We should reduce our plastic usage to protect the environment, Nam." Kien said.
-
2. "Planting trees here significantly contributes to a healthier environment," Mr. Tung said.
-
3. "I will participate in the recycling event next month," Long said.
-
4. "I am making a proposal about how to reduce water pollution now," Lien said.
-
5. "Air pollution in Ha Noi has gotten worse over the last 20 years," Mrs. Ha said.
-
6. "I recycle my household waste regularly," said Tom.
-
7. "We should be more mindful of our water usage," suggested Emma.
-
8. "While we were cleaning the beach, we found a lot of plastic waste," said Alex.
-
9. "We planted a community garden last spring," said Sarah.
-
10. "We are working on a project to reduce energy consumption," said the engineers.
-

Task 3. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "Have you ever participated in a beach cleanup event?" he asked me.
-
2. "What are the benefits of using renewable energy sources?" she asked.
-
3. "Do you know where to recycle electronic waste?" he asked.
-
4. "What are you doing in your daily life to save energy at home, Mai?" Cuong asked.
-
5. "Why are they talking about habitat loss of wild animals now?" Phuong asked.
-
6. "Why do we need to recycle plastic bottles?" asked Tom.
-
7. "Did you plant trees in your backyard last weekend?" Tom asked Marry.
-
8. "What are they doing to reduce air pollution?" John asked.
-
9. "Will you participate in the beach cleanup next month?" Hung asked Lan.
-
10. "How many times have you attended environmental workshops?" Sarah asked Tung.
-

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ninety-nine percent of all species that have ever lived have (1) _____ extinct during five mass extinctions, which, in the past, (2) _____ largely a result of natural (3) _____ such as volcano eruptions and asteroid impacts. Today, the rate of extinction is occurring 1,000 to 10,000 times faster (4) _____ of human activity. The main modern causes of extinction are the (5) _____ of habitat (mainly deforestation), over exploitation (hunting, overfishing), climate change, and pollution.

There are also other threats (6) _____ species such as the plastic pollution in the ocean - a recent study found that 100 percent of sea turtles had plastic or microplastic in their bodies.

New diseases are affecting more and more wildlife species such as bats, frogs and are the result of an increase (7) _____ travel and trade, (8) _____ allows viruses to be at new locations, and warm temperatures enable more viruses to survive and spread, wildlife trade also continues (9) _____ a big problem because for some species, the fewer members there are, the (10) _____ they become to hunters.

Source: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2019/03/26/endangered-species-matter/>

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. gone | B. made | C. set | D. taken |
| 2. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 3. A. causes | B. providers | C. balances | D. rises |
| 4. A. despite | B. spite | C. besides | D. because |
| 5. A. support | B. hunger | C. loss | D. trade |
| 6. A. from | B. to | C. of | D. at |
| 7. A. on | B. at | C. during | D. in |
| 8. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. why |
| 9. A. been | B. be | C. to be | D. to being |
| 10. A. valuably | B. valuable | C. most valuable | D. more valuable |

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Global biodiversity loss doesn't just result from the destruction of habitats, or even hunting species for meat. A huge number of species are threatened by trade - both alive as pets or exhibits, or dead for use in medicines.

Though people have become increasingly aware of the threats caused by the trade of high-value species, such as the elephant for ivory, and various animals such as tigers, rhinos and the pangolin for medicine, **few** realise the risk that the pet trade causes to the future survival of many less well-known species.

On visiting a zoo or pet shop, you may expect that the reptiles on show are bred in captivity, but many of these animals may have been imported live. In fact, 92% of the 500,000 live animal **shipments** between 2000-2006 to the United States (that's 1,480,000,000 animals) were for the pet trade, and 69% of **these** originated in Southeast Asia.

These exports are increasing annually from the majority of tropical countries. And without careful regulation, this trade may be disastrous for many species.

The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally, worth about \$us 20 billion annually. About half comes from Southeast Asia.

But unlike other illegal trade, much of the illegal wildlife trade is not a secret. Law is generally so weak that traders of the majority of live animals and plants can operate **in plain sight** without fear.

The Lacey Act in the US prevents the import of live organisms from their countries of origin, in order to prevent potential illegal money from wild-caught animals. But as Europe has no similar laws, it creates a hole to make an end point for trade.

The majority of the demand for these species, and especially rare species is from European and North American collectors. But, as only a tiny portion of this trade is regulated (2% of international

amphibian trade, and 10% of global reptile trade), urgent action is needed to protect vulnerable species from possible extinction.

Adapted from: <https://theconversation.com/trading-in-extinction-how-the-pet-trade-is-killing-off-many-animal-species-71571>

1. What would be the most suitable title for the passage?
 - A. The Growing Cause of Illegal wildlife Trade
 - B. Wildlife Trade in the World
 - C. Europe's Role in Endangered Species Trade
 - D. The Lacey Act: A Solution to Illegal wildlife Trade?
2. What is one of the main threats to global biodiversity mentioned in the passage?
 - A. destruction of habitats
 - B. rising sea levels
 - C. overpopulation
 - D. urbanisation
3. The word "**few**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - A. people
 - B. threats
 - C. species
 - D. medicines
4. Where did most of the live animal shipments for the pet trade originate between 2000 and 2006?
 - A. North America
 - B. Europe
 - C. Southeast Asia
 - D. Africa
5. The word "**shipments**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 - A. roles
 - B. choices
 - C. deliveries
 - D. impacts
6. The word "**these**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 - A. shipments
 - B. animals
 - C. reptiles
 - D. exports
7. The phrase "**in plain sight**" in paragraph 6 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 - A. extremely
 - B. slowly
 - C. rarely
 - D. clearly
8. What does the Lacey Act in the US aim to do?
 - A. prevent the import of live organisms from countries of origin.
 - B. reduce the destruction of wildlife habitat
 - C. encourage the import of exotic animals
 - D. allow traders to operate without regulations
9. Why does the passage suggest urgent action is needed?
 - A. to increase profits for traders.
 - B. to protect vulnerable species from extinction.
 - C. to promote the pet trade industry.
 - D. to control the wildlife trade further.
10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. The pet trade causes a risk to the survival of many less well-known species.
 - B. 92% of live animal shipments to the United States between 2000-2006 were for the pet trade.
 - C. The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally.
 - D. The majority of international amphibian trade is regulated.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Global warming and air pollution have something in common: their effects on human health. Air pollution is a well-known cause of breathing problems. Hot weather can also bring on these symptoms.

Pollution and global warming also affect health in combination. Studies have shown that air pollution can have a bigger effect on health on very cold or very warm days. One country that should be concerned about this is South Africa, where it's predicted that temperatures will rise by as much as 7°C inland over the next 80 years.

And there is evidence that respiratory illness is increasing in South Africa. One study found that about 5% more children and adolescents suffered from respiratory diseases in 2002 than in 1995. One of the causes of this increase in respiratory symptoms is poor air quality.

In the South African city of Durban, children living in industrial areas with higher levels of outdoor air pollution have more respiratory symptoms than children living further away from industrial

areas, similarly, people living close to coal mines suffer more breathing problems than people living further away.

Despite this evidence, there are still relatively few air pollution studies in Africa.

Adapted from: <https://theconversation.com/air-pollution-temperature-and-respiratory-disease-a-south-african-study-141080>

- _____ 1. Air pollution is widely recognized as a cause of respiratory issues.
- _____ 2. Hot weather does not cause respiratory symptoms.
- _____ 3. Air pollution has a more significant impact on health during extremely cold or hot days.
- _____ 4. South Africa is expected to experience temperature increases of up to 7°C inland within the next 80 years.
- _____ 5. There is no evidence of a rise in respiratory diseases among children and adolescents in South Africa.
- _____ 6. Children living in industrial areas in Durban have fewer respiratory symptoms than children living further away.
- _____ 7. More and more people are moving to coal mines in Durban, South Africa.
- _____ 8. There are many air pollution studies conducted in Africa.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Write meaningful sentences based on the given clues (form of the verb can be changed if necessary)

1. Global warming / be / the / rise / average / temperature / earth's atmosphere.

2. WWF / aim / stop / process / destroy / planet's natural environment.

3. work / WWF / mainly / focus / survival / endangered animals.

4. project's mission / be / stop / illegal hunting / elephants / Africa / and / Asia.

5. Viet Nam / join / event / 2009 / and / be / active supporter / since then.

Task 2. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given word(s).

1. "I will go to the cleaning event organised by my school tomorrow," Hanh said. (WOULD)

-> Hanh _____

2. "Are you into reading about endangered animals, Phong?" Minh asked. (IF)

-> Minh _____

3. "What can we do to save the sea turtle, teacher?" Binh asked. (COULD)

-> Binh _____

4. "I submitted my assignment about air pollution yesterday," Nam said. (HAD)

-> Nam _____

5. "Mr. Long wants me to deliver my presentation in this room next week," Chi said.

-> Chi _____

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to a friend to share your ideas about how to deal with global warming.

Task 2. Describe what you do in your daily life to help protect the environment.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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

- Question 1: A. rise B. gorilla C. identify D. giant
 Question 2: A. organise B. aspect C. upset D. strict

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

- Question 3: A. wildlife B. action C. research D. legal
 Question 4: A. endangered B. deliver C. survival D. habitat

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

- Question 5: During the Earth Day event, experts will _____ a presentation on sustainable living.
 A. deliver B. upset C. clear D. complete
 Question 6: Educational programs in schools teach children about the dangers of wildlife _____.
 A. movement B. trade C. habitat D. rise
 Question 7: Conservation efforts aim to protect the rich _____ of rainforests.
 A. cause B. biodiversity C. consequence D. issue
 Question 8: During Earth Hour, cities around the world participate in _____ events.
 A. practical B. strict C. extreme D. lights-out
 Question 9: Scientists study _____ sea levels to understand their impact on human habitats.
 A. raising B. raise C. rising D. rise
 Question 10: China has taken significant steps to protect the giant _____, their national treasure.
 A. panda B. tortoise C. gorilla D. elephant
 Question 11: Illegal _____ causes a serious threat to wildlife and leads to a decline in animal populations.
 A. disease B. change C. melting D. hunting
 Question 12: Companies must find ways to _____ on industrial pollution for a cleaner environment.
 A. cut down B. come out C. hand in D. die out
 Question 13: Scientists and researchers _____ action to protect endangered species from extinction.
 A. make for B. call for C. take for D. get for

Question 14: He asked when the solar energy workshop _____ conducted in the community centre the next day.

- A. will be B. is C. would be D. was

Question 15: He said that the environmental club _____ in the library every Thursday.

- A. meets B. met C. was met D. is met

Question 16: He asked if they _____ up the beach there the previous day.

- A. cleaned B. clean C. would clean D. had cleaned

Question 17: He said that the wildlife conservation event _____ in the park that Saturday.

- A. is happening B. is being happened C. was happening D. was being happened

Question 18: She asked why they had chosen that location for the reforestation project _____.

- A. the following month B. following month
C. next month D. that next month

Question 19: She asked if he could participate in the environmental workshop _____.

- A. here B. now C. there D. that

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: Binh and Mr. Hung are talking.

Binh: I'd like to apologise for not coming to the presentation about water pollution.

Mr. Hung: _____.

- A. Would you like to think about it? B. Which one do you want to hear about?
C. That sounds fun to hear. We can go there D. That's all right. You can go next time.

Question 21: Van and Son are talking.

Van: _____. - Son: Never mind.

- A. Can you help me with the project about air pollution?
B. It was such a nice picture that you drew of the sea.
C. Sorry for not having participated in the event yesterday.
D. Do you want to go to the clean up event?

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

Question 22: People are encouraged to complete recycling programs to reduce waste in our community.

- A. continue B. finish C. learn D. appear

Question 23: Environmentalists do research on sustainable farming methods to protect soil quality.

- A. upset B. identify C. recognise D. conduct

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

Question 24: Illegal logging poses a serious threat to the survival of our forests.

- A. Permitted B. Practical C. Various D. Extreme

Question 25: It's important to ban the use of certain substances to protect our water sources.

- A. break B. fight C. allow D. believe

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

Question 26: The journalist said that the new law passed to protect endangered species the day before.

- A. said B. passed C. endangered D. before

Question 27: He asked that the new recycling bins had been placed around the neighbourhood.

- A. that B. recycling C. had been D. around

Question 28: He asked what they were planning to reduce carbon emissions now.

- A. what B. were C. to reduce D. now

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

Ice melting adds to rising sea levels, (29) _____ increases coastal erosion and storms as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and stronger coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors (30) _____ global sea level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of (31) _____ sea level rise.

How much and how quickly the Greenland and Antarctic ice melts in the future will largely determine how much ocean levels rise in the future. (32) _____ emissions continue to rise, the current rate of melting on the Greenland ice sheet is expected to double by the end of the century. Alarming, if all the ice on Greenland melted, it (33) _____ global sea levels by 20 feet.

Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/why-are-glaciers-and-sea-ice-melting>

- Question 29: A. whom B. who C. which D. that
 Question 30: A. on B. in C. from D. of
 Question 31: A. current B. old C. important D. wonderful
 Question 32: A. While B. If C. Although D. Despite
 Question 33: A. will raise B. raised C. had raised D. would raise

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

Millions of animals are killed by plastics every year, from birds to fish to other marine organisms. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by plastics. Nearly every species of seabird eats plastics.

Most of the deaths to animals are caused by starvation. Seals, whales, turtles, and other animals are trapped by fishing nets. Microplastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp **which** are for our dinner plates. In many cases, these tiny bits pass through the digestive system and are released without consequence. But plastics have also been found to have blocked digestive organs, causing death. Stomachs **packed** with plastics reduce the urge to eat, causing starvation.

Plastics have been consumed by land-based animals, including elephants, zebras, tigers, cattle, and other large mammals, in some cases causing death.

Tests have also confirmed damage to liver and reproductive systems, causing some species, such as oysters, to produce fewer eggs. New research shows that fish are eating nanoplastics in the first days of life, raising new questions about the effects of plastics on fish populations.

Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/plastic-pollution>

- Question 34: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?
 A. How to Deal with Plastic in Ocean B. Plastic Pollution: A Threat to wildlife
 C. The Role of Nanoplastics in Ecosystems D. Plastic Pollution and Its Causes
- Question 35: How do most animals die when affected by plastics?
 A. starvation B. accident C. poisoning D. disease
- Question 36: The word "**which**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. microplastics B. species C. cases D. fish and shrimp
- Question 37: The word "**packed**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 A. big B. hurt C. filled D. harmful
- Question 38: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Plastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp.
 B. Plastics have been consumed by both marine and land-based animals.
 C. All species of seabirds consume plastics.
 D. Micro plastics have been found to block digestive organs, causing death in some cases.

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

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people **thrive** and survive by, for example, purifying water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest sector and another 41 million have a job that is related to the sector. Many animals also rely on forests. Forests are home to more than three-quarters of the world's life on land. Forests also play a critical role in reducing climate change because **they** act as a carbon sink - **soaking up** carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere and contribute to ongoing changes in climate.

But forests around the world are under threat, which affects these benefits. The threats are deforestation and forest degradation. The main cause of deforestation is agriculture (poorly planned infrastructure is developing as a big threat too) and the main cause of forest degradation is illegal tree-cutting. In 2019, the tropics lost close to 30 soccer fields' worth of trees every single minute.

Deforestation is a particular concern in tropical rain forests because these forests are home to much of the world's biodiversity. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years, mostly due to forest change for cattle raising. Deforestation in this region is particularly common in more populated areas, roads and rivers, but even remote areas have been polluted when valuable gold and oil are discovered.

Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/deforestation-and-forest-degradation>

Question 39: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Threats to Biodiversity in Tropical Rainforests
- B. The Impact of Deforestation on Climate Change
- C. Forests: Our Treasure in Danger
- D. Jobs in the Forest Sector and Related Industries

Question 40: The word "**thrive**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. protect
- B. decline
- C. ban
- D. develop

Question 41: The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. animals
- B. forests
- C. people
- D. changes

Question 42: How do forests help in reducing climate change?

- A. by providing jobs
- B. by purifying water and air
- C. by acting as a carbon sink
- D. by being wildlife

Question 43: The phrase "**soaking up**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. absorb
- B. refuse
- C. conserve
- D. plant

Question 44: Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation in tropical rainforests?

- A. population growth
- B. industrialisation
- C. cattle raising
- D. road construction

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Agriculture is becoming a big threat to forests.
- B. Deforestation is the main cause of forest degradation.
- C. The Amazon has lost 17% of its forest in the last 50 years.
- D. 41 million people across the world have a job in the forest.

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

Question 46: "Recycling paper saves trees and conserves forests," he said.

- A. He said recycling paper saves trees and conserves forests.
- B. He said recycling paper had saved trees and conserved forests.
- C. He said recycling paper would save trees and conserve forests.
- D. He said recycling paper saved trees and conserved forests.

Question 47: "Are you recycling your household waste today?" she asked me.

- A. She asked me if I was recycling my household waste that day.

- B. She asked me if I am recycling my household waste today.
- C. She asked me if I was recycling my household waste today.
- D. She asked me if I am recycling my household waste that day.

Question 48: "Where did you find these eco-friendly products in this town?" she asked.

- A. She asked where he had found these eco-friendly products in this town.
- B. She asked where he had found those eco-friendly products in that town.
- C. She asked where he found these eco-friendly products in that town.
- D. She asked where he found those eco-friendly products in this town.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: They pick up litter in the park. It keeps the environment clean.

- A. They pick up litter in the park to keep the environment clean.
- B. They pick up litter in the park but it keeps the environment clean.
- C. Although they pick up litter in the park, it keeps the environment clean.
- D. The environment is kept clean because of litter in the park.

Question 50: The government applied strict laws. The laws aim to reduce pollution.

- A. The government applied strict laws, that aim to reduce pollution.
- B. The government applied strict laws whose aim to reduce pollution.
- C. The government applied strict laws which aim to reduce pollution.
- D. The government applied strict laws, who aim to reduce pollution.

ĐÁP ÁN

A. LÝ THUYẾT

I. VOCABULARY

1. VOCABULARY

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
69.	aspect	(n)	/ˈæspekt/	khía cạnh
70.	balance	(n)	/ˈbæləns/	sự cân bằng
71.	biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪəˈdaɪvərˈsɪti/	sự đa dạng sinh học
72.	burning	(n)	/ˈbɜːnɪŋ/	việc đốt cháy
73.	cause	(n)	/kɔːz/	nguyên nhân
74.	consequence	(n)	/ˈkɒnsɪkwəns/	hậu quả
75.	deforestation	(n)	/dɪˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən/	nạn phá rừng
76.	ecosystem	(n)	/ˈiːkəˌsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
77.	effort	(n)	/ˈefət/	sự nỗ lực
78.	gorilla	(n)	/gəˈrɪlə/	khỉ đột
79.	habitat	(n)	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	môi trường sống
80.	heatwave	(n)	/ˈhiːtwɛv/	sóng nhiệt, đợt không khí nóng
81.	issue	(n)	/ˈɪʃuː/	vấn đề
82.	movement	(n)	/ˈmuːvmənt/	phong trào
83.	panda	(n)	/ˈpændə/	gấu trúc
84.	rise	(n)	/raɪz/	sự gia tăng
85.	territory	(n)	/ˈterɪtəri/	lãnh thổ
86.	tortoise	(n)	/ˈtɔːtəs/	con rùa
87.	trade	(n)	/treɪd/	buôn bán
88.	ban	(v)	/bæn/	cấm
89.	clear	(v)	/klaɪə/	chặt, làm sạch
90.	complete	(v)	/kəmˈpliːt/	hoàn thành

91.	deliver	(v)	/dɪ'livə/	truyền đạt
92.	identify	(v)	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	nhận dạng
93.	upset	(v)	/ʌp'set/	làm rối loạn, xáo trộn
94.	back-up	(adj)	/bæk-/ʌp/	dự phòng
95.	endangered	(adj)	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	bị đe dọa
96.	extreme	(adj)	/ɪks'tri:m/	cực đoan, khắc nghiệt
97.	giant	(adj)	/'dʒaɪənt/	to lớn, khổng lồ
98.	lights-out	(adj)	/laɪts-/aʊt/	tối, đèn tắt
99.	practical	(adj)	/'præktɪkəl/	thực tế
100.	strict	(adj)	/strikt/	ng nghiêm ngặt

2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
101.	average temperature	(adj)	/'ævərɪdʒ/ /'temprətʃə/	nhiệt độ trung bình
102.	body part trade	(np)	/'bɒdi/ /pɑ:t/ /treɪd/	buôn bán phần cơ thể (động vật)
103.	climate change	(np)	/'klaɪmət/ /tʃeɪndʒ/	sự biến đổi khí hậu
104.	gas emission	(np)	/ɡæs/ /ɪ'mɪʃən/	khí thải
105.	global warming	(adj-n)	/'ɡləʊbəl/ /'wɔ:mnɪŋ/	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
106.	green activity	(adj-n)	/ɡri:n/ /æk'tɪvəti/	hoạt động về môi trường
107.	ice melting	(np)	/aɪs/ /'meltɪŋ/	sự tan băng
108.	illegal hunting	(adj-n)	/ɪ'li:ɡəl/ /'hʌntɪŋ/	săn bắn bất hợp pháp
109.	polar bear	(np)	/'pəʊlə/ /beə/	gấu Bắc cực
110.	respiratory disease	(adj-n)	/rɪ'spɪrətəri/ /dɪ'zi:z/	bệnh hô hấp
111.	rising sea level	(phrase)	/'raɪznɪŋ/ /si:/ /'levəl/	nước biển dâng
112.	wildlife trade	(np)	/'waɪldlaɪf/ /treɪd/	buôn bán động vật hoang dã
113.	do/ conduct research	(v-n)	/du:/ /kən'dʌkt/ /rɪ'sɜ:ʃ/	làm nghiên cứu
114.	deliver the presentation	(v-n)	/dɪ'livə/ /ðə/ /ˌprezən'teɪʃən/	thuyết trình
115.	come out of	(vp)	/kʌm/ /aʊt/ /ɒv/	ra khỏi
116.	come up with	(vp)	/kʌm/ /ʌp/ /wɪð/	nghĩ ra (ý tưởng)
117.	cut down	(vp)	/kʌt/ /daʊn/	cắt, chặt
118.	die out	(vp)	/daɪ/ /aʊt/	tuyệt chủng
119.	hand in	(vp)	/hænd/ /ɪn/	nộp
120.	call for action	(phrase)	/kɔ:l/ /fɔ:r/ /'ækʃən/	kêu gọi hành động
121.	at once	(phrase)	/æt/ /wʌns/	ngay lập tức
122.	in danger	(phrase)	/ɪn/ /'deɪndʒə/	gặp nguy hiểm

3. WORD FORMATION

No.	Word	Part of speech	Pronunciation	Meaning
123.	environment	(n)	/ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/	môi trường
124.	environmental	(adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentəl/	thuộc về môi trường
125.	illegal	(adj)	/ɪ'li:ɡəl/	bất hợp pháp
126.	legal	(adj)	/'li:ɡəl/	hợp pháp
127.	organisation	(n)	/ˌɔ:ɡənəɪ'zeɪʃən/	tổ chức

128.	organise	(v)	/ˈɔːɡənaɪz/	tổ chức
129.	present	(v)	/prɪˈzent/	thuyết trình
130.	presentation		/ˌprezənˈteɪʃn/	bài thuyết trình
131.	protect	(v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
132.	protection	(n)	/prəˈtekʃn/	sự bảo vệ
133.	support	(n/v)	/səˈpɔːt/	ủng hộ
134.	supporter	(n)	/səˈpɔːtə/	người ủng hộ
135.	survival	(n)	/səˈvaɪvəl/	sự sống sót
136.	survive	(v)	/səˈvaɪv/	sống sót

II. PRONUNCIATION

NHỊP ĐIỆU TRONG CÂU (RHYTHM)

- Tiếng Anh là một ngôn ngữ có nhịp điệu. Trọng âm của câu ảnh hưởng nhiều đến nhịp điệu. Khi nói đúng trọng âm của câu, tức là nhấn mạnh ở những từ mang nội dung thông tin thì phát âm sẽ tự nhiên và trôi chảy hơn.

- Nhịp điệu trong câu được tạo ra bởi sự kết hợp giữa các âm tiết được nhấn mạnh và không được nhấn mạnh và thời gian đọc một câu được tính tương đương với thời gian đọc các âm tiết được nhấn trong câu đó, còn các âm tiết không được nhấn sẽ được giản lược và đọc ngắn, nhẹ đi.

Ví dụ: Trong các ví dụ sau, những âm tiết nhận trọng âm được in đậm.

Planting trees helps combat climate change.

Solar energy is a sustainable and **clean power source.**

What are the **benefits** of **recycling electronic waste?**

Why is it **important** to **reduce carbon emissions?**

Do **electric cars** contribute to a **reduction** in **air pollution?**

Can **simple lifestyle changes** **make** a **significant impact** on the **environment?**

III. GRAMMAR

Câu gián tiếp

1. ĐỊNH NGHĨA

Câu trực tiếp

- Câu trực tiếp là một loại câu mà người nói trực tiếp trích dẫn lời nói chính xác của người khác mà không thay đổi nó.

- Trong câu trực tiếp, chúng ta sử dụng dấu ngoặc kép (“ ”) để bao quanh đoạn văn bản được trích dẫn.

Ví dụ: Lan said “I am going to the store tomorrow.”

(Lan nói: “Tôi sẽ đi đến cửa hàng vào ngày mai.”)

Câu gián tiếp

- Câu gián tiếp là câu được dùng để tường thuật lại ý mà người khác đã nói. Thông tin được truyền đạt theo cách diễn đạt của người kể chuyện.

- Câu gián tiếp thường sử dụng các động từ **say**, **tell** và thường có sự thay đổi trong thì của động từ và các từ chỉ thời gian, địa điểm, người v.v. để thể hiện thông tin theo cách của người kể chuyện.

Ví dụ: Lan said that she was going to the store the next day.

(Lan nói rằng cô ấy sẽ đi đến cửa hàng vào ngày hôm sau.)

2. MỘT SỐ QUY TẮC

Lùi thì của động từ trong câu gián tiếp

Thì trong câu trực tiếp	Thì trong câu gián tiếp
Hiện tại đơn S + V(s/es)	Quá khứ đơn S + V-ed
Hiện tại tiếp diễn S + is/ am/ are + V-ing	Quá khứ tiếp diễn S + was/ were + V-ing

Hiện tại hoàn thành S + have/ has + P2	Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2
Quá khứ đơn S + V-ed	Quá khứ hoàn thành V + had + P2
Quá khứ tiếp diễn S + was/ were + V-ing	Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn S + had + been + V-ing
Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2	Quá khứ hoàn thành S + had + P2
Tương lai đơn S + will/shall + V	Tương lai trong quá khứ S + would + V
Tương lai gần S + am/ is/ are + going to V	S + was/ were + going to V
Shall / Can / May / Must	Should / Could / Might / Had to
Should / Could / Might / Would	Giữ nguyên

Thay đổi chủ ngữ/ tân ngữ/ tính từ sở hữu/ đại từ sở hữu trong câu gián tiếp

	Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Chủ ngữ	I	He/ She
	You	I/ We/ They
	We	We/ They
Tân ngữ	me	him/ her
	you	me/ us/ them
	us	us/ them
Tính từ sở hữu	my	his/ her
	your	my/ our/ their
	our	our/ their
Đại từ sở hữu	mine	his/ hers
	yours	mine/ ours/ theirs
	ours	ours/ theirs
Đại từ chỉ định	this	that
	these	those

Thay đổi trạng từ thời gian/ nơi chốn trong câu gián tiếp

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
here	there
now	then
today/ tonight	that day/ that night
tomorrow	the next day the following day
next week	the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last week	the week before

3. CÁC LOẠI CÂU GIÁN TIẾP

a. Câu trần thuật

S + said (that) + Mệnh đề được tường thuật

Ví dụ: “We will plant some trees here tomorrow.” They said.

(“Chúng tôi sẽ trồng một vài cái cây ở đây ngày mai.” Họ nói.)

=> They said they would plant some trees there the following day.
(Họ nói họ sẽ trồng một vài cái cây ở đó ngày mai.)

b. Câu hỏi Yes/ No Questions

S + asked + if/ whether + S + V

Ví dụ: “Are you interested in the cleaning event, Son?” An asked.

(“Bạn có quan tâm đến sự kiện dọn dẹp không, Son?” An hỏi.)

=> An asked if Son was interested in the cleaning event.

(An hỏi Son có hứng thú với sự kiện dọn dẹp không.)

c. Câu hỏi Wh-questions

S + asked + Wh- + S + V...

Ví dụ: “What can I do to help the animals in the wild?” Binh asked.

(“Tôi có thể làm gì để giúp đỡ các loài động vật hoang dã?” Binh hỏi.)

=> Binh asked what he could do to help the animals in the wild.

(Binh hỏi cậu ấy có thể làm gì để giúp đỡ các loài động vật hoang dã.)

B. THỰC HÀNH

I. PRONUNCIATION

Task 1. Find the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>i</u> ssue | B. <u>cl</u> imate | C. de <u>l</u> iver | D. str <u>i</u> ct |
| 2. A. r <u>i</u> se | B. w <u>i</u> ldlife | C. surv <u>i</u> ve | D. <u>e</u> mission |
| 3. A. <u>h</u> eatwave | B. s <u>e</u> a | C. <u>c</u> lear | D. dise <u>a</u> se |
| 4. A. g <u>o</u> rilla | B. <u>e</u> ffort | C. <u>c</u> omplete | D. <u>p</u> olar |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> eliver | B. m <u>e</u> lting | C. <u>a</u> spect | D. up <u>s</u> et |
| 6. A. b <u>a</u> n | B. g <u>a</u> s | C. <u>g</u> iant | D. p <u>a</u> nda |
| 7. A. b <u>a</u> lance | B. <u>t</u> rade | C. h <u>a</u> bitat | D. <u>a</u> ctivity |
| 8. A. <u>i</u> dentify | B. <u>e</u> cosystem | C. def <u>o</u> restation | D. c <u>o</u> nsequence |
| 9. A. d <u>a</u> nger | B. g <u>i</u> ant | C. <u>a</u> verage | D. <u>g</u> lobal |
| 10. A. r <u>e</u> spiratory | B. r <u>e</u> search | C. <u>c</u> ause | D. <u>s</u> urvive |

Task 2. Find the word that differs the position of stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. balance | B. issue | C. polar | D. <u>u</u> pset |
| 2. A. movement | B. <u>c</u> omplete | C. tortoise | D. heatwave |
| 3. A. average | B. practical | C. <u>e</u> ndangered | D. consequence |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> xtreme | B. giant | C. effort | D. aspect |
| 5. A. panda | B. wildlife | C. climate | D. <u>d</u> isease |
| 6. A. global | B. <u>c</u> onduct | C. danger | D. burning |
| 7. A. <u>h</u> abitat | B. deliver | C. gorilla | D. emission |
| 8. A. activity | B. diversity | C. <u>t</u> erritory | D. identify |
| 9. A. hunting | B. <u>r</u> earch | C. action | D. danger |
| 10. A. illegal | B. survival | C. supporter | D. <u>e</u> lephant |

II. VOCABULARY

Task 1. Match the words with the pictures.

1. Indian elephant **b**



2. gorilla c	
3. panda e	
4. tortoise a	
5. polar bear d	

Task 2. Match the words on the left with their meanings on the right.

1. Habitat a	a. The area in which an animal or plant species lives and grows
2. Consequence h	b. The interconnected system of living organisms and their environment
3. Movement f	c. The process of cutting down and removing all the trees in an area
4. Deforestation c	d. A matter or problem for debate or discussion
5. Issue d	e. The buying and selling of goods and services
6. Territory g	f. A group of individuals working together towards a common goal
7. Trade e	g. An area or region that an animal or group of animals defends against others
8. Ecosystem b	h. A series of events following a particular occurrence

Task 3. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- One important _____ of protecting the environment is reducing plastic waste.
A. aspect B. cause C. consequence D. rise
- Maintaining a _____ between human needs and environmental protection is crucial.
A. effort B. balance C. issue D. movement
- _____ are becoming more frequent in Europe due to global warming. Some places' temperatures can reach 40°C.
A. Heatwaves B. Trades C. Territories D. Ecosystems
- Reducing gas _____ is essential to prevent air pollution and climate change.
A. warming B. disease C. emission D. level
- Illegal _____ causes decline in animal populations and badly affects ecosystems.
A. burning B. habitat C. atmosphere D. hunting
- Air pollution can cause _____ diseases in humans and animals.
A. respiratory B. extreme C. broken D. back-up
- The average temperature rise impacts the _____ of various bird species.
A. habitat B. ecosystem C. balance D. consequence
- The _____ of polar ice contributes to rising sea levels.
A. substance B. melting C. reason D. importance
- Planting trees is a green _____ that helps prevent deforestation.
A. cancer B. fund C. activity D. vehicle
- _____ impacts agriculture, affecting crop yields and food production.
A. Biodiversity B. Climate change C. Ice melting D. Ecosystems
- The _____ of forests, known as deforestation, poses a significant threat to global ecosystems.
A. destruction B. cause C. consequence D. movement
- _____ to protect endangered species often involves preserving their natural habitat.
A. Burning B. Balance C. Biodiversity D. Efforts
- The international _____ on the ivory trade aims to reduce the hunting of elephants.

14. The _____ of a species depends on its ability to adapt to changes in its environment.
 A. ban B. issue C. strictness D. rise
15. To address the issue of climate change, it is essential to reduce the _____ of greenhouse gases.
 A. aspect B. identification C. movements D. survival
16. To address the issue of climate change, it is essential to reduce the _____ of greenhouse gases.
 A. rise B. causes C. practicality D. balance

Task 4. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- Van will **clear** / **deliver** the presentation on renewable energy tomorrow.
- Banning** / **Completing** plastic bags can significantly reduce pollution in our oceans.
- Pollution **upsets** / **identifies** the balance of nature and harms wildlife habitats.
- They are **submitting** / **conducting** research to understand the impact of climate change.
- Many species are **in danger** / **at once** of extinction due to habitat loss.

Task 5. Complete each sentence with one suitable word or phrase, (the form of the verb can be changed if necessary).

call for	hand in	die out	cut down
come up with	come out of	deliver	conduct

- We must **cut down** on single-use plastics to save our oceans.
- Certain species may **die out** if we don't protect their natural habitats.
- Scientists **conduct** research to understand the impact of deforestation on biodiversity.
- Remember to **hand in** your assignment about impacts of plastics to the teacher by Friday.
- The environmental club will **deliver** a presentation on energy-efficient practices.
- Many animals **came out of** their places when the forest fire happened.
- Activists often **call for** action to protect the environment.
- Volunteers will **come up with** ideas to reduce plastic waste at schools.

Task 6. Match each word on the left with the word that has OPPOSITE meaning on the right.

1. legal e	a. unique
2. back-up a	b. moderate
3. endangered g	c. tiny
4. extreme b	d. easy
5. giant c	e. illegal
6. lights-out h	f. impossible
7. practical f	g. protected
8. strict d	h. bright

Task 7. Complete each sentence with a suitable word from Task 6.

- The government need to take **strict** measures to cope with global warming.
- Forest fires have destroyed the natural habits and threatened many **endangered** species.
- Local governments have to take **legal** actions to prevent the extinction of many wild animals.
- Lights-out** initiatives have been introduced to reduce energy consumption effectively.
- Giant** pandas are endangered, so strict conservation efforts are crucial to protect them.
- Extreme** weather events highlight the urgency of environmental protection.
- A **back-up** plan is necessary for dealing with extreme weather conditions.
- One **practical** method to reduce air pollution is to ban vehicles from city centres.

Task 8. Complete each sentence using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. Our local environmental ____ **organisation** ____ is working hard to promote recycling. (ORGANISE)
2. Conservation efforts are important for the ____ **survival** ____ of endangered species. (SURVIVE)
3. She is a keen ____ **supporter** ____ of environmental activities, always participating in tree planting events. (SUPPORT)
4. His ____ **presentation** ____ on plastic pollution was well-prepared and helpful. (PRESENT)
5. We mustn't participate in ____ **illegal** ____ wildlife trade. (LEGAL)

III. GRAMMAR

Task 1. Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. They asked if she _____ the benefits of recycling.
A. can explain B. explains C. be explained **D. had explained**
2. Nam said avoiding single-use plastic items _____ a simple yet effective way to help the planet.
A. has been **B. was** C. is D. will be
3. He asked why they had started the eco-friendly campaign _____.
A. the previous year B. last month C. yesterday D. ago
4. They asked who would organise the beach clean-up _____.
A. this weekend B. today **C. that weekend** D. next week
5. She asked why they recycled glass bottles _____.
A. here **B. there** C. now D. place
6. He said that they _____ more trees to prevent deforestation that day.
A. planted B. are planting C. were being planted D. are being planted
7. He asked if the air in the neighbourhood _____ better in the future.
A. will be B. is **C. would be** D. would have been
8. She said that plastic bottles _____ by the community every week.
A. recycled B. are recycled C. recycle **D. were recycled**

Task 2. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "We should reduce our plastic usage to protect the environment, Nam," Kien said.
1. Kien said to Nam that they should reduce their plastic usage to protect the environment.
2. "Planting trees here significantly contributes to a healthier environment," Mr. Tung said.
2. Mr. Tung said that planting trees there significantly contributed to a healthier environment.
3. "I will participate in the recycling event next month," Long said.
3. Long said that he would participate in the recycling event the following month.
4. "I am making a proposal about how to reduce water pollution now," Lien said.
4. Lien said that she was making a proposal about how to reduce water pollution then.
5. "Air pollution in Ha Noi has gotten worse over the last 20 years," Mrs. Ha said.
5. Mrs. Ha said that air pollution in Ha Noi had gotten worse over the last 20 years.
6. "I recycle my household waste regularly," said Tom.
6. Tom said that he recycled his household waste regularly.
7. "We should be more mindful of our water usage," suggested Emma.
7. Emma suggested that they should be more mindful of their water usage.
8. "While we were cleaning the beach, we found a lot of plastic waste," said Alex.
8. Alex said that while they were cleaning the beach, they found a lot of plastic waste.
9. "We planted a community garden last spring," said Sarah.
9. Sarah said that they had planted a community garden the previous spring.
10. "We are working on a project to reduce energy consumption," said the engineers.
10. The engineers said that they were working on a project to reduce energy consumption.

Task 3. Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. "Have you ever participated in a beach cleanup event?" he asked me.
1. He asked me if/ whether I had ever participated in a beach cleanup event.
2. "What are the benefits of using renewable energy sources?" she asked.
2. She asked what the benefits of using renewable energy sources were.
3. "Do you know where to recycle electronic waste?" he asked.
3. He asked if I knew where to recycle electronic waste.
4. "What are you doing in your daily life to save energy at home, Mai?" Cuong asked.
4. Cuong asked what Mai was doing in her daily life to save energy at home.
5. "Why are they talking about habitat loss of wild animals now?" Phuong asked.
5. Phuong asked why they were talking about habitat loss of wild animals then.
6. "Why do we need to recycle plastic bottles?" asked Tom.
6. Tom wondered why they needed to recycle plastic bottles.
7. "Did you plant trees in your backyard last weekend?" Tom asked Marry.
7. Tom asked Marry if she had planted trees in her backyard the previous weekend.
8. "What are they doing to reduce air pollution?" John asked.
8. John asked what they were doing to reduce air pollution.
9. "Will you participate in the beach cleanup next month?" Hung asked Lan.
9. Hung asked Lan if she would participate in the beach cleanup the following month.
10. "How many times have you attended environmental workshops?" Sarah asked Tung.
10. Sarah asked Tung how many times he had attended environmental workshops

IV. READING

Task 1. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ninety-nine percent of all species that have ever lived have (1) _____ extinct during five mass extinctions, which, in the past, (2) _____ largely a result of natural (3) _____ such as volcano eruptions and asteroid impacts. Today, the rate of extinction is occurring 1,000 to 10,000 times faster (4) _____ of human activity. The main modern causes of extinction are the (5) _____ of habitat (mainly deforestation), over exploitation (hunting, overfishing), climate change, and pollution.

There are also other threats (6) _____ species such as the plastic pollution in the ocean - a recent study found that 100 percent of sea turtles had plastic or microplastic in their bodies.

New diseases are affecting more and more wildlife species such as bats, frogs and are the result of an increase (7) _____ travel and trade, (8) _____ allows viruses to be at new locations, and warm temperatures enable more viruses to survive and spread, wildlife trade also continues (9) _____ a big problem because for some species, the fewer members there are, the (10) _____ they become to hunters.

Source: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2019/03/26/endangered-species-matter/>

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. gone | B. made | C. set | D. taken |
| 2. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 3. A. causes | B. providers | C. balances | D. rises |
| 4. A. despite | B. spite | C. besides | D. because |
| 5. A. support | B. hunger | C. loss | D. trade |
| 6. A. from | B. to | C. of | D. at |
| 7. A. on | B. at | C. during | D. in |
| 8. A. who | B. that | C. which | D. why |
| 9. A. been | B. be | C. to be | D. to being |
| 10. A. valuabler | B. valuable | C. most valuable | D. more valuable |

Task 2. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.

Global biodiversity loss doesn't just result from the destruction of habitats, or even hunting species for meat. A huge number of species are threatened by trade - both alive as pets or exhibits, or dead for use in medicines.

Though people have become increasingly aware of the threats caused by the trade of high-value species, such as the elephant for ivory, and various animals such as tigers, rhinos and the pangolin for medicine, **few** realise the risk that the pet trade causes to the future survival of many less well-known species.

On visiting a zoo or pet shop, you may expect that the reptiles on show are bred in captivity, but many of these animals may have been imported live. In fact, 92% of the 500,000 live animal **shipments** between 2000-2006 to the United States (that's 1,480,000,000 animals) were for the pet trade, and 69% of **these** originated in Southeast Asia.

These exports are increasing annually from the majority of tropical countries. And without careful regulation, this trade may be disastrous for many species.

The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally, worth about \$us 20 billion annually. About half comes from Southeast Asia.

But unlike other illegal trade, much of the illegal wildlife trade is not a secret. Law is generally so weak that traders of the majority of live animals and plants can operate **in plain sight** without fear.

The Lacey Act in the US prevents the import of live organisms from their countries of origin, in order to prevent potential illegal money from wild-caught animals. But as Europe has no similar laws, it creates a hole to make an end point for trade.

The majority of the demand for these species, and especially rare species is from European and North American collectors. But, as only a tiny portion of this trade is regulated (2% of international amphibian trade, and 10% of global reptile trade), urgent action is needed to protect vulnerable species from possible extinction.

Adapted from: <https://theconversation.com/trading-in-extinction-how-the-pet-trade-is-killing-off-many-animal-species-71571>

- What would be the most suitable title for the passage?
 - The Growing Cause of Illegal wildlife Trade
 - Wildlife Trade in the World**
 - Europe's Role in Endangered Species Trade
 - The Lacey Act: A Solution to Illegal wildlife Trade?
- What is one of the main threats to global biodiversity mentioned in the passage?
 - destruction of habitats**
 - rising sea levels
 - overpopulation
 - urbanisation
- The word "**few**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 - people**
 - threats
 - species
 - medicines
- Where did most of the live animal shipments for the pet trade originate between 2000 and 2006?
 - North America
 - Europe
 - Southeast Asia**
 - Africa
- The word "**shipments**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 - roles
 - choices
 - deliveries**
 - impacts
- The word "**these**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 - shipments**
 - animals
 - reptiles
 - exports
- The phrase "**in plain sight**" in paragraph 6 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 - extremely
 - slowly
 - rarely
 - clearly**
- What does the Lacey Act in the US aim to do?
 - prevent the import of live organisms from countries of origin.**
 - reduce the destruction of wildlife habitat
 - encourage the import of exotic animals
 - allow traders to operate without regulations
- Why does the passage suggest urgent action is needed?
 - to increase profits for traders.

B. to protect vulnerable species from extinction.

C. to promote the pet trade industry.

D. to control the wildlife trade further.

10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The pet trade causes a risk to the survival of many less well-known species.

B. 92% of live animal shipments to the United States between 2000-2006 were for the pet trade.

C. The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally.

D. The majority of international amphibian trade is regulated.

Task 3. Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not given (NG).

Global warming and air pollution have something in common: their effects on human health. Air pollution is a well-known cause of breathing problems. Hot weather can also bring on these symptoms.

Pollution and global warming also affect health in combination. Studies have shown that air pollution can have a bigger effect on health on very cold or very warm days. One country that should be concerned about this is South Africa, where it's predicted that temperatures will rise by as much as 7°C inland over the next 80 years.

And there is evidence that respiratory illness is increasing in South Africa. One study found that about 5% more children and adolescents suffered from respiratory diseases in 2002 than in 1995. One of the causes of this increase in respiratory symptoms is poor air quality.

In the South African city of Durban, children living in industrial areas with higher levels of outdoor air pollution have more respiratory symptoms than children living further away from industrial areas, similarly, people living close to coal mines suffer more breathing problems than people living further away.

Despite this evidence, there are still relatively few air pollution studies in Africa.

Adapted from: <https://theconversation.com/air-pollution-temperature-and-respiratory-disease-a-south-african-study-141080>

- ___ **T** ___ 1. Air pollution is widely recognized as a cause of respiratory issues.
- ___ **F** ___ 2. Hot weather does not cause respiratory symptoms.
- ___ **T** ___ 3. Air pollution has a more significant impact on health during extremely cold or hot days.
- ___ **T** ___ 4. South Africa is expected to experience temperature increases of up to 7°C inland within the next 80 years.
- ___ **F** ___ 5. There is no evidence of a rise in respiratory diseases among children and adolescents in South Africa.
- ___ **F** ___ 6. Children living in industrial areas in Durban have fewer respiratory symptoms than children living further away.
- ___ **NG** ___ 7. More and more people are moving to coal mines in Durban, South Africa.
- ___ **F** ___ 8. There are many air pollution studies conducted in Africa.

V. WRITING

Task 1. Write meaningful sentences based on the given clues (form of the verb can be changed if necessary)

1. Global warming / be / the / rise / average / temperature / earth's atmosphere.

1. Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere.

2. WWF / aim / stop / process / destroy / planet's natural environment.

2. WWF aims to stop the process of destroying the planet's natural environment.

3. work / WWF / mainly / focus / survival / endangered animals.

3. The work of WWF mainly focuses on the survival of endangered animals.

4. project's mission / be / stop / illegal hunting / elephants / Africa / and / Asia.

**4. The project's mission is to stop the illegal hunting of elephants in Africa and Asia.
The project's mission is stopping the illegal hunting of elephants in Africa and Asia.**

5. Viet Nam / join / event / 2009 / and / be / active supporter / since then.

5. Viet Nam joined the event in 2009 and has been an active supporter since then.

Task 2. Finish the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, beginning with the given word(s).

1. "I will go to the cleaning event organised by my school tomorrow," Hanh said. (WOULD)

-> Hanh _____ **said that she would go to the cleaning event organised by her school the following day** _____

2. "Are you into reading about endangered animals, Phong?" Minh asked. (IF)

-> Minh _____ **asked Phong if he was into reading about endangered animals** _____

3. "What can we do to save the sea turtle, teacher?" Binh asked. (COULD)

-> Binh _____ **asked his teacher what they could do to save the sea turtle** _____

4. "I submitted my assignment about air pollution yesterday," Nam said. (HAD)

-> Nam _____ **said that he had submitted his assignment about air pollution the day before** _____

5. "Mr. Long wants me to deliver my presentation in this room next week," Chi said.

-> Chi _____ **said that Mr. Long wanted her to deliver her presentation in that room the following week** _____

Task 3. Write a letter (150-170 words) to a friend to share your ideas about how to deal with global warming.

Dear Quynh,

I'm writing because I've been thinking a lot about global warming and how we can deal with it.

Firstly, one simple way is reducing our energy consumption. Turning off lights and devices when we leave a room can help save energy. Another great idea is using public transportation instead of driving alone. This reduces the number of cars on the road, which means less pollution. Recycling is essential, too; it decreases the number of waste. Besides, planting trees can have a good impact. Trees absorb carbon dioxide, which contributes to global warming, and provide us with fresh air. Lastly, awareness campaigns are important. We can inform others about the importance of saving energy, recycling, and planting trees.

Let's start doing these small things in our lives and encourage others to do the same. Together, we can create a better, greener planet for the future.

By the way, would you like to participate in the clean-up event with me this weekend?

Love,

Quỳnh thân mến,

Mình viết thư này vì mình đã suy nghĩ rất nhiều về hiện tượng nóng lên toàn cầu và cách chúng ta có thể đương đầu với nó.

Đầu tiên, một cách đơn giản là giảm mức tiêu thụ năng lượng của chúng ta. Tắt đèn và các thiết bị khi chúng ta rời khỏi phòng có thể giúp tiết kiệm năng lượng. Một ý tưởng tuyệt vời khác là sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng thay vì lái xe một mình. Điều này làm giảm số lượng ô tô trên đường, đồng nghĩa với việc ít ô nhiễm hơn. Tái chế cũng rất cần thiết; nó làm giảm số lượng chất thải. Ngoài ra, trồng cây còn có tác dụng tốt. Cây xanh hấp thụ carbon dioxide, chất góp phần làm nóng lên toàn cầu và cây cung cấp cho chúng ta không khí trong lành. Cuối cùng, các chiến dịch nâng cao nhận thức rất quan trọng. Chúng ta có thể truyền đạt cho người khác về tầm quan trọng của việc tiết kiệm năng lượng, tái chế và trồng cây.

Hãy bắt đầu làm những điều nhỏ nhất này trong cuộc sống của chúng ta và khuyến khích người khác làm điều tương tự. Cùng nhau, chúng ta có thể tạo ra một hành tinh xanh hơn, tốt đẹp hơn cho tương lai.

Nhân tiện, bạn có muốn tham gia sự kiện dọn dẹp với mình vào cuối tuần này không?

Thân ái,

VI. LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a talk about air pollution and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). You can listen to the recording TWICE.

- ☐ **F** 1. Burning fossil fuels to produce energy releases water vapor into the air.
☐ **F** 2. Smog is a type of air pollution that is not affected by climate change.
☐ **T** 3. Burning gasoline can release harmful chemicals like mercury and lead.
☐ **T** 4. Reducing the use of fossil fuels in manufacturing can help limit air pollution.
☐ **T** 5. Reducing air pollution can slow down the speed of global warming.

SCRIPT

There are different types of man-made air pollution. When we burn fossil fuels to produce energy, they release greenhouse gases into the air. These emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane trap heat from the sun in earth's atmosphere and lead to a rise in global temperatures. This creates a cycle where air pollution contributes to climate change and climate change creates higher temperatures. In fact, higher temperatures make some types of air pollution worse. For example, climate change increases smog, because it forms when high heat appears. Smog is a type of air pollution that reduces visibility and has serious health effects. Smog not only creates a brown fog that reduces visibility, but also harms plants, the eyes, and causes respiratory diseases. Another category of air pollution is toxic pollution. These are chemicals such as mercury and lead that are released during burning of gasoline. In addition to harmful environmental effects, toxic air pollution can cause serious health problems such as cancer.

While air pollution has many consequences for our planet, there are solutions. We can limit toxic pollution, smog and greenhouse gases, by decreasing the use of fossil fuels such as in transportation and manufacturing. Reducing air pollution not only contributes to a cleaner environment, and better human health, but can also slow the rate of global warming.

Task 2. Listen to a talk about deforestation and choose the correct answer to each of the questions below. You can listen to the recording TWICE.

- What percentage of the planet is covered by forests?
 A. 20% **B. 30%** C. 40% D. 50%
- Which human activities are responsible for 24% of greenhouse gas emissions?
 A. industrial manufacturing B. transportation
C. forestry and agriculture D. household energy consumption
- How do trees contribute to reducing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere?
 A. by releasing carbon when they are cut **B. by absorbing and storing greenhouse gases**
 C. by reducing urbanisation and houses D. by increasing the speed of global warming
- What is the biggest cause of deforestation?
 A. urbanization B. house resources C. wood and paper products **D. agriculture**
- What efforts are being done to reduce deforestation's environmental impact?
A. planting new trees and managing forest resources
 B. increasing agriculture and urbanisation
 C. moving people far away from big forests
 D. ignoring the issue and letting it resolve naturally

SCRIPT

Forests cover about 30% of the planet and the ecosystems they create play an essential role in supporting life on earth. But deforestation is clearing earth's forest on a big scale. And at this rate of destruction, the world's rainforest can completely disappear within 100 years. Why should we care about deforestation?

Together forestry and agriculture are responsible for 24% of greenhouse gas emissions, making deforestation a big reason for climate change.

Deforestation impacts the number of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. When trees are cut, they release the carbon they are storing into the atmosphere. Therefore, trees play a critical role in absorbing the greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Fewer forests mean larger amounts of greenhouse gases entering the atmosphere and increasing speed of global warming.

The biggest cause of deforestation is agriculture. Farmers cut down trees in order to plant crops like soybeans and palm trees, or to raise cows for beef. Tree cutting, which provides the world's wood and paper products, also cuts countless trees each year. Forests are also destroyed as a result of urbanisation, as land is developed for houses. The effects of deforestation are serious, but can be changed. Efforts such as managing forest resources and planting new trees to replace those which have been cut down, are already being made to reduce deforestation's environmental impact on our planet. And while some plant and animal species are gone forever, dealing with deforestation can help prevent further loss of biodiversity.

VII. SPEAKING

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. What are the effects of rising sea levels?

Rising sea levels have bad effects on coastal areas. They can cause floods and destroy habitats for plants, animals, and humans. People living in coastal regions may lose their homes, and important infrastructure like roads and buildings can be damaged. Rising sea levels also pollute freshwater sources with saltwater, which makes it hard for communities to get access to clean water. Overall, it leads to significant environmental and social issues for the regions which are affected.

Mực nước biển dâng cao gây ảnh hưởng xấu tới các vùng ven biển. Chúng có thể gây ra lũ lụt và phá hủy môi trường sống của thực vật, động vật và con người. Người dân sống ở vùng ven biển có thể bị mất nhà cửa và cơ sở hạ tầng quan trọng như đường sá, toà nhà có thể bị hư hại. Mực nước biển dâng cũng làm ô nhiễm nguồn nước ngọt bằng nước mặn, khiến cộng đồng khó tiếp cận được nước sạch. Nhìn chung, nó dẫn đến các vấn đề môi trường và xã hội đáng kể cho các khu vực bị ảnh hưởng.

2. What are the effects of wildlife trade?

Wildlife trade has negative effects on ecosystems and biodiversity. It upsets natural habitats, which causes danger to various species. Illegal hunting threatens animals' survival and leads to the decrease of the population. Moreover, the spread of diseases from animals to humans is a significant problem. Unknown diseases from animals can make people sick and make it hard to find the cure. Therefore, it is necessary to stop wildlife trade and protect our natural world.

Buôn bán động vật hoang dã có tác động tiêu cực đến hệ sinh thái và đa dạng sinh học. Nó làm đảo lộn môi trường sống tự nhiên, gây nguy hiểm cho nhiều loài khác nhau. Săn bắt bất hợp pháp đe dọa sự sống sót của động vật và dẫn đến sự suy giảm dân số. Hơn nữa, việc lây lan dịch bệnh từ động vật sang người là một vấn đề đáng lo ngại. Những căn bệnh không rõ nguồn gốc từ động vật có thể khiến con người mắc bệnh và khó tìm ra thuốc chữa. Vì vậy, cần phải ngăn chặn việc buôn bán động vật hoang dã và bảo vệ thế giới tự nhiên của chúng ta.

Task 2. Describe what you do in your daily life to help protect the environment.

In my daily life, I take several steps to protect the environment. I make sure to recycle my waste and sort out plastic, paper, and glass items for recycling. I also conserve water by taking shorter showers. I also reduce my use of plastic by carrying a reusable water bottle. To save energy, I turn off lights and devices when I'm not using them. When I go shopping, I use reusable bags and cloth bags to reduce plastic waste. In addition, I prefer walking or using public transportation instead of asking my mom to take me to school by motorbike to reduce air pollution. Additionally, I

participate in local clean-up events to keep my community clean and free from trash. Lastly, I tell my friends and family about the importance of environmental conservation, and encourage them to adopt eco-friendly habits too. These small actions can have a positive impact on our environment.

Trong cuộc sống hàng ngày, tôi thực hiện một số bước để bảo vệ môi trường. Tôi luôn đảm bảo tái chế rác thải của mình và phân loại các loại nhựa, giấy và thủy tinh để tái chế. Tôi cũng tiết kiệm nước bằng cách tắm nhanh hơn. Tôi cũng giảm việc sử dụng nhựa bằng cách mang theo một chai nước có thể tái sử dụng. Để tiết kiệm năng lượng, tôi tắt đèn và các thiết bị khi không sử dụng. Khi đi mua sắm, tôi sử dụng túi tái sử dụng và túi vải để hạn chế rác thải nhựa. Ngoài ra, tôi thích đi bộ hoặc sử dụng phương tiện công cộng hơn là nhờ mẹ đưa đi học bằng xe máy để giảm ô nhiễm không khí. Ngoài ra, tôi tham gia các sự kiện dọn dẹp tại địa phương để giữ cho cộng đồng của mình sạch sẽ và không có rác. Cuối cùng, tôi nói với bạn bè và gia đình về tầm quan trọng của việc bảo vệ môi trường và khuyến khích họ áp dụng những thói quen thân thiện với môi trường. Những hành động nhỏ này có thể có tác động tích cực đến môi trường của chúng ta.

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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

- Question 1: A. rise B. gorilla C. identify D. giant
 Question 2: A. organise B. aspect C. upset D. strict

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

- Question 3: A. wildlife B. action C. research D. legal
 Question 4: A. endangered B. deliver C. survival D. habitat

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

- Question 5: During the Earth Day event, experts will _____ a presentation on sustainable living.
 A. deliver B. upset C. clear D. complete
- Question 6: Educational programs in schools teach children about the dangers of wildlife _____.
 A. movement B. trade C. habitat D. rise
- Question 7: Conservation efforts aim to protect the rich _____ of rainforests.
 A. cause B. biodiversity C. consequence D. issue
- Question 8: During Earth Hour, cities around the world participate in _____ events.
 A. practical B. strict C. extreme D. lights-out
- Question 9: Scientists study _____ sea levels to understand their impact on human habitats.
 A. raising B. raise C. rising D. rise
- Question 10: China has taken significant steps to protect the giant _____, their national treasure.
 A. panda B. tortoise C. gorilla D. elephant
- Question 11: Illegal _____ causes a serious threat to wildlife and leads to a decline in animal populations.
 A. disease B. change C. melting D. hunting
- Question 12: Companies must find ways to _____ on industrial pollution for a cleaner environment.
 A. cut down B. come out C. hand in D. die out
- Question 13: Scientists and researchers _____ action to protect endangered species from extinction.
 A. make for B. call for C. take for D. get for
- Question 14: He asked when the solar energy workshop _____ conducted in the community centre the next day.
 A. will be B. is C. would be D. was
- Question 15: He said that the environmental club _____ in the library every Thursday.
 A. meets B. met C. was met D. is met
- Question 16: He asked if they _____ up the beach there the previous day.

- A. cleaned B. clean C. would clean **D. had cleaned**

Question 17: He said that the wildlife conservation event _____ in the park that Saturday.

- A. is happening B. is being happened **C. was happening** D. was being happened

Question 18: She asked why they had chosen that location for the reforestation project _____.

- A. the following month** B. following month
C. next month D. that next month

Question 19: She asked if he could participate in the environmental workshop _____.

- A. here B. now **C. there** D. that

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 20: Binh and Mr. Hung are talking.

Binh: I'd like to apologise for not coming to the presentation about water pollution.

Mr. Hung: _____.

- A. Would you like to think about it? B. Which one do you want to hear about?
C. That sounds fun to hear. We can go there **D. That's all right. You can go next time.**

Question 21: Van and Son are talking.

Van: _____ - Son: Never mind.

- A. Can you help me with the project about air pollution?
B. It was such a nice picture that you drew of the sea.
C. Sorry for not having participated in the event yesterday.
D. Do you want to go to the clean up event?

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

Question 22: People are encouraged to complete recycling programs to reduce waste in our community.

- A. continue **B. finish** C. learn D. appear

Question 23: Environmentalists do research on sustainable farming methods to protect soil quality.

- A. upset B. identify C. recognise **D. conduct**

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

Question 24: Illegal logging poses a serious threat to the survival of our forests.

- A. Permitted** B. Practical C. Various D. Extreme

Question 25: It's important to ban the use of certain substances to protect our water sources.

- A. break B. fight **C. allow** D. believe

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

Question 26: The journalist said that the new law passed to protect endangered species the day before.

- A. said **B. passed** C. endangered D. before

Question 27: He asked that the new recycling bins had been placed around the neighbourhood.

- A. that** B. recycling C. had been D. around

Question 28: He asked what they were planning to reduce carbon emissions now.

- A. what B. were C. to reduce **D. now**

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

Ice melting adds to rising sea levels, (29) _____ increases coastal erosion and storms as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and stronger coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors (30) _____

global sea level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is disappearing four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of (31) _____ sea level rise.

How much and how quickly the Greenland and Antarctic ice melts in the future will largely determine how much ocean levels rise in the future. (32) _____ emissions continue to rise, the current rate of melting on the Greenland ice sheet is expected to double by the end of the century. Alarming, if all the ice on Greenland melted, it (33) _____ global sea levels by 20 feet.

Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/why-are-glaciers-and-sea-ice-melting>

- Question 29: A. whom B. who **C. which** D. that
 Question 30: A. on B. in C. from **D. of**
 Question 31: **A. current** B. old C. important D. wonderful
 Question 32: A. While **B. If** C. Although D. Despite
 Question 33: A. will raise B. raised C. had raised **D. would raise**

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

Millions of animals are killed by plastics every year, from birds to fish to other marine organisms. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by plastics. Nearly every species of seabird eats plastics.

Most of the deaths to animals are caused by starvation. Seals, whales, turtles, and other animals are trapped by fishing nets. Microplastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp **which** are for our dinner plates. In many cases, these tiny bits pass through the digestive system and are released without consequence. But plastics have also been found to have blocked digestive organs, causing death. Stomachs **packed** with plastics reduce the urge to eat, causing starvation.

Plastics have been consumed by land-based animals, including elephants, zebras, tigers, cattle, and other large mammals, in some cases causing death.

Tests have also confirmed damage to liver and reproductive systems, causing some species, such as oysters, to produce fewer eggs. New research shows that fish are eating nanoplastics in the first days of life, raising new questions about the effects of plastics on fish populations.

Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/plastic-pollution>

- Question 34: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?
 A. How to Deal with Plastic in Ocean **B. Plastic Pollution: A Threat to wildlife**
 C. The Role of Nanoplastics in Ecosystems D. Plastic Pollution and Its Causes
- Question 35: How do most animals die when affected by plastics?
A. starvation B. accident C. poisoning D. disease
- Question 36: The word "**which**" in paragraph 2 refers to _____.
 A. microplastics B. species C. cases **D. fish and shrimp**
- Question 37: The word "**packed**" in paragraph 2 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.
 A. big B. hurt **C. filled** D. harmful
- Question 38: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Plastics have been found in more than 100 marine species, including fish and shrimp.
 B. Plastics have been consumed by both marine and land-based animals.
C. All species of seabirds consume plastics.
 D. Micro plastics have been found to block digestive organs, causing death in some cases.

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

Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet. They help people **thrive** and survive by, for example, purifying water and air and providing people with jobs; some 13.2 million people across the world have a job in the forest sector and another 41 million have a job that is related to the sector. Many

animals also rely on forests. Forests are home to more than three-quarters of the world's life on land. Forests also play a critical role in reducing climate change because **they** act as a carbon sink - **soaking up** carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere and contribute to ongoing changes in climate.

But forests around the world are under threat, which affects these benefits. The threats are deforestation and forest degradation. The main cause of deforestation is agriculture (poorly planned infrastructure is developing as a big threat too) and the main cause of forest degradation is illegal tree-cutting. In 2019, the tropics lost close to 30 soccer fields' worth of trees every single minute.

Deforestation is a particular concern in tropical rain forests because these forests are home to much of the world's biodiversity. For example, in the Amazon around 17% of the forest has been lost in the last 50 years, mostly due to forest change for cattle raising. Deforestation in this region is particularly common in more populated areas, roads and rivers, but even remote areas have been polluted when valuable gold and oil are discovered.

Adapted from: <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/deforestation-and-forest-degradation>

Question 39: What would be the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Threats to Biodiversity in Tropical Rainforests
- B. The Impact of Deforestation on Climate Change
- C. Forests: Our Treasure in Danger**
- D. Jobs in the Forest Sector and Related Industries

Question 40: The word "**thrive**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. protect
- B. decline
- C. ban
- D. develop**

Question 41: The word "**they**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

- A. animals
- B. forests**
- C. people
- D. changes

Question 42: How do forests help in reducing climate change?

- A. by providing jobs
- B. by purifying water and air
- C. by acting as a carbon sink**
- D. by being wildlife

Question 43: The phrase "**soaking up**" in paragraph 1 is CLOSEST in meaning to _____.

- A. absorb**
- B. refuse
- C. conserve
- D. plant

Question 44: Which of the following is a major cause of deforestation in tropical rainforests?

- A. population growth
- B. industrialisation
- C. cattle raising**
- D. road construction

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Agriculture is becoming a big threat to forests.
- B. Deforestation is the main cause of forest degradation.
- C. The Amazon has lost 17% of its forest in the last 50 years.
- D. 41 million people across the world have a job in the forest.**

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

Question 46: "Recycling paper saves trees and conserves forests," he said.

- A. He said recycling paper saves trees and conserves forests.
- B. He said recycling paper had saved trees and conserved forests.
- C. He said recycling paper would save trees and conserve forests.
- D. He said recycling paper saved trees and conserved forests.**

Question 47: "Are you recycling your household waste today?" she asked me.

- A. She asked me if I was recycling my household waste that day.**
- B. She asked me if I am recycling my household waste today.
- C. She asked me if I was recycling my household waste today.
- D. She asked me if I am recycling my household waste that day.

Question 48: "Where did you find these eco-friendly products in this town?" she asked.

- A. She asked where he had found these eco-friendly products in this town.
- B. She asked where he had found those eco-friendly products in that town.**

- C. She asked where he found these eco-friendly products in that town.
- D. She asked where he found those eco-friendly products in this town.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

Question 49: They pick up litter in the park. It keeps the environment clean.

- A. They pick up litter in the park to keep the environment clean.
- B. They pick up litter in the park but it keeps the environment clean.
- C. Although they pick up litter in the park, it keeps the environment clean.
- D. The environment is kept clean because of litter in the park.

Question 50: The government applied strict laws. The laws aim to reduce pollution.

- A. The government applied strict laws, that aim to reduce pollution.
- B. The government applied strict laws whose aim to reduce pollution.
- C. The government applied strict laws which aim to reduce pollution.
- D. The government applied strict laws, who aim to reduce pollution.