

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 8

TUẦN 10 (TỪ 06/11 ĐẾN 11/11)

Period 28

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

LESSON 2.1

NEW WORDS

1. recycle (v)	/ˌriːˈsaɪ.kəl/	tái chế
2. reuse (v)	/ˌriːˈjuːz/	tái sử dụng
3. reduce (v)	/rɪˈdʒuːs/	giảm bớt
4. save (v)	/seɪv/	tiết kiệm
5. waste (v/n)	/weɪst/	lãng phí / rác thải
6. clean up (v/n)	/kliːn ʌp/	dọn dẹp / việc dọn dẹp
7. electricity (n)	/ˌel.ɪkˈtrɪs.ə.ti/	điện
8. energy (n)	/ˈen.ə.dʒi/	năng lượng
9. power (n)	/paʊər/	điện, năng lượng
→ provide power (v)	/prəˈvaɪd paʊər/	cung cấp điện
10. air conditioner (n)	/ˈeə kənˈdɪʃ.ən.ər/	máy điều hòa
11. machine (n)	/məˈʃiːn/	máy móc
12. cool (v)	/kuːl/	làm lạnh
13. dry (v)	/draɪ/	làm khô
14. avoid + V-ing (v)	/əˈvɔɪd/	tránh, né
15. rainwater (n)	/ˈreɪnˌwɔː.tər/	nước mưa
16. throw ... into (v)	/θrəʊ ˈɪn.tuː/	ném vào
17. turn on ≠ turn off (v)	/tɜːn ɒn/ /tɜːn ɒf/	bật ≠ tắt

WORD FORM

1. recycle (v) → recycling (n)
2. reduce (v) → reduction (n)
3. electricity (n) → electric (adj): có sử dụng điện
4. power (n) → powerful (n): mạnh mẽ, quyền lực

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Before the festival, people will _____ all the streets. (waste / clean up / reduce / walk)

2. The video clip will explain some useful ways to _____ plastic bottles in your home. (buy / reuse / lose / save)
3. We can _____ electricity if we turn off all the lights when we don't use them. (waste / save / reduce / reuse)
4. Let's _____ our classroom. There is a lot of trash on the floor. (recycle / clean up / use / clean off)
5. We use a(n) _____ to keep the air in a hot room cold. (cold machine / refrigerator / electricity / air conditioner)
6. _____ allows fans, refrigerators and other household appliances to operate. (Energy / Power / Electricity / All are correct)
7. Using these healthcare kits will help _____ the environment risks to your health. (reduce / improve / protect / reuse)
8. Don't throw trash _____ the rivers. It pollutes the water. (into / on / at / to)
9. Please do not _____ electricity because there will not be enough for us to use this winter. (save / waste / recycle / protect)
10. I try to _____ using air conditioner when it's not hot or it will cost a lot of money. (enjoy / save / avoid / prefer)
11. Using public transportation is a good way to _____ air pollution. (reduce / reuse / recycle / replace)
12. To save water, people can _____ rainwater and use it to water the plants. (buy / clean up / collect / make)
13. Why don't you _____ paper, glass and plastic to reduce waste and save natural resources? (throw / protect / take care of / recycle)
14. Stop using plastic bags will help reduce land _____. (pollution / nature / electricity / forest)
15. I think we should clean up the park _____ we should pick up trash. (because / so that / so / and)
16. I always ride the bike _____ school because I want to protect the environment. (on / to / at / from)
17. My mom tries to avoid _____ plastic bags when she goes shopping. (to use / uses / using / used)
18. You should take quick showers _____ you can save water. (and / or / so that / if)
19. Turn _____ the air conditioner when you leave the room. (off / in / on / of)
20. There are many forms of _____, such as wind, water, solar power, ... that people use to produce electricity. (transportation / energy / effects / air)

REARRANGEMENT

1. use public / We should / transportation to / air pollution. / reduce

→ _____ .

2. We can / and money / save energy / we turn / if / off the lights.

→ _____ .

3. reuse / should recycle / glass bottles, / People should / and they / used paper.

- _____ .
4. keep / What will / cutting / happen / down trees? / if people
- _____ .
5. reuse / shouldn't use / shopping bags, / We should / and we / plastic bottles.
- _____ .
6. save electricity / we can / so that / help protect / We should / the environment.
- _____ .

Period 29

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

LESSON 2.2

GRAMMAR

1. And: dùng để nối 2 ý kiến tương đồng với nhau.

Ex: We should save electricity, and we should save water.

2. So (that): dùng để diễn tả mục đích:

Ex: We should use public transportation so (that) we can reduce air pollution.

Exercise: Complete the sentences with “and” or “so that”:

1. I think we should walk to school _____ we should reuse old books.
2. They will collect plastic bottles, _____ they can recycle them.
3. We should clean up the beach _____ we should plant more trees along the coast.
4. We should use public transportation _____ we can help reduce air pollution.
5. We shouldn't throw garbage into rivers _____ we'll save the homes of water animals and plants.
6. We should take a bus often _____ we can help reduce air pollution in the city.
7. At school we learn that we should save energy _____ we shouldn't waste water.
8. We should turn off air conditioners when we leave _____ we won't waste electricity.
9. We should reduce our use of water _____ we should recycle things more often.
10. Everyone should reuse envelopes _____ we will not waste paper.

REWRITE

Use “and” or “so that” to connect 2 sentences:

1. People should use paper bags. They can reduce the plastic waste.

→ People should _____ .

2. People should recycle trash. They can reduce land and water pollution.

→ People should _____ .

3. We should pick up the trash. We should grow more trees.

→ We should _____ .

4. My town should clean up the park. People shouldn't throw trash into the rivers.

→ My town should _____ .

5. We should turn off the lights. We can save electricity.

→ We should _____ .

Period 30

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

LESSON 2.3

PRONUNCIATION

1. A. <u>pollu</u> tion	B. wa <u>s</u> te	C. <u>t</u> urn	D. <u>t</u> ourism
2. A. <u>s</u> ave	B. w <u>a</u> ste	C. <u>l</u> and	D. <u>ch</u> ange
3. A. <u>e</u> lectricty	B. pow <u>e</u> r	C. aff <u>e</u> ct	D. <u>e</u> nergy

STRESS

1. A. reduce	B. avoid	C. pollute	D. damage
2. A. electricity	B. conditioner	C. transpotation	D. competition
3. A. bottle	B. water	C. machine	D. plastic

PASSAGES

A/ To (1)_____ land pollution, we should reuse and recycle (2)_____ as much as possible. We shouldn't use plastic such (3)_____ shopping bags, straws and water bottles. We should also plant more trees and (4)_____ up the trash. We must (5)_____ littering and burning trash because they release harmful chemicals into the air and soil. Also, reducing the use of pesticides and fertilizers in (6)_____ activities is a good way to help with the problem.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. reduce | B. reuse | C. recycle | D. keep |
| 2. A. water | B. electricity | C. waste | D. food |
| 3. A. like | B. as | C. to | D. for |
| 4. A. clean | B. save | C. recycle | D. make |
| 5. A. protect | B. pollute | C. avoid | D. keep |
| 6. A. recycling | B. industrial | C. outdoor | D. agricultural |

B/ In Japan, recycling bins are everywhere - on the sidewalks, at shopping malls and in supermarkets. The government put different trash bins so local people can sort their waste into an appropriate trash bin. They recycle 100 percent of their water bottles or drink cans.

The USA does not recycle as much trash as Japan. The country recycles 48 percent of its paper, 40 percent of plastic bottles, and 65 percent of its drink containers such as cans.

Senegal recycles a small quantity of its waste because the locals usually keep their things so they can use them for something else. For example, people make shoes from old plastic bags and drinking cups from cans. They also make money by selling those recycled items.

1. There are recycling bins everywhere in Japan. _____
2. Japan doesn't recycle any water bottles or drink cans. _____
3. The USA recycled more trash than Japan. _____
4. Senegal doesn't recycle much waste. _____
5. The US recycled nearly _____ of its paper.

A. 100% B. a half C. 65% D. 40%

6. In which country people usually reuse their things?

A. Japan B. the USA C. Senegal D. A and B

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 8

TUẦN 10 (TỪ 06/11 ĐẾN 11/11)

PHIẾU TỰ HỌC

Period 28: Unit 3: Lesson 2.1

Period 29: Unit 3: Lesson 2.2

Period 30: Unit 3: Lesson 2.3

New words (SGK trang 28)

a. 1. c 2. b 3. f 4. g 5. d 6. a 7. h 8. e

Listening (SGK trang 29)

a. 1. a poster

b. 1. trash

2. ride their bikes

3. reuse

4. rain water

5. electricity

Grammar (SGK trang 29)

a. We should ride our bikes to school, and we shouldn't waste electricity.

We should recycle trash so we can reduce land pollution.

Grammar Form and Practice (SGK trang 30)

a. 1. No → We should walk to school, and we shouldn't waste water.

2. No → We should take the bus or subway to school so (that) we can help reduce air pollution.

3. Yes

4. No → We should recycle plastic, and we shouldn't throw trash into rivers.

5. No → We should stop giving plastic bags for free so (that) we can reduce plastic trash.

b. 1. We should take quick showers so (that) we don't waste water.

2. We should recycle things so (that) we can reduce land pollution.

3. We should recycle plastic bottles, and we can reuse glass bottles.

4. We shouldn't throw trash into the sea, and we should help clean up beaches.

5. We should turn off air conditioners when we leave a room so (that) we can save electricity.

Pronunciation (SGK trang 30)

c. damage

SỬA BÀI TUẦN 9

Period 25

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The natural world where people, animals and plants live is called _____. (environment / tourism / pollution / damage)
2. Water pollution can _____ marine life. (damage / cause / disease / improve)
3. Many human activities can harm _____. (environment / wildlife / effects / **A and B are correct**)
4. Fruit and vegetables cannot grow on polluted _____. (water / **soil** / problem / food)
5. Air pollution can affect the _____ of people and animals. (illness / pollution / **health** / change)
6. A rare _____ is now killing many farm animals in the countryside. (**disease** / pollution / forest / diet)
7. Water waste from homes, plants and farms can _____ water pollution. (harm / dirty / **cause** / affect)
8. If we keep polluting the rivers, drinking water _____ dirty. (is / becomes / **will become** / is becoming)
9. Air pollution can cause health _____ such as coughing, lung and heart diseases, ... (effects / harms / diets / **issues**)
10. We should use more bicycles because they don't _____ the air. (cause / damage / **pollute** / change)
11. Any unwanted or disturbing sound that affects the health of humans and other creature is considered _____ pollution. (air / **noise** / light / water)
12. _____ pollution makes it difficult to see the stars at night. (Sky / Air / Land / **Light**)
13. Environmental problems can directly _____ people's lives and wildlife. (make / **affect** / pollute / find out)
14. The town's new resort area greatly improved _____. A lot of visitors come here every month. (environment / problem / land / **tourism**)
15. There are three mains types of _____ that affect our world: air, water and noise. (**pollution** / trash / health problems / issues)
16. _____ we stop cutting trees in the forests, there will be more floods. (**Unless** / If / When / Because)
17. There will be fewer birds _____ we continue to destroy their homes. (**if** / as / unless / that)
18. Nearly seven million people die every year _____ air pollution. (for / **because of** / because / with)
19. What _____ if people keep throwing trash everywhere? (happens / happen / **will happen** / to happen)
20. Animals that live in a natural and free way is called _____. (**wildlife** / environment / forest / jungle)
21. You shouldn't eat the food that grow in polluted land because it may be _____ food. (safe / **poisoned** / dirty / sick)

IV/ WORD FORM

1. Burning coal to produce electricity **pollutes** the air. (pollution)
2. People are worried about the effects of **tourism** on the island. (tourist)
3. Polluted air can cause **health** problems in people and animals. (healthy)
4. Water pollution can cause severe **illness**. (ill)
5. People believe that organic farming is better for the **environment**. (environmental)
6. **Pollution** is a big problem for the world today. (pollute)
7. Stay **healthy** by eating well and exercising regularly. (health)
8. It was a night of **stormy** weather, with heavy rain and high winds. (storm)
9. Smoking causes millions of cancer **death** in the world. (die)
10. Air pollution causes some harmful health **effects**. (affect)

11. We need to reduce pollution to protect our nature. (reduction)
12. Poisoned food is very dangerous for our health. (poison).
13. There are millions of tourists visiting Ho Chi Minh city every year. (tourism)

Period 26

EXERCISE: Complete the sentences (First Conditional)

1. If the beaches aren't (not be) clean, fewer people will visit them. (visit)
2. What will happen (happen) if we do (do) nothing to reduce pollution?
3. If they keep (keep) throwing trash into the river, many fish will die (die).
4. We will harm (harm) wildlife if we don't reduce (not reduce) air pollution.
5. If people continue (continue) to pollute the land, plants and trees won't grow (not grow).
6. David will leave (leave) for Rent tomorrow if the weather is (be) fine.
7. What will you do (do) if you don't go (not / go) away for the weekend?
8. The game will start (start) if you (put) put a coin in the slot.
9. Unless Jane has (have) a quiet room, she (not be) won't be able to do any work.
10. If Dave comes (come) late, they (not let) won't let him in.
11. If he eats (eat) all that, he will be (be) ill.
12. Unless he (sell) sells more, he won't get (not get) enough money.

VI/ REWRITE

1. He should read the information. He will find out the best answer.
→ If he reads the information, he will find out the best answer.
2. Burn the trash and the air will be polluted.
→ If we burn the trash, the air will be polluted.
3. We will recycle more. We will be able to protect the environment.
→ If we recycle more, we will be able to protect the environment.
4. We should recycle things. We can save natural resources.
→ If we recycle things, we can save natural resources.
5. The weather will be good and we'll go camping.
→ If the weather is good, we will go camping.
6. Be careful and you will be fine.
→ If you are careful, you won't be fine.
7. We don't stop polluting the environment. We will get more health problems.
→ If we don't stop polluting the environment, we will get more health problems.
8. We don't stop water pollution. We won't have enough food and water.
→ If we don't stop water pollution, we won't have enough food and water.
9. Mike won't eat anything. He'll be hungry later.
→ If Mike doesn't eat anything, he will be hungry later.
10. Don't throw garbage into rivers and lakes. You'll make them dirty.
→ If you throw garbage into rivers and lakes, you will make them dirty.

Unless:

1. Work hard this year or you will fail the coming examinations.
→ Unless you work hard this year, you will fail the coming examinations.
2. You practice your English regularly or you won't get any better.

- Unless **you practice your English regularly**, you won't get any better _____.
3. Stop polluting the rivers or all the fish will die.
- Unless **we stop polluting the rivers**, all the fish will die _____.
4. If he isn't late for class, he won't miss the English lesson.
- Unless **he is late for class**, he won't miss the English lesson _____.
5. If he doesn't phone immediately, I'll call him.
- Unless **he phones immediately**, I'll call him _____.
6. If you don't come to the party, I'll be really bored.
- Unless **you come to the party**, I'll be really bored _____.
7. You don't give up smoking. You will get lung cancer.
- Unless **you give up smoking**, you will get lung cancer _____.
8. She doesn't water this tree. It will die.
- Unless **she waters this tree**, it will die _____.

Period 27

I/ PRONUNCIATION

1. A. heart <u>t</u>	B. prevent <u>t</u>	C. diet	D. question
2. A. affect <u>t</u>	B. effect <u>t</u>	C. nature	D. climate
3. A. nat <u>u</u> ral	B. poll<u>u</u>tion	C. lect <u>u</u> re	D. feat <u>u</u> re

II/ STRESS

1. A. pollute	B. prevent	C. affect	D. damage
2. A. poison	B. disease	C. issue	D. forest
3. A. pollution	B. tourism	C. wildlife	D. animal

V/ PASSAGES

A/ In cities today, light pollution and noise pollution are affecting our health and the environment. In this essay, I will talk about the effects of these forms of pollution.

When there is too much light in an area, there is light pollution. Light pollution makes it difficult to see stars at night. Most people don't think light is a big problem, but light pollution can cause headaches and make people feel stressed. Many animals prefer to live in the dark, so light pollution is also harmful to them.

Some noise has a negative effect on people or nature. We call it noise pollution. Transportation and machines cause the most noise pollution. Too much noise makes people stressed, and it can affect their heart's health. It scares animals and makes it difficult for them to communicate with each other.

In conclusion, we should try to reduce light and noise pollution. This will improve people's lives, help wildlife, and make our cities more peaceful and beautiful.

- Most people thinks that light is harmful to their lives. ___ **False** ___
- Light pollution can make people feel stressed and have a headache. ___ **True** ___
- Animals cause the most noise pollution. ___ **False** ___
- Reducing light and noise pollution will improve people's lives and help wildlife. ___ **True** ___
- What is difficult to see because of light pollution?

A. stars
B. many animals
C. area
D. transportation

6. Which effect of pollution is NOT mentioned?

A. cause headaches

B. scare animals

C. reduce tourism

D. cause stress

B/ Air pollution causes (1)_____ issues such as coughing, breathing problems, and heart and lung (2)_____. Nearly seven million people die every year because of air pollution. It also affects animals. If we keep (3)_____ the air, more humans and wildlife will die.

Water pollution (4)_____ fish the most. In the USA, about 40% of the rivers and lakes are very polluted. Fish can't live in those rivers and lakes. (5)_____ people stop polluting the water, there (6)_____ any fish left in our rivers. Land pollution affects trees, wildlife, and people. Trees and plants cannot grow well (7)_____ polluted soil, so animals lose their homes and cannot find food. Fruit and vegetables can even be dangerous to eat if they grow on polluted land. If people eat this (8)_____ food, they will get sick.

1. A. health

B. environment

C. polluted

D. wildlife

2. A. effects

B. diseases

C. pollution

D. chemicals

3. A. polluted

B. to pollute

C. pollutes

D. polluting

4. A. pollutes

B. effects

C. affects

D. happens

5. A. That

B. If

C. Unless

D. If not

6. A. aren't

B. won't be

C. will be

D. isn't

7. A. in

B. with

C. on

D. at

8. A. dirty

B. damaging

C. plastic

D. poisoned