

UNIT10: RECYCLING

I. VOCABULARY – TỪ VỰNG

to recycle /,ri:'saɪkl/ (v) tái sinh, tái chế

Ex: Recycling these discarded bottles may save a lot of money.

Tái chế các hộp vút đi này có thể tiết kiệm nhiều tiền.

recycling (n) sự tái sinh, tái chế

to reduce /ri'dju:s/ (v) giảm

Ex: These shoes were reduced by 50%. Những đôi giày này giảm giá 50%.

to reuse /ri:'ju:z/ (v) tái sử dụng, dùng lại

to wrap /ræp/ (v) gói, bọc

fertilizer /'fɜ:təlaɪzə(r)/ (n) phân bón

to fertilize /'fɜ:rtəlaɪz/ (v) làm cho phì nhiêu, làm cho màu mỡ (đất)

to decompose /,di:kəm'pəʊz/ (v) phân hủy, làm thối rữa

representative /reprɪ'zentətɪv/ (n) người đại diện, đại biểu

Ex: They sent their representatives to the meeting. Họ cử đại biểu của họ đến cuộc họp.

representative (adj) đại diện, đại biểu

to package /'pækɪdʒ/ (v) đóng gói

packaging (n) bao bì

plastic bag /'plæstɪk bæɡ/ (n) túi ni lông

cloth bag /'klɒθ bæɡ/ (n) túi vải

throw-threw-thrown /θrəʊ / /θru:/ /θrəʊn/ (v) ném, vút, quăng

to throw sth away vút bỏ

Ex: You had better throw those old tables away.

Tốt hơn bạn nên vút bỏ những chiếc bàn cũ đó đi.

metal /'metl/ (n) kim loại

fabric /'fæbrɪk/ (n) sợi (vải)

compost /kəm'pəʊt/ (n) phân xanh

pipe /paɪp/ (n) ống dẫn (khí, nước, dầu...)

to refill /ri:'fɪl/ (v) làm cho đầy lại

glassware /'glæsweɪ/ (n) đồ thủy tinh

to melt	/melt/	(v)	làm chảy ra, làm tan ra
deposit	/di'pɒzɪt/	(n)	tiền đặt cọc

Ex: We put a deposit on a new house. *Chúng tôi đã đặt tiền đặt cọc cho ngôi nhà mới.*

to deposit		(v)	đặt cọc, ký quỹ
dung	/dʌŋ/	(n)	phân thú vật
waste	/weɪst/	(n)	rác rưởi
soak	/səʊk/	(v)	nhúng, ngâm
to mix	/mɪks/	(v)	trộn, pha, hòa lẫn
mixture	/'mɪkstʃə (r)/	(n)	sự pha trộn, hỗn hợp
to press	/pres/	(v)	ấn, nén, ép chặt
to mash	/mæʃ/	(v)	đập, nghiền nhừ
mesh	/meʃ/	(n)	tấm lưới
mosquito	/mɒs'ki:təʊ/	(n)	con muỗi
to scatter	/'skætə (r)/	(v)	rải

Ex: They scattered grit on the road, Họ rải sỏi vụn lên mặt đường.

Instead	/ɪn'sted/	(adv)	thay cho, thay vì
instead of + Noun/V-ing			thay vì

Ex: I stay at home instead of going out with my friends.

Tôi ở nhà thay vì đi chơi cùng các bạn của tôi.

industry	/'ɪndəstri/	(n)	công nghiệp, ngành công nghiệp
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Ex: Tourism is a non-smoke industry. Du lịch là một ngành công nghiệp không khói

Industrious	/ɪn'dʌstriəs/	(adj)	chăm chỉ
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= hard working

industrial	/ɪn'dʌstriəl/	(adj)	thuộc công nghiệp, kỹ thuật
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explain	/ɪk'spleɪn/	(v)	giải thích, làm rõ
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to explain sth to sb giải thích điều gì cho ai

Ex: The teacher's explaining the meaning of the new words to his students.

Thầy giáo đang giải thích nghĩa của các từ mới cho các học sinh của ông ta.

to delight	/di'lait/	(v)	làm vui thích, vui thích
delightful	/di'laitfl/	(adj)	vui vẻ
detergent	/di'tɜ:ʒənt/	(n)	thuốc tẩy
to deterge	/di'tɜ:ʒ/	(v)	làm sạch, tẩy

leather	/ˈleðə (r)/	(n)	da thuộc
to pull out			kéo ra, lôi ra, lấy ra
to relieve	/riˈli:v/	(v)	làm dịu, làm khuây khỏa
relieved	/riˈli:vd/	(adj)	yên lòng, an tâm
to show	/ʃəʊ/	(v)	cho xem, cho thấy
to show sb how to do sth			chỉ cho ai cách làm gì
Ex: He showed me how to drive a car. Ông ấy chỉ cho tôi cách lái xe hơi.			
shade	/ʃeɪd/	(n)	bóng mát, bóng râm
to shade	/ʃeɪd/	(v)	che ánh sáng, làm cho tối
soak	/səʊk/	(v)	làm cho ướt, nhúng nước
to soak up		(v)	thấm, ngấm
soak		(n)	sự ướt, thấm
Congratulations!			Xin chúc mừng!

GRAMMAR UNIT 10

Passive voice (thể bị động)

- Active form (thể chủ động là thể trong đó chủ ngữ là người hay vật thực hiện hành động)
- Passive form (thể bị động là thể trong đó chủ ngữ nhận hoặc chịu ảnh hưởng của hành động)

Cách đổi chủ động sang bị động:

1. Lấy tân ngữ của câu chủ động làm chủ từ của câu bị động
2. Lấy động từ chính ở câu chủ động chuyển thành quá khứ phân từ ở câu bị động.
3. Chia động từ " to be" theo thì của câu chủ động và chia " to be" sao cho phù hợp với chủ từ của câu bị động.

Form

Active : S V O

Passive : S be + V3(ed) + by + O

TENSE

Active Structure

Passive Structure

1 simple present
+O

S+v1/s-es +O

S+ am/is /are +V3 –ed +by

2 present progressive ed +by +O	S+am /is /are + Ving +O	S+ am /is /are +being +V3 –
3 Simple past /ed +by + O	S+ V2-ed +O	S+was /were +being +V3
4 present perfect /ed +by + O	S +have /has +V3 /ed +O	S + have /has + been +V3
5 Simple future +O	S + will + Vo + O	S +will +be + V3 /ed +by
6 Modal verbs might, should + be +V3/ed +by +O	S +modal verbs +Vo +O	S + (can , could , may ,

NOTE: các chủ ngữ I, you , he , she , it, we, they, one , people, someone, something, anything trong câu chủ động thường được bỏ, không dùng trong câu bị động .

Nơi chốn + By O + thời gian -> cuối câu

NOUN CLAUSE (THAT – CLAUSE)

Mệnh đề danh từ thường được dùng cho các động từ tả cảm xúc, lo lắng, tin tưởng (Delighted , glad , pleased, relived , sorry ,anxious ,certain ...)

S1 +be +adjective + that +S2 + V ...

EX : I'm delighted that you passed the exam .

She 's very sorry that her brother lost a big chance of his life .

UNIT 10: WORD FORM

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
1.	Fertilize: làm cho phì nhiêu	Fertilizer : phân bón Fertilization : sự màu mỡ	Fertile: phì nhiêu , màu mỡ		
2.		Environment Environmentalist ☺	Environmental	Environmental -ly Environmental -ly friendly : thân thiện với	

				môi trường	
3.		nature	Natural	Naturally	Thiên nhiên
4.	Produce: sản xuất	Product: sản phẩm Producer: nhà sản xuất Production : sự sản xuất	Productive : năng suất	productively	
5.	Pack Overpack		Packed : chặt Overpacked: quá tải		
6.	Prevent sb from Ving	prevention	preventive		Ngăn chặn
7.	Litter: xả rác	Littering / litter: rác			
8.			Precious		Quý giá
9.	improve	Improvement			Cải thiện
10.	develop	Development Developer ☺	Developing Developed		
11.	Deposit sb/ sth : đặt cọc	deposit			Tiền đặt cọc
12.	Cooperate: cộng tác	Cooperation	Cooperative : tính hợp tác		
13.	Preserve : giữ gìn	Preservation: sự giữ gìn			

		Preservative: chất bảo quản			
14.	Compost = put compost on / in sth	Compost: phân xanh			
15.	protect	Protection Protector ☺	protective		Bảo vệ
16.	Mix: trộn	Mixture: hỗn hợp			
17.		Mesh			Mạng lưới
18.	Eradicate = get rid of	eradication			Vứt bỏ, thủ tiêu
19.	Moisturize: làm cho (da) ẩm Moisten: làm ẩm	Moisture: độ ẩm	Moist: ẩm		
20.	condense	Condensation: sự cô đọng, ngưng tụ	Condensed Condensed milk: sữa đặc		
21.	Contain : chứa đựng	Container: vật chứa đựng			
22.	pollute	Pollution: sự ô nhiễm Pollutant: chất gây ô nhiễm	Polluted: bị ô nhiễm		
23.	Represent: đại diện	Representative: người đại diện			

24.		Wonder: kỳ quan/ điều ngạc nhiên	wonderful	wonderfully	
25.			approximate	approximately	Xấp xỉ
26.		landfill			Bãi rác
27.	Solve	Solution: giải pháp			
28.		energy	Energetic	energetically	
29.	Reduce: giảm bớt	reduction	Reducible: có thể giảm bớt		

UNIT 10: RECYCLING

I. *Listen and choose the most appropriate word or phrase*

Listening 1

1. You mustn't use vegetable matter to start a compost heap. _____
2. Vegetable matter includes tea leaves, egg shells. _____
3. You should turn the compost once a month to make it better. _____
4. Your compost will be ready to use as fertilizer after 6 weeks. _____

Listening 2

1. You shouldn't use meat or grain products to make a compost. _____
2. Try to find a place that gets as much sunlight as possible. _____
3. If the weather is wet, you don't need to water the compost. _____
4. It takes about 6 months to use the compost as a fertilizer. _____

II. Pronunciation


- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. selection | B.fertilizer | C. metal | D. fabric |
| A.reuse | B. refill | C. reduce | D. organize |
| A. fabric | B. metal | C. emergency | D. flower |
| A. resort | B. recycle | C. liquid | D. revision |
| A. compost | B. product | C. envelope | D. resource |
| A. industry | B. approximate | C. plastic | D. garbage |
| A.plastic | B. garbage | C. comfort | D. deposit |
| A. buffalo | B. representative | C. stretcher | D. victim |
| A. patient | B. institute | C.chemical | D. deposit |
| A. recycle | B. protect | C. nature | D. instead |





III. Multiple choice: *Choose the word/ phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the space in each sentence*

1. Try to the amount of fat in your diet.
A. reuse B. refill C. reduce D. recycle
2. is a wonderful natural fertilizer.

- A. Compost B. Plastic bag C. Tree leaves D. Garbage
3. Japan 40% of its waste.
A. reuses B. recycles C. refill D. destroy
4. We should use bags instead of plastic bags.
A. cloth B. clothe C. clothes D. clothing
5. I some rice on the floor of the chicken coop.
A. packaged B. grew C. threw away D. scattered
6. Milk bottles can be after being cleaned.
A. collect B. thrown away C. break D. reused
7. He has already his cup five or six times.
A. reused B. refilled C. reduced D. recycled
8. You will get back your when you bring the cans back for recycling.
A. floor covering B. fabric C. deposit D. compost
9. Glass is broken, melted and made new glassware.
A. up - from B. into - into C. up - into D. down - to
10. I threw all the broken toys.
A. up B. away C. down D. in
11. You can information on recycling things in the library.
A. take out B. throw away C. break up D. look for
12. We should use tree leaves instead plastic bag.
A. in B. on C. of D. for
13. What did the government do to prevent people throwing drink cans away?
A. from B. to C. into D. for
14. Is the rubbish every day?
A. collect B. collecting C. collects D. collected
15. I am delighted you passed your exam.
A. that B. in order to C. so D. although
16. Your money is going to if you're not careful.
A. steal B. be stealing C. stole D. be stolen
17. Are you interested in protecting the?
A. vegetable matter B. dung C. environment D. glassware
18. We should use tree leaves to things.
A. protect B. wrap C. reuse D. mix
19. "....." is made into compost.
A. Vegetable matter B. Milkman C. natural resources D. floor covering
20. Farmers household and garden waste to make compost.
A. collect B. press C. soak D. melt

IV. Caution signs – Warnings

	<p>1. What does the sign say?</p>	<p>A. Roundabout B. Waste Reuse C. Recycling D. Safe material</p>
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	<p>2.What does the sign say?</p>	<p>A. Both glass and plastic bottles are welcome for recycling here. B. In the past, it was possible to leave plastic as well as glass bottles. C. It is acceptable to exchange your glass bottles for plastic ones. D. Plastic bottles were unacceptable.</p>
	<p>3.What does the sign say?</p>	<p>A. Eat and drink here. B. Do not smoke here. C. Do not enter here. D. Keep this area litter free.</p>
<p>4.What does the sign say?</p> 		<p>A. Sorting waste B. Plastic, glass, paper, cans can't be recycled. C. Put garbage into any bin you want. D. All are incorrect</p>
<p>5.What does the sign say?</p> 		<p>A. Touch the light. B. No sunlight. C. Risk of electric shock. D. Please turn off lights when not in use.</p>

V. READING

Part A: Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage

Reading 1.

Making (1).....requires a lot of wood pulp and the work of (2)..... of workers. Many countries have had plans (3)waste paper to save money and (4)..... resources. In countries where there is the cooperation of the public, paper mills recycle as much as sixty percent of waste paper. Their simple work to take away the ink, crush it up and make it into pulp again. For every ton of

recycled newsprint, eight trees can (5)saved. We can insist that the more paper people save, the more trees (6).....preserved.

1. A. paper B. books C. glass D. compost
2. A. one million B. million C. millions D. billion
3. A. recycles B. to recycle C. recycled D. recycling
4. A. natural B. reserved C. booked D. delayed
5. A. is B. are C. was D. be
6. A. am B. is C. are D. were

Reading 2

People throw away billions of drink (1) every year all over the world. In Oregon, the Government (2) a new law several year ago. They said that they must deposit (3)..... all drink cans. The deposit is (4) when people bring the cans back for recycling.

Farmers have (5) their waste for thousands of years. They grow foods for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields. They also collect house and garden waste to make compost. Compost is a wonderful (6)fertilizer. It helps plants grow.

1. A. can B. fabric C. matter D. dung
2. A. made B. make C. makes D. making
3. A. for B. the C. on D. from
4. A. reused B. returned C. recycled D. reduced
5. A. reused B. returned C. recycled D. reduced
6. A. beautiful B. complete C. natural D. wonderful

Part B: Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False:

A. There are three important steps for recycling to be successful:

First, the items to be recycled must be collected. Many communities require residents to recycle and collect the materials using large bins or cans. The recyclables are picked up regularly, just like the other trash and waste products.

*Second, the recyclables must be **sorted** into the different materials. The most common materials include paper, plastic, glass, and aluminum, which must be separated from each other.*

Third, the recycled items must be processed at a recycling plant. Since there are different materials that need to be recycled, each has its own method of turning the old into the renewed.

1. You only need to take 2 steps to recycle successfully.
2. In some places, people have to use large bins or cans to collect things and recycle.
3. Things that can be recycled must be put in the same place.
4. Every material has the same method to be recycled.
5. The word "**sorted**" in line 5 means:
A. destroyed B. changed C. cut D. categorized
6. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. How to succeed in recycling.
B. Recycling is important.

- C. Everything is recycled in the same way.
- D. All are incorrect

B. *Recycling is one of the best ways for you to have a positive impact on the world in which we live. Recycling is important to both the natural environment and us. We must act fast as the amount of waste we create is increasing all the time.*

*The amount of rubbish we create is **constantly** increasing because:*

- *Increasing wealth means that people are buying more products and ultimately creating more waste.*
- *Increasing population means that there are more people on the planet to create waste.*
- *New packaging and technological products are being developed, much of these products contain materials that are not biodegradable.*
- *New lifestyle changes, such as eating fast food, means that we create additional waste that isn't biodegradable.*

1. Recycling is unimportant to our lives.
2. Because of the increasing amount of waste, we need to act fast.
3. Overpopulation makes the amount of waste decrease.
4. If we live healthily, we can reduce the amount of waste.
5. Which of the following is the synonym of “constantly”?
A. never B. repeatedly C. sometimes D. rarely
6. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Reasons for increasing amount of waste.
B. What we should do to reduce the amount of rubbish.
C. Bad effects of developing technology.
D. The environment is being destroyed.

VI. Word form: . Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence.

1. Do you know how to protect the ? (environmental)
2. One ton of recycled paper saves eight trees. (approximate)
3. The country'sresources include forests, coal and oil (nature)
4. These products arefriendly (environment)
5. My friend Tom has a greatof coins. (collect)
6. Reduce means not buying products which are (over package)
7. They talk about their plan (happy)
8. She is veryfrom her sister. (difference)
9. I'min collecting waste paper. (interest)
10. The most natural fertilizer is compost (wonder)
11. Contact an organization like Friends of the Earth for(inform)
12. We should do more to saveresources. (nature)
13. Farmers often use dung fortheir fields. (fertilizer)
14. Every milk bottle can be thirty times. (use)
15. The milkman often the empty bottles of milk. (collection)
16. Tires can be recycled to make pipes or floor (cover)

17. Linda is one of thefrom Friends of the Earth.
(represent)
18. It's to cross the avenue. (danger)
19. Compost is a wonderful It helps plants grow.
(fertilize)
20. Share your story with our readers! (recycle)

VII. Sentence Transformation: Rewrite each of the following sentences in another way so that it means almost the same as the sentence printed before it.

1.Keeping the environment clean is very important.

→It's

.....

2. They will show the time machine to the public when they finish.

→The time machine

.....

3. He was delighted to receive his aunt's letter.

→ He was

.....

4.Old car tires are recycled to make shoes and sandals.

→ People

.....

5. I'm very sad that I wasn't accepted in that group

→I'm very

sad.....

6. We can use the garbage to make fertilizer.

→ The

garbage.....

7. We should reuse plastic bags.

→ Plastic bags

.....

8. People speak English all over the world.

→ English

.....

9. We should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags.

→ Cloth

bags.....

10. Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

→The

telephone.....

VIII. Rearrangement:

1.vegetable matter/into/we make/and fertilise our fields/compost.

2.information/like Friends of the Earth/contact/for/an organization.

3.compost /farmers/ collect household/garden waste /and/to make .

4.What/to prevent people/from throwing trash/the government do/did?

5.can be/ milk bottles/being cleaned/after/recycled.

6.in June/ we are/seeing you/looking forward /to.

7.environmentally friendly products/in order to/our beautiful environment/try to use/protect.

8.for/ farmers use/their fields/animal dung/fertilizing.

9.are thrown away/every single year/old car tires /of/Millions.

10.when /to the glass/to the factories/what happens/it is sent /?
