

UNIT 7

SAVING ENERGY

I. Listen and read

1. What's the matter ?			có chuyện gì vậy
2. energy	['enədʒi]	(n)	năng lượng
3. recent	['ri:snt]	(a)	gần đây, mới đây
→ <i>recently</i>	['ri:sntli]	(adv)	
4. bill	[bil]	(n)	hóa đơn thanh toán
5. enormous	[i'nɔ:məs]	(a)	rất nhiều, rất lớn
→ <i>enormously</i>	[i'nɔ:məsli]	(adv)	rất, vô cùng
6. plumber	['plʌmə]	(n)	thợ sửa ống nước
7. crack	[kræk]	(n,v)	vết nứt, vết rạn, làm rạn
nứt			
8. pipe	[paip]	(n)	ống nước
9. drip	[drip]	(v)	nhỏ giọt, chảy nhỏ giọt
→ <i>dripping faucet</i>			vòi rỉ nước
10. waste # save	[weist]	(v)	lãng phí # tiết kiệm

II. Speak (about how to save energy)

Để đưa ra một gợi ý, ta có thể dùng:

◆ I suggest + Ving

→ I suggest having a party:

(Tôi đề nghị nên tổ chức một bữa tiệc)

◆ I suggest (that) + S + should + V1
dictionary.

→ I suggest (that) we should buy a

(Tôi đề nghị chúng ta nên mua một

cuốn từ điển)

◆ I think we should + V1

→ I think we should go on a travel.

(Tôi nghĩ là chúng ta nên đi du lịch)

◆ Let's + V1

→ Let's go swimming.

(Chúng ta đi bơi đi)

◆ Shall we + V1?

→ Shall we have lunch ?

(Chúng ta ăn trưa nhé?)

◆ Why don't you / we + V1?

→ Why don't we go now?

(Tại sao chúng ta không đi bây giờ?)

◆ Why not + V1?

→ Why not stay for lunch?

(Tại sao không ở lại ăn trưa nhỉ?)

◆ How about / what about + Ving?
tonight?

→ How about going out for dinner

(Tối nay ra ngoài ăn tối nhé?)

♦ **Response:** (lời đáp)

OK.

That's a good idea.

All right

No, I don't want to

I prefer to

Let's

III. Listen

1. solar → <i>solar energy</i>	['soulə]	(a)	thuộc mặt trời năng lượng mặt trời
2. cloudy # cloudless	['klaudi]	(a)	có mây # không có mây
3. nuclear → <i>nuclear power</i>	['nju:kliə]	(a)	thuộc hạt nhân năng lượng hạt nhân
4. source → <i>a source of power</i>	[sɔ:s]	(n)	nguồn nguồn năng lượng
5. install = place	[in'stɔ:l]	(v)	lắp đặt, cài đặt
6. resource → <i>resources</i>	[ri'sɔ:s]	(n)	nguồn tài nguyên
7. heat → hot	[hi:t]	(v)	hâm nóng
8. panel → <i>solar panels</i> năng lượng mặt trời	['pænl] [soulə]	(n)	tấm ván những tấm ván để lấy
9. store	[stɔ:]	(v)	dự trữ
10. cause	[kɔ:z]	(v)	gây ra

IV. Read

1. luxury	['lʌkʃəri]	(n)	vật xa xỉ, đồ xa xỉ
2. consumer → <i>consumption</i>	[kən'sju:mə] [kən'sʌmpʃn]	(n) (n)	người tiêu dùng sự tiêu thụ
3. product → <i>production</i> → <i>produce</i>	['prɒdʌkt] [prə'dʌkʃn] ['prɒdju:s]	(n) (n) (v)	sản phẩm sự sản xuất sản xuất
4. effective → <i>effectively</i>	[i'fektiv] [i'fektivli]	(a) (adv)	có hiệu quả một cách có hiệu quả
5. efficiency → <i>efficient</i> → <i>efficiently</i>	[i'fiʃənsi] [i'fiʃənt] [i'fiʃntli]	(n) (a) (adv)	tính hiệu quả, hiệu suất công hiệu, có năng lực có hiệu quả
6. household	['haʊshəʊld]	(n)	hộ gia đình
7. account for của...	[ə'kaʊnt]	(v)	chiếm, là nguyên nhân
8. bulb → <i>energy- saving bulb</i> lượng	[bʌlb]	(n)	bóng neon tròn bóng đèn tiết kiệm năng

9. standard chuẩn	[ˈstændəd]	(a)	chuẩn, phù hợp với tiêu
10. scheme	[ski:m]	(n)	kế hoạch, âm mưu
→ <i>scheme</i>	[ski:m]	(v)	lập kế hoạch, âm mưu
11. label	[ˈleɪbl]	(v, n)	đán nhãn, nhãn
12. tumble dryer	[ˈtʌmbl]	(n)	máy sấy quần áo
13. compare with	[kəmˈpeə]	(v)	so sánh
→ <i>comparison</i>	[kəmˈpærɪsn]	(n)	sự so sánh
14. appliance	[əˈplaɪəns]	(n)	thiết bị, dụng cụ
15. category	[ˈkætɪɡəri]	(n)	loại, hạng
16. ultimately	[ˈʌltɪmətli]	(adv)	cuối cùng, rốt cục
→ <i>ultimate</i>	[ˈʌltɪmət]	(a)	cuối cùng, sau cùng
17. innovation	[ˌɪnəʊˈveɪʃn]	(n)	sự đổi mới, sự canh tân
→ <i>innovate</i>	[ˈɪnəuveɪt]	(v)	đổi mới, canh tân

V. Write

1. sump up	[sʌmf ʌp]	(v)	tóm tắt, tổng kết
2. solid	[ˈsɒlɪd]	(a)	rắn, ở thể rắn
3. separate	[ˈseprət]	(a,v)	riêng biệt, tách ra
→ <i>separation</i>	[ˌsepəˈreɪʃn]	(n)	
4. draft phác thảo	[dræft]	(v,n)	viết nháp, phác thảo, bản
5. mechanic	[miˈkænik]	(n)	thợ may
6. detail	[ˈdiːteɪl]	(n)	chi tiết
→ <i>give details</i>			trình bày chi tiết
7. single printed page			giấy in một mặt

GRAMMAR

1. Connectives: (từ nối)

Từ nối dùng để nối các từ, mệnh đề, câu với nhau, có 5 nhóm

- Nhóm chỉ sự thêm vào : **and, as well as, further more**
- Nhóm đối lập, trái nghĩa : **but, however** (tuy nhiên)
- Nhóm lựa chọn : **or** (hoặc)
- Nhóm chỉ nguyên nhân : **because, as, since**
- Nhóm chỉ kết quả : **so, therefore** (vì vậy, cho nên)

Ex: - She cleans the floor **and** the window.

- Mary feels tired **but** she goes to school.

- Is he a student **or** a teacher ?

- We were late **because** it rained.

- Our suitcases were heavy, **therefore** we took a taxi.

2. Phrasal verbs: (cụm động từ)

Verb + preposition / particle

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. turn off = switch off | : đóng, tắt |
| 2. turn on = switch on | : mở, bật |
| 3. look for | : tìm |
| 4. look after = take care of | : chăm sóc, trông nom |
| 5. go on = keep on | : tiếp tục |
| 6. give up | : từ bỏ |
| 7. take off | : cởi ra, cất cánh |
| 8. carry out | : thực hiện |

* Notes:

Nếu câu có tân ngữ (object) là danh từ hoặc cụm danh từ có thể đứng sau hoặc giữa cụm động từ

Ex: He ***took off*** his coat

He ***took*** his coat ***off***

Nếu tân ngữ là các đại từ (me, him, her, it, us, them) thì bắt buộc phải đứng trước cụm động từ

3. Make suggestions: (đưa ra lời đề nghị, góp ý)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| a. | <u>S</u> | + | <u>suggest</u> | + | <u>V-ing</u> | |
| | (I) | | (đề nghị, gợi ý) | | (làm...) | |
| b. | <u>S</u> | + | <i>suggest</i> | + | (that) | + |
| | (I) | | (rằng) | | (ai đó) | |
| c. | <u>S</u> | + | <i>suggest</i> | + | (that) | + |
| | | | | | <i>should</i> | + |
| | | | | | <i>be</i> | + |
| | | | | | <i>V_{3/ed}</i> | |
| | | | | | (Vật) | |

Ex: I **suggest** **collecting** some money.

I **suggest that we should collect** some money.

EXERCISES 1

UNIT 7: SAVING ENERGY (QT)

I/ LISTEN: listen to the CD (textbook) and decide whether the statements are True or False

16.He got wet.....he forgot his umbrella.

A. because B. because of C. and D.but

17.In order to save the electricity, an ordinary 100 – watt light bulb can be replaced by

A. an energy-saving bulb B. a 1000-watt bulb
C. an electric bulb D. a lamp

18. Don't waste water or you'll get an enormous by the end of the month

A. receipt B. paper C. bill D. letter




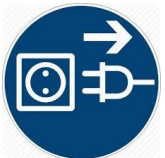



19. Scientists are looking for an way to reduce energy consumption.



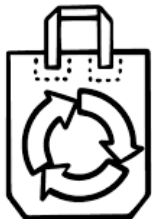
A. effect B. effected C. effective D. effectively

20. What are you looking ? - My picture book. I've lost it.

A. for B. off C. in D. after

III/ CAUTION SIGNS - WARNINGS:

1/ What does the sign refer to ? A. Roundabout B. Waste Reuse C. Recycling D. Safe material	
2/ What does this sign say? A. Turn on the tap. B. Turn on the faucet . C. Fix the faucet . D. Save water	
3/ What does the sign say? A. Car parking B. Carpooling C. Car using D. Car traveling	
4/ What does the sign refer to ? A. Unplug after use B. Plug in socket C. Plug and socket D. Plug here	
5/ What does the sign say? A. Traveling by bus is better than by bikes B. Use public transport or bikes to save energy C. The ways for buses and bicycles D. Bus station	
6/ What does the sign want us to do? A. Save water B. Waste water C. Use water economically D. A & C are correct	
7/ What does the sign say? A. Save electricity B. Don't use light bulb C. No light here D. No led bulb	
8/ This sign warns us to _____	

<p>A. Be careful! lightning can kill.</p> <p>B. Be careful! electricity can kill.</p> <p>C. Be careful! thunderstorm can kill.</p> <p>D. Be careful! pollution can kill .</p>	
<p>9/ What does the sign say?</p> <p>A. Touch the light.</p> <p>B. No sunlight.</p> <p>C. Please turn off lights when not in use.</p> <p>D. Risk of electric shock.</p>	
<p>10/ This sign wants us to _____</p> <p>A. Use onetime shopping bags</p> <p>B. use environmentally friendly bags</p> <p>C. use your own travel shopping bags</p> <p>D. All are correct</p>	

IV. Choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1,5m)

1. About twenty percent of the world's present energy comes from the sun in one form or another. Special devices have already been made available to (1) _____ on the roofs of houses and flats to catch the sun's rays and thus heat water. Thousands (2) _____ these devices are now being used to provide energy in homes throughout the United States while more (3) _____ a million solar water- heating units have already been built in homes in Japan. Other purposes for which (4) _____ energy is, at present, being used include the separation of salt from seawater, irrigation and sewage disposal.

For most people in (5) _____ countries , the need is not for air-conditioners or central heating but for cheap (6) _____ of cooking food, drying crops , and lighting houses.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. put | B. locate | C. fit | D. fix |
| 2. A. in | B. with | C. on | D. of |
| 3. A. than | B. of | C. through | D. over |
| 4. A. sun | B. sky | C. space | D. solar |
| 5. A. develop | B. developing | C. develops | D. to develop |
| 6. A. manners | B. ways | C. models | D. types |

2. One of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century was a method (1) _____ using natural gas for cooking and heating. Large amounts of natural gas are (2) _____ in The United States, usually several thousand feet below the surface the earth. Natural gas is most often found in places where petroleum, the oil from (3) _____ gasoline is made, is found. Often the natural gas must be removed before the oil itself is reached.

For many years after natural gas was first discovered, it was thought to have no value. (4) _____, people began to understand its uses and to find ways of storing it and of moving it from place to place.

Today, natural gas is stored in large tanks and used for lighting, cooking and heating. In many ways natural gas is one of our finest fuels. It can be (5) _____ for cooking without making the room hot. It is cheap and can be

moved (6) _____ from one place to another through long pipelines some of which are hundreds of miles in length.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. in | B. of | C. to | D. from |
| 2. A. find | B. finding | C. to find | D. found |
| 3. A. who | B. whom | C. which | D. whose |
| 4. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Besides | D. |
| Therefore | | | |
| 5. A. use | B. using | C. to use | D. used |
| 6. a. easily | B. easy | C. easier | D. easiest |

V. Reading comprehension (1,5m)

1. These days , it seems like everyone is worried about how the world will meet its energy demands when we have no out of oil and natural gas. Scientists and researchers are investigating such power sources as solar energy, wind energy, and even energy from hot rocks beneath the earth's surface. However, there is no energy source that I believe should not be developed any further- that is nuclear power . In fact, I think we should stop using **it** as soon as possible. Even though it provides the world with a source of electricity , nuclear power is not a good energy source because it is too expensive., the materials used in power plants are not safe, and there is a great possibility of accidents.

A. Write True or False for the following statements.

1. According to the passage, nowadays people are worried about finding a new source energy.
2. Scientists and researchers think natural gas is the most suitable for future use.
3. Nuclear power provides electricity for people , but it's not a perfect energy source.
4. According to the author, materials used in the power plants may cause accidents.

B. Choose the most suitable item.

5. What does the word "**it**" in line 5 refer to ?
A. nuclear power B. solar energy C. power plants D. energy from hot rocks
6. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. We should not develop . nuclear power
B. This good energy source is very expensive.
C. Solar energy is a good energy source.
D. Energy from hot rocks beneath the earth's surface is being used.

2. Almost all our energy comes from oil, coal, and natural gas. We call them fossil fuels. The earth's fossil fuels are running out. What will happen when there are no oil, coal, and gas on earth?

Scientists are trying to find and use other alternative source of energy. We can use energy from the sun, the wind, and the water.

Solar energy is unlimited. The sun supplies all the energy used to grow plants, to evaporate water for rain, and to maintain the temperature of the planet. **All** are necessary for human life. If we are able to collect solar energy, we will be sure to have this abundant source of power.

Another source of energy from nature is the wind. Wind power is clean and plentiful. Energy from the wind has been used for centuries to move ships, grind grain, pump water and do other forms of work. In more recent times, wind has been used to generate electricity.

Water can also provide power. For a long time, people have used water to power machines. Some early uses of water power were to mill grain, saw wood, and power machinery for the textile industry. Today water power is mostly used to generate electricity.

A. Write True or False for the following statements.

1. There aren't any alternative sources of energy which scientists are trying to find.
2. Energy from the sun is limited but energy from the wind is not.
3. Our planet's temperature can't be maintained without solar power.
4. Water power can be used to saw wood.

B. Choose the most suitable item.

5. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Three alternative sources of energy.
 - B. Solar energy is important.
 - C. Water is necessary.
 - D. Almost all our energy comes from oil
6. The word "All" refers to _____.
 - A. the energy used to grow plants.
 - B. evaporating water for rain.
 - C. maintaining the temperature of the planet.
 - D. triple A, B, C

VI. WORD FORMS

1. A _____ is a person who installs and repairs things such as water pipes, toilets, etc. (plumbing)
2. Water is going all over the floor because of the _____ faucet. (drip)
3. _____ are very demanding. They want products that are both cheap and of good quality. (consume)
4. We suggest _____ the light bulb. It is broken, (replacement)
5. Recycled _____ are of the same quality as those made from non-recycled material, (produce)
6. I'm pleased that my secretary solved the problem _____. (effect)
7. There have been many _____ in the field of electrical engineering, (innovate)
8. No doubt that there will be a great _____ of food for the world's population, (short)
9. Televisions, dishwashers and freezers are electrical _____. (apply)
10. Can I just make one _____ about how we might do this? (suggest)
11. Solar energy can be used on _____ days. (cloud)
12. A leader must be able to communicate _____ in order to be successful. (effect)
13. In order to improve _____, we need to buy a new machine. (efficient)
14. _____, the decision is yours. (Ultimate)
15. It was _____ that I did badly in the exam. (disappoint)
16. Scientists are looking for an _____ way to reduce energy consumption. (effect)
17. I think the careless drivers should be fined _____. (heavy)
18. To keep the air unpolluted, people ought to use _____ energy to create electricity. (sun)

19.If there is sometimes wrong with the light, ask an _____ to look at it.
(electric)

20.They spent a _____ weekend at a country hotel. (luxury)

VII. WRITE:

A.TRANSFORMATION:

1. You forgot to switch on the washing machine, didn't you?

You
didn't

2. The First World War began in 1918.

The First World War
broke

3. They continued to work until they were exhausted

They
went

4. My father doesn't smoke any more

My father has given

5. I want you to take good care of this tree.

You should
look

6. I find it easy to find a better solution to that problem

I have
no

7. The children are excited about going to the circus

The children are
looking

8. Brian and his mother are very similar

Brian
takes

9. I'm afraid that we haven't got any eggs left

I'm afraid that we
ran

10. Thuy is responsible for taking care of her little brother

Looking

11. Hoa has to do the test again because she failed her math test.

.....;
Therefore,

12. Though she was not beautiful, she took part in the beauty contest.

She wasn't
beautiful.

13. He suggests I have my hair cut.

“Why don’t
you

14. They requested us to leave the place at once.

They
suggested

15. “ Why don’t you visit the museum after lunch?” I said to them.

I
suggested

16. Let’s go by bus instead of taxi.

Why
not

17. Why don’t you go to bed early, John?”

John’s father
suggested

18. I suggest turning off the lights before going out.

I think
we

19. I suggest that you should practice more English every day.

It would be better
if

20. He said “ Let’s keep sheets with single printed page for drafting.”

He suggested that.....

B. Rearrangement:

1. about / my recent /I’m / water bill. / worried

I _____

2. there are / you should/ to make sure /in the pipes. / no cracks / get a plumber

You _____

3. water as / twice as much / baths use / showers.

Baths _____

4. can waste / of water / a month. / a dripping faucet / 500 liters/

A _____

5. of water / you should / reduce the amount / your family use.

You _____

6. getting a plumber / Mrs. Ha suggested / to check / the pipes / in the house.

Mrs. Ha _____

7. I think / instead of/ save energy. / take a shower / a bath to/ we should/

I _____

8. 10 percent to 15 percent / lighting / of the / electricity bill. / accounts for

Lighting _____

9. the consumers/ has. /the label / tells/ energy efficiency/ each model /how much/

The _____

10. are installed / to receive/ solar panels /the energy / of the house / from the sun.
/ on the roof

- Solar _____
11. resources by / save natural / we can / instead of / coal, gas and oil. / using solar energy
We _____
12. uses two / money if / she will / she / energy-saving bulbs. / pay less /
She _____
13. not only works effectively / which / Consumers want products / but also saves money
Consumers _____
14. of fresh water / if we / wasting water, / be a shortage / in a few decades. / go on / there will
If we _____
15. to turn / Mrs. Yen forgot / left / when she / off the faucet / for work.
Mrs. Yen _____
16. the beach. / we can't / It's / so / go to / raining, /
It's _____
17. for the poor. / organize / I suggest / a show / we should / to raise money
I suggest _____
18. solar energy / will be / in 2050. / all buildings / heated by / in Sweden
All _____
19. percent to 15 percent / lighting / of the / electricity bill. / accounts for
→ Lighting _____
20. uses two / money if / she will / she / energy-saving bulbs. / pay less /
She _____

EXERCISES 2

I/ Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence:

- If you want to save money, you should the amount of water your family uses.
A. increase B. reduce C. adapt D. repair
- In order to save electricity, an ordinary 100-watt light bulb can be replaced by
A. an energy-saving bulb B. a 100-watt light
C. an electricity bulb D. a lamp
- Who is going to look your children when you're at work?
A. for B. up C. after D. out
- If there is a mechanic problem, we suggest the manufacturer directly.
A. contact B. to contact C. contacting D. be contacted
- put all the guests on the first floor?
A. Why don't we B. I suggest C. how about D. Let's
- We are talking about the of natural resources
A. preserve B. preserving C. preservation D. preserver
- Scientists are looking for an effective way to reduce energy
A. consume B. use C. consumption D. using
- Can you turn the radio? I'm learning my lessons.

- A. on B. off C. in D. for
9. Mary's eyes are weak,, she has to wear glasses.
A. but B. however C. and D. therefore
10. She forgotoff the gas before going out.
A. turn B. turning C. to turn D. turned
11. A large number of inhabitants have madeon how to protect the environment.
A. suggest B. suggestion C. suggested D. to suggest
12. I lost my pen. I have looked it for all morning.
A. at B. after C. up D. for
13. What can we do to spend less.....lighting?
A. on B. in C. off D. of
14. They are completely short of water now. A number of people have died because of this
A. shortage B. short C. shorten D. shortly
15. Energy can be collected by solaron cloudy days.
A. sheets B. bars C. panels D. boards
16. If you use energy-saving bulbs, you will reduce theof electricity your family uses.
A. number B. amount C. much D. plenty
17. When it began to rain, the childrenin the yard.
A. play B. played C. to day D. were playing
18. We are very worried aboutlots of money on energy in our house.
A. spend B. to spend C. spending D. spent
19. Lan is not English, but she speaks English
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natures
20. The sun's energy is used towater.
A. heat B. hot C. make D. produce

II/ Use the correct form of the word given in each sentences:

- It is such a goodshe has ever made . (suggest)
- There is a faucet in the kitchen. (drip)
- We can protect the environment by air pollution. (reduction)
- I want to see the of environment from the local authority. (protect)
- She was pleased that she got the examination.. (extreme)
- There is afaucet in your kitchen. (drip)
- I'm very.....because they use electricity to catch fish. (worry)
- She broke the vase because she was (care)
- If we go on littering , the environment will become.....polluted. (serious)
- If people stop using dynamite for fishing, a lot of sea creatures will be well-..... (preservation)

IV/ Grammar :

A. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions

1. She stays at home because she has to lookher baby.
2. I lost my pen. I have lookedit for all morning.
3. If you want to know the meaning of this word, you can look it
.....in the dictionary.
4. Remember to turnthe light before going to bed.
5. I want to turnthe radio to hear the news.
6. You should takeyour shoes when you go into the temple.
7. My parents saw me.....at the railway station.
8. Pay the bill 2 weeks or the electricity will be cut!

A. Use Connective to combine each pair of the sentences:

1. He is very tired. He has to finish his homework. (but)
⇒
2. The room is very small. It's quite comfortable. (although)
⇒
3. They went for a walk. The weather was bad. (but)
⇒
4. Our teacher didn't arrive late. The traffic was terrible. (although)
⇒
5. I like watching TV. I like going to the cinema. (and)
⇒
6. She wears glasses. She wants to see better. (because)
⇒
7. He got wet. He forgot his umbrella. (therefore)
⇒
8. We learn hard. We hope to pass the exam. (and)
⇒
9. They whispered. They didn't want us to hear them. (because)
⇒
10. We are saving money. We want to buy a new house. (so)
⇒

V. Writing:

Write the second sentence so that it has the similar meaning to the first:

1. Thanh dances well.
⇒ Thanh
2. I think we should turn off the faucet.
⇒ I suggest
3. People pumped raw sewage directly into the sea.
⇒ Raw sewage
4. Ba missed the Math yesterday. He will have to do it next week. (therefore)
⇒
5. Mathew is good at tennis.
⇒ Mathew plays
6. They requested us to leave the place at once.
⇒ They suggested that.....
7. Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
⇒ What about.....
8. Because of having a lot of difficulties, she managed to sell the house.
⇒ Because
9. Lan can't go to school because of her sickness.

⇒ Because.....

10. Na broke the cup because of her carelessness.

⇒ Because