**UNIT 10 CONSERVATION**

**What to remember**:

* Reading: - Identifying the main idea
* Speaking: - Reporting on discussion results
* Writing: - Writing a letter of invitation
* Language focus:

- The pronunciation of /b/, /p/

- The passive voice

**Word formation**:

1. This temple was built by the local\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over 80 years. (INHABIT)
2. HA LONG BAY is in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Viet Nam. (NORTH)
3. I keep my English’s dictionary near my desk for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (CONVENIENT)
4. Children sometimes behave\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_towards adults. (BAD)
5. We had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in finding the house. (DIFFICULT)
6. She is a famous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She is very interested in protecting wild animals from extinction.

(CONSERVE)

1. Environmental pollution has bad effects on the balance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NATURAL)
2. He said that he would never sell the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_collections of stamps that his father gave him. (VALUE)
3. Animals living in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ need protecting. (WILDLY)
4. We were very surprised at his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He not only makes toys for himself but also helps his sister with some needle work. (CREATE)

**PHONETICS**

**Choose the word whose main stress is placed differently from the others.**

1. a. conservation b. environment c. geography d. eliminate
2. a. animal b. existence c. satellite d. medicine
3. a. secret b. beneath c. human d. mammal
4. a. fertilizer b. variety c. investigate d. activity
5. a. resource b. oxygen c. century d. mystery
6. A conserve B eliminate C conservative D conservation
7. A hydroelectric B destroy C destruction D destructive
8. A defence B erosion C invaluable D circulation
9. A vegetation B sensitive C forester D pollen
10. A discover B sensible C gorilla D prepare

**Choose the word that has the underlined (letters) pronounced differ­ently from the others**.

1. a. **p**ick b **pl**anned c. **p**sychology d. **p**ine
2. a. com**b**ing b. **b**lue c. com**b** d. clim**b**er
3. a. eliminat**ed** b. destroy**ed** c. sacr**ed** d. protect**ed**
4. a. determ**i**ne b. m**i**ne c. f**i**ne d. l**i**ne
5. a. h**o**ld b. **o**pen c. cl**o**se d. l**o**sing
6. a. b**e**tween b. ins**e**ct c.r**e**fuse d. r**e**gret
7. a. com**b**ing b. **b**right c. de**b**t d. lam**b**
8. a. de**b**t b. dou**b**t c. a**b**stract d. plum**b**er
9. a. lam**p** b. **p**retty c. car**p**et d. cu**p**board
10. a. c**a**ncer b. r**a**pid c. d**a**mage d. n**a**ture

**LANGUAGE FOCUS**

* **THE PASSIVE VOICE**

**🏵 Form: S + V + O + Place + Time (**Active voice)

⇨ **S + am/is/are + V3/-ed + Place + by+ O +time (**Passive voice)

**was/ were**

**have/ has/had been**

**am/is/are/ was/were +being**

*(With modal verbs)* **S + modal verbs+ Vbare + O + Place + Time (**Active voice)

(*can/ will/ must/ may, ...)*

⇨ **S + Modal verbs + BE+ V3/-ed + Place + by+ O +time (**Passive voice)

**Ex**: Our teacher give us tests every two weeks.

⇨ We are given tests by our teacher every two weeks.

**Ex**: Tom eats one apple every day. The teacher will tell us when the test comes.

⇨ One apple is eaten by Tom every day. ⇨ We will BE told when the test comes by the T.

**✍ Note:**

+ Nếu S trong câu chủ động là: they, people, everyone, someone, anyone, etc⇨bỏ đi trong câu bị động

**Ex**: Someone waters the flowers every evening. ⇨ The flowers are watered ~~by someone~~ every evening.

**Ex:**  People often read news in the morning. ⇨ News is often read ~~by people~~ in the morning.

**+ Causative form:**

* Have sb do sth = get sb to do sth
* Have sth done (by sb) = get sth done (by sb)

**Ex**: I had Mary type this letter. ⇨ I had this letter written by Mary.

**+ The passive with reporting verbs:**

People/ They/ Everyone **+ V + (that) + S’ + V’**

⇨ It + be + V3 + that + S+ V’

(is/ was/ has been)

⇨ **S**’ + be + V3 + **To V’**

**To have V’3 (a previous action)**

(is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ has been/ have been)

**Ex**: People rumored that thousands of peoples died of Cov-19.

⇨ It was rumored that thousands of peoples died of Cov-19.

⇨ Thousands of peoples were rumored to die of Cov-19.

**Ex**: They say that she was in love with a Russian man.

⇨ It is said that she was in love with a Russian man.

⇨ She is said to have been in love with a Russian man.

* **Reporting verbs= *acknowledge, assume, believe, claim, consider, report, think, rumor, say, etc.***

**TRANSFORMATION**

Rewrite the following sentences, using ***the passive voice.***

1. The milkman brings the milk to my door but the postman leaves the letters in the hall.

The milk

1. People steal things from supermarket every day.

Things

1. Someone turned on the lights in the hall and opened the door.

The lights

1. Women clean this office in the evening after the staff have left.

This office

1. You can’t wash this dress. You must dry-clean it.

This dress

1. They are demolishing the entire block.

The entire block

1. Passengers shouldn’t throw away their tickets as the inspectors may check these during the journey.

Passengers’

1. People consider that she was the best singer that Australia has ever produced.

It

She

1. We know that he is armed.

He

1. They believe that the man has special knowledge which may be useful to the police.

It

The man

1. People used oil-lamps years ago.

Oil-lamps

1. We had those boys clean the beach.

We

1. How do people make carpets?

How

1. Someone reported that the situation was under control.

It

The situation

1. It is said that she works 15 hours a day.

She

1. Someone thinks that the company is planning a new advertising programme.

It

The company

1. People think that the man robbed a bank.

It

The man

1. People say fossil fuels are on the verge of being used up.

It

Fossil fuels

1. They report that a plane has crashed in Bolivia.

It

A plane

1. People know that Roland inherited a lot of money.

It

Roland

1. Newspaper report that the oil price is rising again.

It

The oil price

1. People expect that the official will be dismissed for bribery.

It

The official

1. Everyone considers that a wonderful opportunity for young people.

That

1. They are widening the road in our town.

The road

1. They urged the government to create more jobs.

The government

1. About thirty million people are watching this programme.

This program

1. We expect students not to talk during the examination.

Students

1. No one has made any comments on the event.

No comments

**Choose the best answer.**

1. \_\_\_ are interested in protecting natural resources from being destroyed or damaged.

a. Conserves b. Conservations c. Conservationists d. Conservatoire

1. The new laws to **conserve** wildlife in the area will come into force next term,

a. eliminate b. destroy c. pollute d. protect

1. Air and water **pollutio**n is more and more serious because of the test of nuclear weapons in the seas and deserts.

a. contamination b. circulation c. environment d. elimination

1. A lot of things need to be done to save the Earth\_\_ being destroyed.

a. at b. in c. for d. from

1. Man and animals need a constant supply of water to live,

a. inadequate b. short c. rare d. regular

1. It is\_\_for a small child to lift up this heavy suitcase.

a. impossible b. possible c. able d. unable

1. They are both having some\_\_between the two terms soon.

a. off-days b. days off c.day-offs d. off-dates

1. \_\_ dams hold back needed water and provide power for homes and industries.

a. Circulation b. Hydroelectric c. Elimination d. Electric

1. Trees, grasses, and other plant life play an important part in the natural \_\_ of water.

a. elimination b. vegetation c. circulation d. construction

1. Without plants, most water would\_\_ as soon as it falls.

a. run off b. run out of c. take off d. take away

1. The loss of forest is destroying the earth’s plant and animal\_\_ .

a. food b. needs c. variety d. values

1. Those plants could be used as medicines \_\_ cancer, AIDS, heart disease, etc.

a for b. away c. against d. off

1. You think natural\_\_ are endless, but I am afraid that they will be used up someday.

a. beauty b. landscapes c. resources d. iron

1. The National Park\_\_ some difficulties in getting the pandas to mate.

a. encountered b. acquired c. persuaded d. increased

1. When blood flow to a specific part of your body is reduced, you may experience the symptoms of poor \_\_.

a. circulation b. surround c. road d. round

1. There is a large\_\_ of animals that live in Nairobi National Park.

a. vary b. various c. varied d. variety

1. We cannot clear up our\_\_rivers and seas overnight.

a. pollute b. pollution c. polluted d. polluter

1. Environmental pollution has bad effects on the balance of \_\_.

a. nature b. natural c. naturally d. natures

1. Forests give us a lot of\_\_things.

a. value b. valuable c. unvaluable d. valueless

1. He has\_\_talent nor the desire to learn.

a. either b. both c. not only d. neither

1. Last night the tornado swept through Rockville. It\_\_ everything in its paths.

a. had been destroyed b. was destroyed c. was being destroyed d. destroyed

1. A shortage of water is a problem in many parts of the world. In some areas, water ground \_\_ faster than nature can replenish the supply.

a. is being taken b. is taking c. has been taking d. has taken

1. She\_\_ the last bus because she had some letters \_\_.

a. missed/to type b. have been missed/were typed

c. was missed/typing d. had been missed/typed

1. Whether you got on studying the project or not, it \_\_.

a. didn’t matter b. wasn’t matter c. isn’t matter me d. doesn’t matter me

1. The meeting\_\_ two hours then it\_\_.

a. was lasted/stopped b. lasts/stopped c. is lasted/stops d. lasted/stopped

1. John \_\_ to have finished his work before dead line.

a. believes b. is believing c. is believed d. believed

1. The new bridge\_\_ by the end of last month.

a. designed b. had designed c. had been designed d. would be designed

1. The teacher made us do a lot of homework because the final exam was coming.

a. A lot of homework was made to do.

b. A lot of homework was made by the teacher.

c. We were made do a lot of homework by our teacher.

d. We were made to do a lot of homework by our teacher.

1. The children \_\_ a terrible noise last night.

a. heard b. had heard c. were heard d. are heard

1. The letters\_\_ to your parents as soon as possible.

a. is sent b. being sent c. will be sent d. will send

1. Bee is known \_\_ honey.

a. make b. to make c. have made d. to have made

**READING**

***Fill each gap in the passage with one word from the box.***

Sea beach example pollution discharge case

water waste engine addition poisoning illustration

Many rivers and lakes around the world are polluted. The (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of waste materials by factories and households causes (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to rivers and lakes. The Rhine River in Europe and the Great Lakes in North America are good examples of a river and lakes that are polluted. Their (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot be drunk.

The same thing is happening to the sea. In one instance, certain factories in Japan dumped industrial (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the sea. Many people suffered from lead or mercury (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after eating fish caught in such polluted waters. Pollution in certain areas of the sea is now reaching dangerous levels. Many ships discharge their waste materials and unwanted (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oil into the sea. These wastes contain lead and mercury which are poisonous. Sometimes, accidents to oil tankers can cause oil to be discharged into the sea and onto the (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discharge from factories and sewers, pollution can also come about as a result of politics. Individuals who want power deliberately place the living things in the (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at risk. For instance, in a recent (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, many barrels of oil were intentionally poured into the Gulf to prevent ships and soldiers from attacking the annexed shores of Kuwait.

***Read the passage and then do the exercises below***

Rainforests cover about 7 percent of the earth's area, but they have 100,000 kinds of plants, probably half of all the kinds of plants on the earth. Twenty percent of our different kinds of medicines come from rainforests. The glue on an envelope and in shoes comes from tropical plants. Rainforests provide materials for hundreds of other products.

Rainforests are also very important to the world's climate. The Amazon rainforest alone receives about 30 to 40 percent of the total rainfall on the earth and produces about the same percentage of the world's oxygen. No one knows how the decreasing size of the world's rainforests will affect the earth's climate.

But there is a great danger that the world's rainforests will disappear completely. What are the reasons for this disaster and can anything be done to stop it? Two examples show how the situation varies from country to country.

In Brazil, the demand for farmland leads to the clearance of large areas of forests so that crops can be grown. In practice, the land is not suitable for farming because the soil soon loses its fertility and it is also baked by the sun. The farmers therefore abandon one area very quickly and move to another. The only solution would be to stop all clearance immediately - although this would not replace the forest which has already been lost.

In South East Asia - on the island of Borneo, for instance - jungle is destroyed by the wood industry. The removal of hardwood trees for sale to the world furniture and building industries destroys enormous areas of natural forest. Here the remedy is to reduce the cutting of trees or to remove trees more carefully and to replant with young trees.

Saving our rainforests is an international problem. Only immediate protection of the forests will guarantee the future existence of the world s most important green area.

1. Seven percent of the earth’s area is covered with \_\_.

a. forest b. rivers c. woods d. rain forests

1. The Amazon rain forest produces about\_\_ the world’s oxygen.

a- 15% b. 25% c. 35% d.70%

1. The world’s rain forest will be \_\_ if we still cut trees without replanting young ones.

a. dangerous b. in danger c. danger d. endanger

1. In Brazil, the demand for farmland **leads to** the clearance of large areas of forest.

a. results in b. makes c. gets in d. puts on

1. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the decreasing size of the world’s rainforests?

a. the changes of the earth’s climate b. the wood industry

c. the demand for farmland d. the cutting of trees

1. \_\_ of different kinds of medicines come from rainforests.

a. One five b. Fifth c. One fifth d. Twenty