

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 8

TUẦN 9 (TỪ 30/10 ĐẾN 04/11)

Period 25

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

LESSON 1.1

NEW WORDS

1. affect (v) → effect (n)	/ə'fekt/ /ɪ'fekt/	ảnh hưởng sự ảnh hưởng, tác dụng
2. change (n) → make a change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/ /meɪk/ /tʃeɪndʒ/	thay đổi
3. cause (v)	/kɔːz/	gây ra, dẫn đến
4. pollute (v) → pollution (n)	/pə'luːt/ /pə'luːʃn/	làm ô nhiễm sự ô nhiễm
5. disease = illness (n) → heart / lung disease	/di'ziːz/ /'ɪlnəs/ /hɑːt/ /lʌŋ/ /di'ziːz/	bệnh bệnh tim / phổi
6. wildlife (n)	/'waɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã
7. tourism (n)	/'tuərɪzəm/	ngành du lịch
8. environment (n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	môi trường
9. damage = harm (v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/ /hɑːm/	làm hư hại
10. breathe (v)	/briːð/	thở
11. burn (v)	/bɜːn/	đốt cháy
12. trash (n)	/træʃ/	rác
13. death (n)	/deθ/	cái chết
14. prevent (v)	/pri'vent/	ngăn ngừa
15. diet (n) → healthy diet (n)	/'daɪət/ /'helθi// 'daɪət/	chế độ ăn uống chế độ ăn uống lành mạnh
16. issue (n)	/'ɪʃuː/	vấn đề
17. cough (v)	/kɒf/	ho
18. forest (n)	/'fɒrɪst/	rừng
19. storm (n)	/stɔːm/	bão
20. soil (n)	/sɔɪl/	đất
21. poison (n) → poisoned (adj)	/'pɔɪzn/ /'pɔɪznd/	chất độc bị nhiễm độc
22. reduce (v)	/rɪ'djuːs/	giảm bớt

WORD FORM

1. tourism (n) → tourist (n): khách du lịch
2. environment (n) → environmental (adj)
3. die (v) → death (n): sự chết, cái chết
4. health (n) → healthy (adj)
5. reduce (v) → reduction (n): sự giảm bớt
6. illness (n) → ill (adj): bị bệnh

7. storm (n) → stormy (adj)
8. affect (v) → effect (n)
9. poison (n) → poisoned (adj)
10. pollute (v) → pollution (n)

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 _____ the air. (pollution)
2. People are worried about the effects of _____ on the island. (tourist)
3. Polluted air can cause _____ problems in people and animals. (healthy)
4. Water pollution can cause severe _____. (ill)
5. People believe that organic farming is better for the _____. (environmental)

6. _____ is a big problem for the world today. (pollute)
7. Stay _____ by eating well and exercising regularly. (health)
8. It was a night of _____ weather, with heavy rain and high winds. (storm)
9. Smoking causes millions of cancer _____ in the world. (die)
10. Air pollution causes some harmful health _____. (affect)
11. We need to _____ pollution to protect our nature. (reduction)
12. _____ food is very dangerous for our health. (poison).
13. There are millions of _____ visiting Ho Chi Minh city every year. (tourism)

Period 26

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT **LESSON 1.2**

GRAMMAR

First Conditional with “if” or “unless”:

Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để diễn tả khả năng có thể xảy ra hoặc có thật trong tương lai.

1. If (nếu)

If clause (mệnh đề if)	Main clause (mệnh đề chính)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">If + S + V / V_{s/es} ..., If + S + don't / doesn't + V...,If + S + am / is / are ..., If + S + am not / isn't / aren't ..., (Hiện tại đơn)	<p>S + will / can + V</p> <p>S + won't / can't + V...</p>

Ex: What **will happen** if people **keep** burning trash?

- If people **keep** burning trash, the air **will be** polluted.

- If people **don't stop** burning trash, the air **will be** polluted.

2. Unless (trừ khi): dùng để diễn tả khả năng có thể xảy ra nếu không làm việc gì đó

If + S + don't/doesn't + V, = Unless S + V(s/es),
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Ex: **If we don't stop** burning trash, the air will be polluted.

= **Unless we stop** burning trash, the air will be polluted.

EXERCISE: Complete the sentences (First Conditional)

1. If the beaches _____ (not be) clean, fewer people _____ them. (visit)
2. What _____ (happen) if we _____ (do) nothing to reduce pollution?
3. If they _____ (keep) throwing trash into the river, many fish _____ (die).
4. We _____ (harm) wildlife if we _____ (not reduce) air pollution.
5. If people _____ (continue) to pollute the land, plants and trees _____ (not grow).
6. David _____ (leave) for Rent tomorrow if the weather _____ (be) fine.
7. What _____ you _____ (do) if you _____ (not / go) away for the weekend?
8. The game _____ (start) if you (put) _____ a coin in the slot.
9. Unless Jane _____ (have) a quiet room, she (not be) _____ able to do any work.

10. If Dave _____ (come) late, they (not let) _____ him in.
 11. If he _____ (eat) all that, he _____ (be) ill.
 12. Unless he (sell) _____ more, he _____ (not get) enough money.

VI/ REWRITE

First Conditional:

If clause (mệnh đề if)	Main clause (mệnh đề chính)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If + S + V / V_{s/es} ..., If + S + don't / doesn't + V..., If + S + am / is / are ..., If + S + am not / isn't / aren't ..., 	S + will / can + V S + won't / can't + V...

Ex: She should work hard. She can pass the final test.

→ If she **works** hard, she **can pass** the final test.

1. He should read the information. He will find out the best answer.

→ If _____ .

2. Burn the trash and the air will be polluted.

→ If we _____ .

3. We will recycle more. We will be able to protect the environment.

→ If _____ .

4. We should recycle things. We can save natural resources.

→ If _____ .

5. The weather will be good and we'll go camping.

→ If _____ .

6. Be careful and you will be fine.

→ If _____ .

7. We don't stop polluting the environment. We will get more health problems.

→ If _____ .

8. We don't stop water pollution. We won't have enough food and water.

→ If _____ .

9. Mike won't eat anything. He'll be hungry later.

→ If _____ .

10. Don't throw garbage into rivers and lakes. You'll make them dirty.

→ If you _____ .

Unless:

Ex1: Leave home early **or** you will miss the bus.

→ Unless you leave home early, you will miss the bus.

Ex2: If he **doesn't work** harder, he'll lose his job.

→ Unless he **works** harder, he'll lose his job.

1. Work hard this year or you will fail the coming examinations.

→ Unless _____ .

2. You practice your English regularly or you won't get any better.

→ Unless _____ .

3. Stop polluting the rivers or all the fish will die.

→ Unless we _____ .

4. If he isn't late for class, he won't miss the English lesson.

→ Unless _____ .

5. If he doesn't phone immediately, I'll call him.

→ Unless _____ .

6. If you don't come to the party, I'll be really bored.

→ Unless _____ .

7. You don't give up smoking. You will get lung cancer.

→ Unless _____ .

8. She doesn't water this tree. It will die.

→ Unless _____ .

Period 27

UNIT 3: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT **LESSON 1.3**

I/ PRONUNCIATION

1. A. heart <u>t</u>	B. prevent <u>t</u>	C. diet <u>t</u>	D. quest <u>i</u> on
2. A. affect <u>t</u>	B. effect <u>t</u>	C. nat <u>u</u> re	D. climat <u>e</u>
3. A. nat <u>u</u> ral	B. pollut <u>i</u> on	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.

1. Most people thinks that light is harmful to their lives. _____
2. Light pollution can make people feel stressed and have a headache. _____
3. Animals cause the most noise pollution. _____
4. Reducing light and noise pollution will improve people's lives and help wildlife. _____
5. 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 |

TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HÓN

TỔ TIẾNG ANH

TIẾNG ANH 8

TUẦN 9 (TỪ 30/10 ĐẾN 04/11)

PHIẾU TỰ HỌC

Period 25: Unit 3: Lesson 1.1

Period 26: Unit 3: Lesson 1.2

Period 27: Unit 3: Lesson 1.3

New words (SGK trang 22)

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| a. 1. affects | 2. pollute | 3. cause | 4. disease |
| 5. wildlife | 6. damage | 7. tourism | 8. environment |

Reading (SGK trang 23)

- a. 2. There are many types of pollution, and each type can affect people, wildlife, and the environment.
- b. 1. Doesn't say 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Grammar (SGK trang 23)

- a. A: What **will happen** if we **keep** throwing trash into rivers?
B: Unless we **stop** throwing trash into rivers, lots of fish **will die**.

Grammar Form and Practice (SGK trang 24)

- a. 1. don't stop – will damage
2. will happen - don't do
3. will not affect - keep
4. will be - don't stop
5. are - will want
6. will not be able – keep
- b. 1. If we keep polluting the land, the soil won't be safe to grow food in.
2. Unless people protect forests, animals will lose homes.
3. If we leave plastics bags and bottles on beaches, it will be badly affect tourism.
4. Unless we breathe polluted air, we will not get sick.
5. If more people use public transportation, there will be less air pollution.
6. Unless people stop polluting the environment, there will be more diseases.

BÀI SỬA TUẦN 7 REVISION FOR MIDTERM

WORD FORM 1

1. I prefer using natural ingredients in my cooking to make healthier meals. (nature)
2. The factory next to my house is very noisy during the day, I can't concentrate studying. (noise)
3. I like to go to the park to find a peaceful place where I can relax and read a book. (peace)
4. The air in the city is very polluted. (pollute)
5. We went to the theater to watch a movie for our evening entertainment. (entertain)
6. The librarian asked the students to quietly read and study in the library. (quiet)
7. Factories and vehicles in big cities makes a lot of noise. (noisy)
8. My mother enjoys the peace of the summer evening. (peaceful)
9. My grandma loves the beauties of nature. (natural)
10. There are too much pollution in the city. (pollute)
11. Your house is very beautiful with modern equipment. (equip)
12. We should use public transportation to reduce the pollution.(transport)
13. Lien is Vietnamese, but she speaks Frence naturally. (natural)
14. The little girls are sleeping peacefully. (peace)
15. I hate this machine very much. It sounds unpleasant. (pleased)

WORD FORM 2

1. Let's go to the mountain for camping. We can organize a climbing competition then (compete)
2. Do you enjoy watching action movies? (act)
3. The timetable for our trip to Paris includes visits to Notre-Dame and the Louvre.(time)
4. Mai's interested in rock climbing. She thinks it's interesting. (interest)
5. I attend the sewing class from 5p.m to 6 p.m on Tuesdays. (sew)
6. "Boombayah" brought Blackpink popularity and success. (popular)
7. Tuan is the best student in our class, so he's very active. (act)
8. We enjoy designing jewelry. (design)
9. What is the difference between these two shirts? (differ)
10. My English teacher informed us of the score yesterday morning. (information)

TRANSFORMATION

1. Tom likes designing clothing.

Tom is into / keen on / interested in / fond of designing clothing.

2. Mark likes sewing in her free time.

Mark is into / keen on / interested in / fond of sewing in her free time.

3. Tuấn likes baking cakes in his free time.

Tuấn is into / keen on / interested in / fond of baking cakes in his free time.

4. Linh likes playing tug of war.

Linh is into / keen on / interested in / fond of playing tug of war.

5. John likes doing arts and crafts.

John is into / keen on / interested in / fond of doing arts and crafts.

6. Tâm likes writing diary

Tâm's favorite hobby is writing diary.

7. Minh likes going fishing.

Minh's favorite **hobby is going fishing.**

8. Tân likes playing table tennis.

Tân's favorite **hobby is playing table tennis.**

1. She enjoys sewing on Saturday evenings.

She's **into / keen on / interested in / fond of sewing on Saturday evenings.**

2. She likes playing soccer.

Her favorite **hobby is playing soccer.**

3. She likes making jewelry in her free time.

Her favorite **hobby is making jewelry in her free time.**

4. Pele enjoys rock climbing.

Pele's favorite **hobby is rock climbing.**

5. She likes going shopping better than watching TV.

She prefers **going shopping to watching TV.**

6. I like collecting soccer stickers better than playing board games.

I prefer **collecting soccer stickers to playing board games.**

7. Tom would rather go on a picnic than stay at home all day.

Tom prefers **go on a picnic to stay at home all day.**

8. I like talking face to face better than chatting online with friends.

I prefer **talking face to face to chatting online with friends.**

9. My mother prefers cooking meal to going out.

My mother likes **cooking meal better than going out.**

10. Minh prefers reading comic books to playing.

Minh likes **reading comic books better than playing.**

11. The room doesn't have any chairs. Everyone can't sit down.

The room **doesn't have enough chairs for everyone to sit down.**

12. Nam didn't have much time. He didn't finish the exam.

Nam **didn't have enough time to finish the exam.**

13. I don't have much money. However I'd like to go on holiday.

I **don't have enough money to go on holiday.**

14. She doesn't have any cups. She couldn't make coffee for everyone.

She **doesn't have enough cups to make coffee for everyone.**

15. He doesn't have experience. They don't offer that job to him.

He **doesn't have enough experience for them to offer that job to him.**

16. Our fashion show will happen from 4 p.m to 9 p.m.

Our fashion show **will take place from 4 p.m to 9 p.m.**

17. Trinh Công Sơn concert will happen at the Hòa Bình theater.

Trịnh Công Sơn show **will take place at the Hòa Bình theater.**

18. The firework will happen on New Year's Eve.

The firework **will take place on New Year's Eve.**

19. The Flower Festival will happen in Đà Lạt.

The Flower Festival **will take place in Đà Lạt.**

20. The Snowman Festival will happen in Germany.

The Snowman Festival **will take place in Germany.**