

**TRƯỜNG THCS PHAN CÔNG HỚN
TỔ TIẾNG ANH**

NỘI DUNG BÀI HỌC TUẦN 22 (3/2/2020 → 8/2/2020) LỚP 8

TIẾT 64 : Unit 10 – Getting started, Listen and read + Kiểm tra 15 phút

TIẾT 65 : Unit 10 – Speak and Listen

TIẾT 66 : Unit 10 – Read

❁ Vocabulary

GETTING STARTED + LISTEN AND READ

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 1/ recycle | (v) | tái chế |
| → recycling | (n) | sự tái chế |
| 2/ reduce | (v) | giảm bớt |
| → reduction | (n) | sự giảm bớt |
| 3/ cloth bag | (n) | túi vải |
| 4/ plastic bag | (n) | túi nhựa (túi nilon) |
| 5/ reuse | (v) | tái sử dụng |
| 6/ wrap | (v) | gói, bọc |
| 7/ fertilizer | (n) | phân bón |
| → fertilize | (v) | làm cho phì nhiêu |
| → fertile | (a) | màu mỡ |
| 8/ vegetable matter | (n) | chất rau |
| 9/ representative | (n) | người đại diện |
| → represent | (v) | đại diện cho |
| 10/ natural resources | (n) | tài nguyên thiên nhiên |
| 11/ packaging | (n) | bao bì |
| → package | (v) | đóng gói |
| → overpackage | (v) | đóng gói quá kỹ |
| 12/ throw | (v) | ném, vứt (+ away) |
| 13/ environment | (n) | môi trường |
| 14/ protect | (v) | bảo vệ |

SPEAK + LISTEN

| | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------|
| 1/ metal | (n) | kim loại |
| 2/ fabric | (n) | vải |
| 3/ compost | (n) | phân xanh |
| 4/ heap | (n) | đống |
| 5/ pipe | (n) | ống dẫn |
| 6/ covering | (n) | tấm trải |
| → floor covering | (n) | thảm trải sàn |

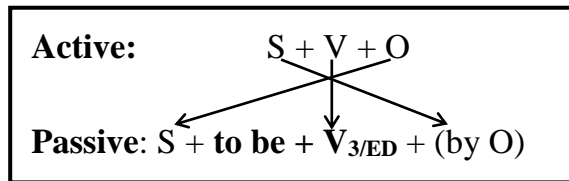
READ

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1/ refill | (v) | làm đầy lại |
| 2/ industry | (n) | nền công nghiệp |
| → industrial | (a) | thuộc nền công nghiệp |
| 3/ break up | (v) | đập nát |
| 4/ melt | (v) | làm tan ra |
| 5/ glassware | (n) | đồ thủy tinh |
| 6/ deposit | (v) | đặt cọc |
| → deposit | (n) | tiền đặt cọc |
| 7/ waste | (n) | chất thải |
| 8/ dung | (n) | phân động vật |
| 9/ ton | (v) | tấn (= 100kg) |

- 10/ approximately (adv) khoảng chừng
 11/ delight (v) làm vui thích
 → delighted (a) rất hài lòng

GRAMMAR

PASSIVE VOICE (CÂU BỊ ĐỘNG)



☛ Cách viết câu bị động:

- Xác định các thành phần trong câu: S, V, O
- Dựa vào động từ trong câu chủ động để xác định thì
- Trạng từ chỉ thời gian luôn đứng ở cuối câu
- Nếu chủ ngữ là I, We, You, They, He, She, It, People, Someone, Somebody, Something, Everyone, Everything, Everybody,.....thì bỏ phần "by + O" trong câu bị động

| Thì | Chủ động | Bị động |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Hiện tại đơn | $S + V(s/es) + O$ Ex: Mary <u>studies</u> English every day. | $S + \text{am/is/are} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: English <u>is studied</u> by Mary every day. |
| 2. Hiện tại tiếp diễn | $S + \text{is/am/are} + V\text{-ing} + O$ Ex: He <u>is planting</u> some trees now. | $S + \text{am/is/are} + \text{being} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: Some trees <u>are being planted</u> (by him) now. |
| 3. Quá khứ đơn | $S + V_{2/ED} + O$ Ex: She <u>wrote</u> a letter yesterday. | $S + \text{was/were} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: A letter <u>was written</u> (by her) yesterday. |
| 4. Quá khứ tiếp diễn | $S + \text{was/were} + V\text{-ing} + O$ Ex: They <u>were buying</u> a car at 9 am yesterday. | $S + \text{was/were} + \text{being} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: A car <u>was being bought</u> at 9 am yesterday. |
| 5. Hiện tại hoàn thành | $S + \text{have/ has} + V_{3/ED} + O$ Ex: My parents <u>have given</u> me a new bike on my birthday. | $S + \text{have/ has} + \text{been} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: A new bike <u>has been given</u> to me by my parents on my birthday. |
| 6. Quá khứ hoàn thành | $S + \text{had} + V_{3/ED} + O$ Ex: He <u>had finished</u> his report. | $S + \text{had} + \text{been} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: His report <u>had been finished</u> . |
| 7. Tương lai đơn | $S + \text{will} + V_{\text{nguyên mẫu}} + O$ Ex: She <u>will do</u> a lot of things tomorrow. | $S + \text{will} + \text{be} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: A lot of things <u>will be done</u> tomorrow. |
| 8. Modal verbs | $S + \text{modal verb} + V + O$ (can, shall, would, could, may, might, should, must, have to, used to, ought to...) Ex: Tom <u>can make</u> a toy. | $S + \text{modal verb} + \text{be} + V_{3/ED} + (\text{by } O)$ Ex: A toy <u>can be made</u> by Tom. |
| 9. Near future | $S + \text{am/is/are} + \text{going to} + V_{\text{nguyên mẫu}}$ Ex: My mother <u>is going to cook</u> the cake. | $S + \text{am/is/are} + \text{going to} + \text{be} + V_{3/ED}$ Ex: The cake <u>is going to be cooked</u> by my mother. |

EXERCISE

1. Câu bị động ở hiện tại đơn

1. He opens the door.
→.....
2. We set the table.
→.....
3. They don't help you.
→.....
4. He doesn't open the book.
→.....
5. You don't write the letter.
→.....
6. My mother usually bakes cookies.
→.....

2. Câu bị động ở hiện tại tiếp diễn và quá khứ tiếp diễn

1. Mr.Pake was fixing his car at 10 a.m yesterday.
→.....
2. My father is painting our house.
→.....
3. My sister wasn't buying some food at 11 a.m yesterday.
→.....
4. The students are doing exercises on passive forms.
→.....
5. They are buying a car at 9 p.m. yesterday.
→.....
6. Lan isn't reading books at the moment.
→.....

3. Câu bị động ở quá khứ đơn

1. Peter broke this bottle.
→.....
2. They sent present last week.
→.....
3. She gave more information.
→.....
4. My mother cleaned the floor yesterday.
→.....
5. The policeman kept me for an hour.
→.....
6. He spelt this word wrongly.
→.....

4. Câu bị động với modal verbs và tương lai đơn

1. Jane will buy a new computer.
→.....
2. We must finish the test before ten.
→.....
3. John can not show the new film.
→.....
4. They won't ask him.
→.....
5. William is going to repair the car.

→.....

6. We should clean our teeth twice a day.

→.....

5. Câu bị động với thì hiện tại hoàn thành hoặc quá khứ hoàn thành

1. Nancy has paid the bill.

→.....

2. I have eaten a hamburger.

→.....

3. They haven't read the book.

→.....

4. Ann had fed the cats

→.....

5. The children have opened the present.

→.....

6. You haven't sent letter.

→.....

Gợi ý giải bài tập SGK

A. Getting started

1)

- We should use cloth bags instead of plastic bags.

- You're right. We should also reuse plastic bags.

2)

- We should use tree leaves to wrap things.

- You're right. We should also use tree leaves to make fertilizer.

3)

- We should use garbage to make fertilizer.

- You're right. You should also reuse household and garden waste to make fertilizer.

4)

- We should reuse used papers to make toys.

- You're right. We should also reuse home eating.

B. Listen and read

1. Practice

2. Answers

a) What does Miss Blake mean by reduce?

=> Reduce means not buying products which are overpackaged.

b) What things can we reuse?

=> We can reuse things like envelopes, glass and plastic bottles and old plastic bags.

c) What does recycle mean?

=> Recycle means don't just throw things away. Try and find another use for them.

d) Where can we look for information on recycling things?

=> We can look for information on recycling things by having contact with an organization like Friends of the Earth, going to the local library, or asking your family and friends.

e) Why does Miss Blake tell Lan that we shouldn't use plastic bags at all?

=> Because plastic bags can't be reused as many times as cloth bags.

C. Speak

Gợi ý tạo cuộc hội thoại:

1)

A: Which group do shoes belong to?

B: Put them in "*leather*".

A: What can we do with those shoes?

B: We can recycle them and make them into new ones.

2)

A: Are clothes "*fabric*"?

B: That's right.

A: What will we do with it?

B: We make it into shopping bags.

D. Listen

a) What type of garbage can you put in the compost?

A. all vegetable matter

B. meat or grain products

b) Where is the best place for a compost heap?

A. a place that gets no sun

B. a place that gets sun and shade

c) Should you water the compost?

A. Yes

B. No

d) How long does it take before you can use the compost?

A. after it rains

B. six months

E. Read

1. Answer

a) What do people do with empty milk bottles?

=> People cleaned and refilled empty milk bottles with milk.

b) What happens to the glass when it is sent to the factories?

=> The glass is broken up, melted and made into new glassware when it is sent to factories.

c) What did the Oregon government do to prevent people from throwing drink cans away?

=> The Oregon government made a new law that there must be deposit on all drink cans. The deposit is returned when people bring the cans back for recycling.

d) What is compost made from?

=> Compost is made from household and garden waste.

e) If you have a recycling story to share, how can you share it?

=> If we have a recycling story to share, we can call or fax the magazine at 5 265 456.

2. Complete the sentences

Car tires are recycled to make pipes and floor coverings.

Milk bottles are cleaned and refilled with milk.

Glass is broken up, melted and made into new glassware.

Drink cans are brought back for recycling.

Household and garden waste is made into compost.

NỘI DUNG BÀI HỌC TUẦN 23 (10/2/2020 → 15/2/2020) LỚP 8 IV/ Guided cloze

A/ A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'd (1) _____ some oranges, please.

A: How (2) _____ do you want?

B: A dozen.

A: A dozen of (3) _____. Is there anything else?

B: Oh, and I need (4) _____ beef.

A: How (5) _____ do you (6) _____?

B: Five hundred (7) _____, please. How much are (8) _____?

A: Fifty-five thousand dong, please.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. want | B. like | C. need | D. do |
| 2. A. much | B. many | C. any | D. some |
| 3. A. oranges | B. apples | C. bananas | D. plums |
| 4. A. some | B. any | C. a | D. an |
| 5. A. much | B. many | C. some | D. any |
| 6. A. want | B. like | C. do | D. does |
| 7. A. grams | B. meters | C. centimeters | D. kilometers |
| 8. A. it | B. they | C. she | D. he |

TIẾT 67 : Unit 10 – Write

TIẾT 68 : Unit 10 – Language focus 1 + 2

TIẾT 69 : Unit 10 – Language focus 3 + 4

🌟 Vocabulary

WRITE

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1/ soak | (v) | nhúng, ngâm |
| 2/ mix | (v) | trộn, hòa trộn |
| → mixture | (n) | hỗn hợp |
| 3/ bucket | (n) | cái xô |
| 4/ mash | (n) | nghiền nát |
| 5/ wire | (n) | dây kim loại |
| 6/ mesh | (n) | tấm lưới |
| → wire mesh | (n) | tấm lưới kim loại |
| 7/ firmly | (adv) | vững chắc |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|----------|
| 8/ mosquito | (n) | con muỗi |
| 9/ scatter | (v) | rãi đều |
| 10/ tissue | (n) | giấy lụa |

F. Write

1. Complete the recycling instructions. Use the verbs in the box.

First, (0) **soak** some old newspaper in a bucket of water overnight. Then (1) **use** a wooden spool to mash the paper. Next, (2) **mix** the mashed paper and the water paper together in another bucket. (3) **Place** a wire mesh in the mixture then pull it out. Then put the mesh with mixture on the cloth and (4) **press** it down firmly. Take the mesh off the cloth. (5) **Wrap** some heavy books in a plastic bag and put them on the cloth. (6) **Wait** about 5 minutes. Finally, put the books away and take the paper out of the cloth to (7) **dry** in the sunlight.

2. In some areas people burn dry tea leaves to keep mosquitoes away. Look at the pictures. Make the instructions on how to prepare the tea leaves, using the given words in the box.

- First, **take** the used tealeaves from the tea pot.
- Next, **scatter** the tealeaves on a tray.
- Then, **dry** the leaves in the sun.
- Finally, **put** the dry leaves in a pot for future use.

G. Language focus

1. Work with a partner.

a) Break the glass into small pieces.

=> *The glass is broken into small pieces.*

b) Then wash the glass with a detergent liquid.

=> Then the glass is washed with a detergent liquid.

c) Dry the glass pieces completely.

=> The glass pieces are completely dried.

d) Mix them with certain specific chemicals.

=> The glass pieces are mixed with certain specific chemicals.

e) Melt the mixture until it becomes a liquid.

=> The mixture is melted until it becomes a liquid.

f) Use a long pipe, dip it into the liquid, then blow the liquid into intended shapes.

=> A long pipe is used to dip the mixture into the liquid and then the liquid is blown into intended shapes.

=> A long pipe is used. The mixture is dipped into the liquid. Then the liquid is blown into intended shapes.

Trật tự tranh: 1 -> 4 -> 3 -> 5 -> 2 -> 6

- A famous inventor, Dr. Kim, is going to build a time machine. One of his assistants, Hai, is asking him questions about the invention. Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Hai: When (0) *will* the project *be started*, Doctor?

Dr. Kim: Very soon.

Hai: Many people want to see the time machine.

Dr. Kim: Yes. It (1) **will be shown** to the public when it is finished.

Hai: (2) **Will it be built** by the end of the year, Doctor?

Dr. Kim: I'm afraid not, but it (3) **will be finished** before Tet.

Hai: (4) **Will it be made** by you?

Dr. Kim: No, I need you to build it. When can you start?

Hai: Let's begin tomorrow.

3. Complete the dialogues. Use the words in the box.

a) **Ba:** Turn right, then left, and the left again.

Nam: It's (0) *difficult to follow* your directions. Can you start again, please?

b) **Mr. Dao:** Can you do the exercise, Hoa?

Hoa: Yes, Mr. Dao. It's (1) **easy to understand**.

c) **Lan:** In the future, mankind might live on the moon.

Nga: Really? It's (2) **hard to believe**.

d) **Mrs. Thoa:** Stop, Tuan! It's (3) **dangerous to go** near the stove.

Tuan: Sorry, Mom.

e) **Hoa:** Should I stir the mixture, aunt Thanh?

Aunt Thanh: No. It's (4) **important to wait** for five minutes.

4. Complete the letter. Use the correct forms of the verb *be* and the adjectives in the box.

Dear Nam,

Your grandfather and I (0) *are delighted* that you passed your English exam.

Congratulations!

Aunt Mai (1) **was happy** that you remembered her birthday last week. She told me you gave her a beautiful scarf.

I (2) **am relieved** that your mother is feeling better. Please give her my love.

We're looking forward to seeing you in June. However, grandfather (3) **is afraid** that the day is wrong. (4) **Are you sure** that you're arriving on Saturday 20th? I (5) **am certain** that there are no trains from Ha Noi on Saturday.

Write soon and confirm your arrival date and time.

Love,

Grandma

UNIT 10 : RECYCLING

I. Choose the word or phrase (a,b,c or d)

1. You'll get back your _____ when you bring the cans back for recycling.
(account / deposit / envelope / payment)
2. _____ using plastic bags, we shouldn't use them at all. (In order to / Because of / Instead of / In spite of)
3. You can _____ information on recycling things in the library. (look for / break up / throw away / take out)
4. Milk bottles can be _____ after being cleaned. (broken / recycled / soaked / reused)
5. Farmers collect household and garden waste to make _____. (fabric / compost / floor coverings / glassware)
6. This project will be carried _____ next month. (with / off / over / out)
7. It's _____ to swim in this river. (broken / important / dangerous / interesting)
8. We are looking _____ to seeing you in May. (between / forward / better / with)
9. English is spoken in many countries _____ Asia. (by / under / in / over)
10. Nowadays, many people wear _____ and sandals made from old car tires.
(wooden shoes / recycled shoes / slippers / trainers)
11. Farmers use animal dung for _____ their fields. (making/developing/fertilizing/improving)
12. In Britain, the milkman brings milk bottles to houses and collect _____ ones.
(empty / full / crowded / deserted)
13. Then the empty bottles are cleaned and _____. (full up / recycled / refilled / reusing)
14. A milk bottle can be _____ thirty times. (filled up / recycled / reused / repeated)
15. Compost is made from _____ and garden waste. (family / home / house / household)
16. In the USA, millions of car tires are _____ every year. (thrown away / throw out / threw away / throwing out)
17. Old car tires can be recycled to make pipes or floor _____. (coverings / lecture / furniture / resource)
18. _____ helps plants grow. (Soil / Fertilizer / Compost / both B and C)
19. _____ is a wonderful natural fertilizer, it helps plants grow.
(Garden waste / Compost / Animal dung / All are correct)
20. In the factory, the glass is broken _____, melted and made into new glassware. (on / up / at / with)
21. What did the government do to prevent people _____ throwing drink cans away?
(from / of / for / to)
22. We can reuse things _____ envelopes, glass and plastic bottles and old plastic bags. (in / from / with / like)
23. The work was done by _____. (he / us / she / they)
24. Melt the mixture _____ it becomes a liquid. (until / when / after / before)
25. One ton of _____ paper saves about eight trees. (recycling / recycled / recycle / recycles)
26. Farmers use animal dung for _____ their fields. (making / developing / fertilizing / improving)
27. She is pleased _____ you have done it perfectly. (for / that / with / how)
28. They are happy that they can save money from _____ things. (reuse / reusing / reused / reuse)
29. _____ means throwing things away. (Reduce / Reuse / Recycle / Replace)
30. The empty bottles are cleaned and then _____. (repeated / reduced / refilled / recycled)
31. The organization shows us _____ the environment.
(what to protect / what protecting / how to protect / how protecting)
32. A new stadium _____ next year. (will build / will be build / will building / will be built)
33. It's important _____ the environment clean and green. (to keep / keeping / kept / to keeping)
34. Glass is broken up, melted and made into new _____. (silverware / hardware / ironware / glassware)

35. _____ is a wonderful natural fertilizer. (Compost / Plastic bag / Envelope / Garbage)
36. It's important _____ wildlife in the area. (to conserve / conserve / conserving / conservation)
37. She has already _____ her cup five or six times. (refilled / reused / reduced / recycled)
38. Farmers use animal dung for _____ their fields. (making / developing / fertilizing / improving)
39. Farmers collect household and garden waste to make _____. (fabric / compost / poor coverings / glassware)
40. You can _____ information on recycling things in the library. (look for / break up / throw away / take out)

II. Word form:

1. Helen is one of the _____ from Friends of the Earth. (represent)
2. Waste paper can be _____ after being recycling. (use)
3. Share your _____ story with our readers. (recycle)
4. These products are _____ friendly. (environment)
5. Reduce means not buying products which are _____. (package)
6. Air is a _____ of gases. (mix)
7. Compost is a wonderful _____. It helps plants grow. (fertilize)
8. It's _____ to cross the avenue. (danger)
9. Compost is a wonderful _____ fertilizer. (nature)
10. She is _____ to hear about your progress. (please)
11. The children enjoy playing with _____ toys. (wood)
12. Glass is recycled to make into new _____. (glass)

III. Verb form

1. Glass _____ with a detergent liquid in the factory. (wash)
2. Tons of water paper _____ away every year. (throw)
3. What do government do to prevent from _____ ? (litter)
4. It's easy _____ what you say. (understand)
5. A new school _____ in the village next year. (build)
6. Share your _____ story with our readers. (recycle)
7. English _____ in schools of almost every country. (teach)
8. She _____ Spanish since she was five. (study)
9. How many languages _____ in Canada? (speak)
10. The mail _____ to this office before 9am every day. (deliver)

IV. Rewrite the second sentence so that it has the same meaning

1. Miss Hien Trang teaches history
→ History _____
2. Bell invented the telephone.
→ The _____
3. They don't sell frozen food at that shop.
→ Frozen food _____
4. His children are carrying the chairs into the house.
→ The chairs _____
5. People melt the mixture until it becomes liquid.
→ The mixture _____
6. People play soccer all over the world.
→ Soccer _____
7. I find it difficult to speak English well.
→ It's _____
8. Understanding the handbook isn't difficult.

- It's not _____
9. They burned the plastic bottles and old plastic bags. It isn't good.
→ It isn't _____
10. Understanding his theory is impossible.
→ It _____
11. Answering these questions are not easy.
→ It _____
12. She was disappointed. She heard about that.
→ She _____
13. It is really easy to learn English.
→ Learning _____
14. His mother isn't well. I'm afraid.
→ I _____
15. You didn't pass the English exam. Your parents are very disappointed.
→ Your parents are _____

V. Arrange the words into the correct sentences

1. with / detergent liquid. / The glass / a / washed / is //
- _____
2. and / to / floor coverings. / are / Car tires / recycled / make / pipes //
- _____
3. and / The glass / the factories. / sent / is / to / collected //
- _____
4. We / cloth bags / instead of / plastic bags. / use / should //
- _____
5. the stove. / It's / to / dangerous / go / near //
- _____

VI. Choose the item (A,B,C or D) that best fills the blank spaces

A/ First, soak some old newspaper in a bucket of water overnight. Then use a wooden (1)_____ to mash the (2)_____. Next, mix the mashed paper and the water (3)_____ in another bucket. Place a wire mesh in the (4)_____ then pull it out. Then put the mesh (5)_____ the mixture on the cloth and (6)_____ it down firmly. Take the mesh off the cloth. Wrap some mixture books in a plastic bag and out them on the cloth. Wait about 5 minutes. Finally, out the books (7)_____ and take the paper out of the cloth to dry in the (8)_____

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. | A. bowl | B. plate | C. chopstick | D. spoon |
| 2. | A. glass | B. paper | C. bucket | D. liquid |
| 3. | A. together | B. altogether | C. other | D. gather |
| 4. | A. chemical | B. water | C. mix | D. mixture |
| 5. | A. out | B. up | C. with | D. of |
| 6. | A. dip | B. press | C. wash | D. blow |
| 7. | A. away | B. of | C. out | D. to |
| 8. | A. sunshade | B. sunny | C. sunlight | D. sunburn |

B/ In the USA, millions of old car tires are (1)_____ away every year. But tires can be (2)_____ to make pipes and floor coverings. Nowadays, many people (3)_____ shoes and sandals (4)_____ from old car tires. In Britain, the

(5) _____ brings bottles of milk (6) _____ houses and collects the empty ones. The empty bottles are then (7) _____ and refilled. Every milk bottle can be reused thirty times. In industry, most glass is recycled. The glass is collected and sent to the factories. There it (8) _____ broken up, melted and made into new glassware.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. | A. throw | B. thrown | C. threw | D. throwing |
| 2. | A. recycled | B. recycles | C. to recycle | D. recycling |
| 3. | A. are | B. have | C. put | D. wear |
| 4. | A. recycled | B. took | C. did | D. made |
| 5. | A. customer | B. teacher | C. milkman | D. seller |
| 6. | A. to | B. with | C. from | D. for |
| 7. | A. bought | B. cleared | C. cleaned | D. sold |
| 8. | A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |

C/* Disposing of the garbage we (1) _____ every day is a major problem in cities around the world. In the United States, over 160 million tons of garbage are produced every year. Ten per cent is (2) _____, ten per cent is burned, and the rest is put in landfills. (3) _____ finding land for new landfills is becoming more difficult.

A city that has (4) _____ this problem in an unusual way is Machida, in Tokyo, Japan. They have developed a totally new approach to garbage disposal. The key to the operation is public cooperation. Families must divide their garbage into six categories:

1. Garbage that can be easily burned (that is, combustible garbage), such as kitchen and garbage trash.
2. Noncombustible garbage, such as small electrical appliances, plastic tools.
3. Products that are poisonous or that cause pollution, such as batteries and florescent lights.
4. Bottles and glass containers that can be recycled.
5. Metal containers that can be recycled.
6. Large items, such as furniture and bicycles.

The items in categories 1 to 5 are (5) _____ on different days. Then the garbage is taken to a center that looks like a clean new office building or hospital. Inside the center, special equipment is used to sort and process the garbage. Almost everything can be reused: garden or kitchen trash becomes (6) _____; combustible garbage is burned to produce electricity; metal containers and (7) _____ recycled; and old furniture, clothing, and (8) _____ useful items are cleaned, repaired, and resold cheaply or given away.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | A. to produce | B. produce | C. produced | D. producing |
| 2. | A. collected | B. cleaned | C. recycled | D. washed |
| 3. | A. But | B. And | C. Or | D. Because |
| 4. | A. to solve | B. solved | C. solve | D. solving |
| 5. | A. recycled | B. produced | C. collected | D. repaired |
| 6. | A. protection | B. recycling | C. fertility | D. fertilizer |
| 7. | A. bottles | B. fruit | C. vegetables | D. leaves |
| 8. | A. together | B. others | C. another | D. other |

D/ TRUE OR FALSE*

Drink cans

People throw away billions of cans every year all over the world. In Oregon, the government made a new law several years ago. They said that there must be a deposit on all drink cans. The deposit is returned when people bring the cans back for recycling.

Compost

Farmers have recycled their waste for thousands of years. They grow food for their animals and use the dung for fertilizing their fields. They also collect household and garden waste to make compost. Compost is a wonderful natural fertilizer. It helps plants grow.

Newspapers

Newspapers are commonly recycled into paperboard, new newsprint, insulation and animal bedding products. Recycling newspapers saves valuable space in landfills. Put newspapers in paper bags or tie bundles with string. In general, you can include any inserts (advertisement, comics) originally delivered with the paper.

Other paper products

Office paper can be recycled into other writing paper, tissue and towel products. Corrugated paper is used to make new paperboard and corrugated boxes. Some programs are recycling magazines, catalogs, telephone directories and unwanted “junk” mail. These materials should be handed in the same way as newsprint: store in paper bags or tie in bundles.

1. Billions of cans are discarded every year over the world. _____
2. Drink cans are brought back for recycling. _____
3. The Oregon government made a new law that there must be a deposit on drink cans. _____
4. Household and chemical waste is made into compost. _____
5. We can recycle newspapers into paperboard, new newsprint, and animal bedding products. _____
6. Recycling office paper saves valuable space in landfills. _____
7. Newspapers are recycled into writing paper, tissue and towel products. _____
8. Some recycled materials such as magazines, catalogs, telephone Directories, unwanted “junk” mail should be stored in paper bags or tied in bundles. _____

TEST 1

I/ Choose the best one to fill in the blank:

- Vietnamese grammar is different _____ English grammar.
A. in B. with C. from D. to
- Compost is wonderful natural _____. It helps plants grow well.
A. factory B. fertilizer C. glassware D. environment
- My young sister looks happily at a boy _____ a water buffalo in the field.
A. riding B. ride C. to ride D. rides
- The first hamburgers _____ by Louis Lassen in 1985.
A. to make B. was made C. were making D. were made
- Mrs. Robinson is one of the famous _____ from Friends of the Earth.
A. represent B. representation C. representatives D. representating
- _____ you mind if I turn off the television?
A. Would B. Do C. Did D. Does
- Children should _____ to respect their elders.
A. be teach B. be taught C. be teaching D. be teached
- The area is 100 meters _____ the sea level.
A. over B. above C. on D. up
- Samie **claims** that he did the work without help.
A. says B. tells C. asks D. promises
- Please tell me _____ to get the train station.
A. when B. how C. what D. which

II/ Word form:

- Halong Bay has a _____ view. (magnificently)
- It is difficult to find _____ at busy time in Dalat. (accommodate)
- This toy is _____ from old newspaper. (recycle)
- It's _____ to travel around the world. (interest)

III/ Arrange the words into the correct sentences

- has / his house. / the painter / He / decorate //
→ _____
- rice-cooking Contest. / The participants / cook / in this / have to / rice //
→ _____

IV/ Fill in the blanks

Why (1) _____ you go to Da Lat for your holiday next week? I went there last week. It was (2) _____! We (3) _____ fresh fruits and vegetables everyday. We also visited many beautiful gardens. There were lots of other things to do. We played golf or went (4) _____ walks in the woods. One day we hired bicycles and visited a lake. We had a picnic there. Then in the evenings there was a disco. We (5) _____ all night! It was (6) _____ but we had a fantastic time! Did you have a good holiday too?

- A. do B. did C. does D. don't
- A. great B. wonderful C. fantastic D. All are correct
- A. will eat B. ate C. eat D. are eating
- A. to B. of C. on D. for

5. A. played B. danced C. drink D. taught
 6. A. cheap B. expensive C. famous D. interesting

V/ Read the passage and check True or False

Doctors describe laughter as a “miracle drug”. It puts us in a good mood and it makes us healthy. Being cheerful and well makes us pleasant people to be with. We now have enough knowledge of how the mind works to know that stress causes a wide variety of problems. It is therefore important to do something relaxing or amusing even if it is just telling a funny story. Hobbies such as gardening, painting or photography are considered healthy and relaxing activities.

1. Stress causes a lot of problems with our health. _____
 2. gardening is one of our relaxing activities. _____
 3. Telling funny stories can make people unpleasant. _____
 4. Laughing makes us unhealthy. _____

VI/ Rewrite the following sentences

1. Keeping the environment clean is very important.
 → It's _____.
 2. When did he start working for this company?
 → How long _____?
 3. “My sister likes playing piano,” said Nam.
 → Nam said _____.
 4. Our school will hold an English-speaking Contest next month.
 → An English-speaking Contest _____.

TEST 2

I/ Choose the best one to fill in the blank:

1. She has worked as a secretary _____ she graduated from college.
A. since B. until C. before D. while
2. We are very fond _____ the game "20 questions".
A. in B. at C. with D. of
3. She **injured** her arm when she was playing tennis.
A. covered B. hurt C. destroyed D. kept
4. _____ is something that makes you better when you are ill.
A. Candy B. Medicine C. Wine D. Beer
5. A bill _____ to you at the end of the month.
A. will send B. will be sent C. will be send D. will be sending
6. While Angela was cleaning her room, she _____ her lost earring.
A. is finding B. finds C. has found D. found
7. Why don't you come over for dinner? - _____.
A. It's my pleasure B. Nothing C. I don't think so D. Here you are
8. They recently returned _____ London from Venice.
A. to B. for C. towards D. belongs
9. We finally arrived at our _____ late that evening.
A. destination B. arrival C. departure D. journey
10. Debbie works in a shop that sells flowers and plants; she's a _____.
A. baker B. farmer C. gardener D. florist

II/ Word form:

1. Japan is one of the _____ countries in the world. (industry)
2. She failed the driving test because of not following the driving _____. (instruct)
3. My family lives in a northern _____ region. (mountain)
4. Dad was putting up the Christmas _____. (decorate)

III/ Arrange the words into the correct sentences

1. this evening. / took / We / to Paris / a small plane /
→ _____
2. interested in / of Viet Nam. / John / the history / is /
→ _____

IV/ Fill in the blanks

Harvest Festival is (1) _____ October. It is a very ancient (2) _____, but it is also part of the Christian tradition. It (3) _____ new crops and food. Children often bring fruit, vegetables and cereals into school. Schools usually give the food to hospitals or (4) _____ old people. (5) _____ th past, people sometimes (6) _____ traditional dolls out of corn.

1. A. in B. at C. on D. from
2. A. thing B. festival C. vacation D. holiday
3. A. gives B. supplies C. celebrates D. holds
4. A. to B. of C. about D. for
5. A. In B. At C. On D. Since

6. A. make B. made C. making D. are making

V/ Read the passage and check True or False

Paper and paper products can be easily recycled. Cardboard, newspaper, and high-quality papers can all be recycled. Different kinds of paper – like newsprint and high-quality white paper – are sorted into separate piles because **they** are processed differently.

Paper is recycled by shredding it into small pieces and mixing it with water. The mixture is beaten into mush, called pulp, that flows onto a moving screen where most of the water is taken out. Wood or paper fibers remain and the fiber is pressed through rollers that squeeze out more water. It is then dried in a steam – heated dryer. The result is recycled.

1. Recycling on paper and paper products is not difficult. _____
2. The word “**they**” refers newspaper. _____
3. We can’t recycle newsprint and high-quality white paper. _____
4. Paper is shredded into small pieces when it is recycled. _____

VI/ Rewrite the following sentences

1. Someone will translate this letter into Vietnamese.
→ This letter _____.
2. Is it all right if I take a photograph?
→ Would you mind _____?
3. “Is the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco?” Hoa said to Tim.
→ Hoa asked Tim _____.
4. The last time they saw their uncle was 10 years ago.
→ They haven’t _____.

WORD FORM

UNIT 10: RECYCLING

1.fertilize (v): bón phân
fertilizer (n): phân bón

2.reduce (v): cắt giảm, làm giảm
Ex: reduce stress: giảm stress
reduction (n): sự cắt giảm

3.represent (v): đại diện, thay mặt
representative (n): người đại diện
representation (n): sự đại diện, thay mặt

4.protect (v): bảo vệ
protection (n): sự bảo vệ
protective (adj): bảo hộ
Ex: protective cap: nón bảo hộ

5.environment (n): môi trường
environmental (adj): thuộc môi trường
environmentalist (n): người làm công tác bảo vệ môi trường

6.recycle (v): tái chế
recycled (adj): đã tái chế
recycling (n): việc tái chế

7.produce (v): sản xuất
production (n): sự sản xuất
product (n): sản phẩm
productive (adj): có năng suất
productively (adv)

8.collect (v): thu nhặt, thu gom, sưu tầm = gather
collection (n): bộ sưu tập, sự thu gom
Ex: a collection of coins/stamps
collector (n): người sưu tầm

9.delight (n): niềm vui lớn
delight (v): làm ai vui mừng
delightful (adj): mang lại niềm vui (đi với sự vật)
delightfully (adv): vui mừng
delighted (at/with/about) (adj): cụ kỳ hài lòng, vui mừng

10.mix (v): trộn
mixture (n): hỗn hợp

11.wood (n): gỗ
wooden (adj): bằng gỗ
woods (n): cánh rừng nhỏ

12.cloth (n): vải, tấm vải
clothing (n): trang phục
clothes (n): quần áo

13.hard (adj): khó = difficult
Ex: It's hard to say goodbye.
hard (adj): cứng
hard-working (adj): chăm chỉ, siêng năng = studious
hard (adv): chăm chỉ, cực nhọc
hardly (adv): khó mà, hầu như không

14.difficult (adj): khó, khó khăn

difficultly (adv): một cách khó khăn

difficulty (n): sự khó khăn

have difficulty (in) doing something: gặp khó khăn trong việc gì

Ex: She had difficulty looking for a job.

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