

Grade 9

Date: from Feb 17th to Feb 20th, 2021

Lesson: LISTEN

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY**PART: LISTEN****I. NEW WORDS:**

1. suggest (v) : đề nghị
2. solar (adj): thuộc mặt trời
solar energy (n): năng lượng mặt trời
3. nuclear (adj): thuộc hạt nhân
nuclear power / energy : năng lượng hạt nhân
3. source (n): nguồn
→ a source of power (n): nguồn năng lượng
4. to install (v): lắp đặt, cài đặt
→ installation (n): việc lắp đặt
5. to cause (v): gây ra
6. to heat (v): làm nóng
hot (adj): nóng
7. effective (adj): có hiệu quả (đưa ra kết quả như mong đợi)
→ effectively (adv)
→ effect (n): hiệu quả, tác dụng, kết quả, sự ảnh hưởng
→ to affect (v): ảnh hưởng
8. to store (v): dự trữ, chứa, tích
9. solar panel (n): tấm pin mặt trời, tấm kim loại để tiếp nhận năng lượng mặt trời
10. efficient (adj): có hiệu quả cao, có năng lực (làm việc tốt, ít lãng phí thời gian, tiền bạc, năng lượng)
→ efficiency (n): hiệu suất, năng suất, công hiệu, sự hiệu quả
11. Sweden (n): nước Thụy Điển

II. EXERCISE:

a) Listen to the news on solar energy and decide whether the statements are true or false.

	True	False
1. Solar energy can be cheap and clean.		
2. Most of our electricity now comes from nuclear power.		
3. The solar energy that gets to the earth cannot provide enough power for the world's population.		
4. Solar energy can be used on cloudy days.		
5. All buildings in Sweden will be heated by solar energy in 2050.		

b/ Listen again and fill in each blank with one word you hear.

1. The sun can be an _____ source of power.
2. Solar energy doesn't cause _____.
3. A lot of _____ in the world are already using solar energy.
4. It is possible to _____ solar energy for a number of days.
5. Solar panels are installed on the _____ of a house to receive the energy from the sun.
6. We can save natural resources by using solar energy _____ of coal, gas and oil.

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Date: from Feb 17th to Feb 20th, 2021

Lesson: Read

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY

PART: READ

I. NEW WORDS:

1. western (adj): thuộc về phương tây
→ Western countries : các nước phương tây
2. luxury (n): đồ xa xỉ (đồ đắt tiền nhưng lại ít cần thiết) luxuries (danh từ số nhiều)
→ luxurious (adj) : xa xỉ
3. necessity (n): sự cần thiết
→ necessary (adj): cần thiết to need (v): cần
4. consumer (n): người tiêu dùng, người tiêu thụ
→ to consume (v): tiêu thụ, dùng
→ consumption (n) : sự tiêu thụ
5. product (n): sản phẩm
→ producer (n): nhà sản xuất
→ produce (v) : sản xuất
6. household appliance (n): dụng cụ, thiết bị gia đình
7. to account FOR : chiếm khoảng, là nguyên nhân của ...
8. to replace (v): thay thế
9. lighting (n): việc thắp sáng
10. ordinary (adj): thông thường
11. bulb (n): bóng đèn tròn
12. energy-saving (adj): tiết kiệm năng lượng
→ energy-saving bulb : bóng đèn tiết kiệm năng lượng
13. standard (adj): tiêu chuẩn
14. electric (adj) : cho dòng điện chạy qua, sử dụng điện, tạo ra hoặc được tạo ra bởi điện
→ electrical (adj): liên quan đến điện → electrical appliances : các thiết bị điện
→ electricity (n): điện
→ electrician (n): thợ sửa điện
15. to label (v): dán nhãn
→ label (n): nhãn, nhãn hiệu
16. scheme (n): kế hoạch, âm mưu = plan (n)
→ to scheme (v): lập kế hoạch, lên kế hoạch
→ a labeling scheme : kế hoạch dán nhãn

17. freezer (n): máy ướp lạnh
 18. tumble dryer (n): máy sấy
 19. to compare sth WITH sth : so cái gì với cái gì
 → comparison (n): sự so sánh
 20. category (n): loại, hạng
 21. ultimately = finally (adv): cuối cùng, rốt cuộc
 22. innovate (v): đổi mới, cải tiến, cách tân
 → innovation (n): sự đổi mới, sự cải tiến, sự cách tân

II. READ THE TEXT AND DO 2 EXERCISES a & b/ PAGE 61

a) Which of the following is the best summary of the passage.

1. Energy-saving bulbs should be used to save electricity.
2. In Western countries electricity, gas, and water are necessities.
3. North American and European countries are interested in saving money and natural resources.
4. Labeling schemes help save energy.

b) Answer the questions. Write the answers in your exercise book.

1. What are Western consumers interested in?

=>

2. What can we do to spend less on lighting?

=>

3. Mrs. Jones uses only two ordinary bulbs and she pays US\$8 for lighting. How much will she pay if she uses two energy-saving bulbs instead?

=>

4. What is the purpose of the labeling scheme?

=>

5. Why should we save energy?

=>

III. EXERCISE:

A. Read the passage carefully, then write True if the statement is true or False if the statement is false:

In Western countries, electricity, gas and water are not luxuries but necessities. Companies now realize that consumers want products that will not only work effectively, but also save money.

For most North American households, lighting accounts for 10 percent to 15 percent of the electricity bill. However, this amount can be reduced by replacing an ordinary 100 watt light bulb with an energy saving bulb. These bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs and last eight times longer. Therefore consumers can save about US\$7 to US\$21 per bulb.

1. Electricity is luxury in Western countries.
 2. Consumers now want effective and money-saving products.
 3. In North America, people don't use electricity.
 4. Energy-saving bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs.
 5. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. Energy-saving bulbs should be used to save electricity.

- B. In Western countries electricity, gas, and water are necessities.
 C. North American and European countries are interested in saving money and natural resources.
 D. Labeling schemes help save energy.

6. Which of the following sentences is **NOT MENTIONED** in the passage?

- A. Electricity and gas are necessities. C. Electricity bills can be reduced by energy-saving bulbs.
 B. Consumers want effective products. D. American schools also use energy-saving bulbs.

B. Read the passage and choose the best answer among A,B,C and D :

We can reduce the amount of electricity we use in some ways. First of all, we should turn (1) _____ the lights which are not needed, especially during the daytime. In addition, we can also (2) _____ ordinary light bulbs with energy-saving ones. These bulbs use a quarter of the electricity of standard bulbs and (3) _____ eight times longer. When buying any electrical appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, and so on, remember to choose the ones that not only work (4) _____ but also save energy. Besides, in the hot (5) _____, we should open more windows to let more fresh air in so as not to turn on many electric fans or air conditioners. If we can do these simple things, we can (6) _____ the amount of money we pay monthly for electricity.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. on | B. off | C. up | D. down |
| 2. A. change | B. exchange | C. swap | D. replace |
| 3. A. last | B. survive | C. live | D. continue |
| 4. A. actively | B. energetically | C. quickly | D. effectively |
| 5. A. temperature | B. weather | C. air | D. atmosphere |
| 6. A. less | B. cut | C. minimize | D. increase |

C. Use the correct word forms:

- What does the poet want us to learn about keeping the environment _____? (pollute)
- We are much interested in _____. (conserve)
- The tablets work more _____ if you take a hot drink after them. (effect)
- My mother was _____ worried when I went home late last night. (extreme)
- There is a _____ faucet in your kitchen. (drip)
- _____ are concerned about the rising level of air pollution. (environment)
- People must be _____ in catching fish to avoid killing small fish. (care)
- To keep the air unpolluted, people ought to use _____ energy to create electricity. (sun)
- Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Hanoi will be clear and _____. (cloud)
- We must learn to save _____ resources or life will be very bad for our children. (nature)
- Scientists are looking for an _____ way to reduce energy consumption. (effect)
- Fuel _____ can be cut down by having fewer cars on the roads. (consume)
- The next stage in the _____ of television is interactive TV. (develop)
- _____ are very demanding. They want products that are both cheap and of good quality. (consume)
- She was _____ that I did badly in the exam. (disappoint)

THE END OF THE LESSON