**REVISION Grade 8**

**UNIT 7: POLLUTION**

**I. Vocabulary**

**1. Type of pollution:**

- Water pollution : ô nhiễm nước

- noise pollution : ô nhiễm tiếng ồn

- radioactive pollution : ô nhiễm phóng xạ

- land / soil pollution : ô nhiễm đất

- thermal pollution : ô nhiễm thuộc về nhiệt

- air pollution : ô nhiễm không khí

- light pollution : ô nhiễm ánh sáng

- visual pollution : ô nhiễm thuộc về thị giác

**2. Words relating to pollution:**

**-** to poison (v): đầu độc

 poison (n): chất độc

 poisonous (adj): có tính độc hại

**-** tocontaminate (v): làm bẩn

 contamination (n): sự làm bẩn, ô uế

 contaminant (n): chất gây bẩn, ô nhiễm

 contaminated (adj): có tính chất ô nhiễm

- to pollute (v): gây ô nhiễm

 pollution (n): sự ô nhiễm

 pollutant (n): chất gây ô nhiễm

 polluted (adj): có tính chất ô nhiễm

- to die (v): chết

 death (n): cái chết

 dead (adj): chết

- to damage (v): làm hư hại, gây thiệt hại

 damage (n): sự thiệt hại, sự hư hại

 damaged (adj): bị thiệt hại, hư hại

**3. Words / phrases showing cause/effect relationship:**

**a. Words / phrases showing cause relationship:**

**Ex:**  Because/Since/As the water is polluted, the fish are dead.

 The fish are dead because/since/as the water is polluted.

**Form:**

 Because/ Since/As + S + V, S + V.

 S + V + because/ since/as + S + V.

**Ex:**  Because of / Due to/ Owning to the polluted water, the fish are dead.

 The fish are dead because of/ due to/ owning to the polluted water.

**Form:**

 Because of/ Due to/ Owning to + Noun phrase/ V-ing phrase/ Pronoun, S + V.

 S + V + because of/ due to/ owning to + Noun phrase/ V-ing phrase/ Pronoun.

 **b. Words / phrases showing effect relationship:**

**Ex:**  The water is polluted, so the fish are dead.

 **Form:**

 S + V, so + S + V.

**Ex:**  The polluted water causes / results in / leads to the death of the fish.

 **Form:**

 S + cause / result in / lead to + Noun phrase/ V-ing phrase/ Pronoun

**Ex:**  The polluted water makes the fish die.

 **Form:**

 S + make + O + V1

**Ex:**  The polluted water makes the fish die.

 **Form:**

 S + make + O + V1

**Ex:**  The polluted water causes the fish to die.

 **Form:**

 S + cause + O + to V1

**II. Pronunciation:**

**Stress in words ending in –ic and –al** (Cách đánh dấu nhấn trọng âm đối với những từ tận cùng là đuôi –ic và –al)

* *Thêm hậu tố -ic làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ. Trọng âmcủa từ rơi vào âm tiết ngay trước âm tiết chứa đuôi –ic.*

Ex: 'atom → a'tomic

* *Thêm hậu tố -al không làm thay đổi trọng âm của từ.*

Ex: 'music → 'musical

Lưu ý:

* *Nếu 1 từ có thể chứa cả hai hậu tố này: một từ tận cùng đuôi –ic, từ còn lại tận cùng là –al thì cả hai từ này có dấu nhấn trọng âm rơi vào cùng 1 âm tiết.*

Ex: e'conomy → eco'nomic → eco'nomical

**III. Grammar : Conditional sentences**

**1. Conditional sentences type 1:**

**Ex:** If I ***find*** her address, I ***will send*** her an invitation.(Nếu tôi tìm thấy địa chỉ của cô ấy thì tôi sẽ gửi cho cô ấy giấy mời)

If Mary ***doesn’t feel*** better tomorrow, she ***will see*** a doctor. (Nếu Mary cảm thấy không tốt hơn vào ngày mai thì cô ấy sẽ gặp bác sĩ)

**Use:** Câu điều kiện có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai

**Form:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If clause (mệnh đề If)** | **Main clause (mệnh đề chính)** |
| **If + S + hiện tại đơn** **V1 / V s(es)** **(Nếu có not thì mượn trợ động từ: don’t / doesn’t + V1)****Ngoài ra có thể chia hiện tại tiếp diễn, hiện tại hoàn thành.** | **S + tương lai đơn (will/won’t V1)** **Ngoài ra S +can/ may/must + V1****Hoặc dạng mệnh lệnh thức + V1/ Don’t V1** |

**2. Conditional sentences type 2:**

**Ex:** If she ***knew*** your address, she ***would send*** you a letter.

 (Nếu cô ấy biết địa chỉ của bạn thì cô ấy sẽ gửi cho bạn 1 lá thứ)

 If I ***were*** you, I ***would tell*** the truth.( Nếu tôi là bạn thì tôi sẽ nói sự thật)

**Use: *Câu điều kiện không có thật ở hiện tại / diễn tả lời khuyên***

**Form:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| **If + S + V-ed / V2****(Nếu có not thì mượn trợ động từ: didn’t + V1)****To be: were / weren’t có thể dùng cho tất cả các chủ ngữ.****Ngoài ra có thể dùng quá khứ tiếp diễn** | **S + would / could / should/might + V1** **(wouldn’t / couldn’t… + V1)** |

**Lưu ý:**

**- Mệnh đề If: chỉ nguyên nhân, điều kiện.**

 **Mệnh đề chính: chỉ kết quả.**

- Nếu mệnh đề If nằm đầu thì giữa câu có dấu phẩy. Nếu mệnh đề chính nằm đầu câu thì giữa câu không có dấu phẩy.

**- Nếu chia cho mệnh đề If thì không chọn các đáp án: will / won’t / would / wouldn’t**

**- Unless = If….not (Trừ phi, nếu…không)**

 ***If*** you ***don’t work*** hard, you can’t earn enough money for your living.

 (Nếu bạn không chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ không đủ tiến để sinh sống)

 = **Unless** you work hard, you can’t earn enough money for your living.

 Lưu ý: Sau unless không dùng các từ mang nghĩa phủ định **( no /not /never /seldom /hardly /scarely /barely** (hiếm khi**)**

**- Đổi từ if sang unless:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IF** | **UNLESS** |
| **Khẳng định** | **Khẳng định (động từ trong mệnh đề chính đổi sang phủ định)** |
| **Phủ định** | **Khẳng định (mệnh đề chính không thay đổi)** |

 Ex: If it had more rain, my crop would grow faster.

 → Unless it **had** more rain, my crop **wouldn’t grow** faster.(Nếu trời không mưa nhiều hơn thì mùa vụ của tôi sẽ không tăng trưởng nhanh hơn)

     If she doesn’t work harder, she will fail the exam.

 → Unless she **works** harder, she **will fail** the exam.(Nếu cô ấy không chăm chỉ thì cô ấy sẽ hỏng bài kiểm tra)

\* **Quy tắc viết câu điều kiện dựa trên tình huống cho sẵn:**

- **Nếu cả 2 vế câu gốc ở thì hiện tại thì có thể viết câu điều kiện loại 1 hoặc loại 2.**

 Nếu diễn tả sự việc có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai thì viết loại 1

 Nếu diễn tả sự việc không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai thì viết loại 2

 - Nếu câu gốc đã là 1 câu điều kiện thì vẫn dùng loại điều kiện của câu gốc và không viết trái ngược ý nghĩa.

- Nếu đã xác định là viết loại 1 thì không viết trái ngược ý nghĩa với câu gốc

- Nếu xác định là viết loại 2 thì phải viết ý trái ngược với câu gốc (Câu gốc là khẳng định thì viết câu điều kiện phủ định, câu gốc phủ định thì câu điều kiện là khẳng định)

- *Bản chất của câu điều kiện: Mệnh đề If chỉ điều kiện, Mệnh đề chính chỉ kết quả.*

 *Lấy mệnh đề sau* ***because*** *hoặc trước* ***so*** *làm mệnh đề If, mệnh đề còn lại làm mệnh đề chính.*

Ex 1: People throw rubbish in the street. The street doesn’t look attractive.

* If people didn’t throw rubbish in the street, it would look attractive.

Ex 2: Because she works in a noisy office, she has a headache after work everyday.

* If she didn’t work in a noisy office, she wouldn’t have a headache after work everyday.

Ex 3: There is so much light in the city at night, so we cannot see the stars clearly.

* If there weren’t so much light in the city at night, we could see the stars clearly.

**EXERCISES**

**A. PRONUNCIATION**

**I. Find the word which has different stress pattern from the others.**

1. A. permanent B. pollution C. aquatic D. behaviour

2. A. substance B. visual C. affect D. billboard

3. A. earplug B. rubbish C. thermal D. beneath

4. A. radiation B. contaminate C. definition D. electricity

5. A. groundwater B. illustrate C. dramatic D. overhead

**II. Identify the stressed syllable in words ending in –ic/-al. Then practice reading the sentences aloud.**

1. The government is focusing on economic development.
2. The chemical experiment showed dramatic effects.
3. Why don’t we visit the botanical garden?
4. The typhoon has damaged the historic building.
5. Alice gave her friend an electric guitar on his birthday.

**B. VOCABULARY**

**I. Fill in the blank with one suitable word from the box.**

 permanent dumping pressure radiation

 poisonous radioactive visual thermal

1. Noise pollution also results in high blood \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and headache.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution occurs since the temperature of natural water is changed.
3. Be careful! The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air can make you faint.
4. The leakage of nuclear power plant has caused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution is partly caused by poorly planned buildings.
6. If the laboratory stopped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemicals into the lake, all the aquatic animals would be alive.
7. X-ray in medicine is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Does the radiation make people suffer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defects?

**II. Use the correct form of the words in brackets.**

1. Herbicides are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in agriculture. (pollute)
2. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of agrochemicals is pesticides. (illustrate)
3. You mustn’t drink the water in rivers because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (clean)
4. Polluted soil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use, isn’t it? (safe)
5. Billboards, litter or junkyards may lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution. (visually)
6. Toxic sewage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nearby river. (contamination)
7. Contaminants are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to aquatic plants. (poison)
8. Radiation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in birth defects of the next generation. (expose)

**C. GRAMMAR**

**I. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.**

1. They will stay there for some days if the weather……..fine.

 A. would be B. was C. is D. will be

2. If the weather…….worse, we’ll have to cancel our camping trip.

 A. will get B. would get C. got D. gets

3. All of our rain forests……..unless we find some ways to stop people from cutting down trees.

 A. will be destroyed B. destroy

 C. were destroyed D. will destroy

4. If it rains this weekend, we……….camping.

 A. don’t go B. won’t go C. didn’t go D. wouldn’t go

5. You…….pass the exam if you don’t study harder.

 A. won’t B. don’t C. didn’t D. wouldn’t

6. If you can give me one good reason for your acting like this, ……..this incident again.

 A. I will never mention B. I never mention

 C. will I never mention D. I don’t mention

7. Unless you………all of my questions, I can’t do anything to help you.

 A. answered B. answer C. would answer D. are answering

8. If I…….get a pole, I’ll go fishing.

 A. can B. could C. may D. might

9. If you……..to be chosen for the job, you’ll have to be experienced in the field.

 A. want B. wanted C. had wanted D. wants

10. If you just approach the job with the right attitude, things………well.

 A. would have turned out B. will turn out

 C. would turn out D. turns out

11. If she ………rich, she would travel around the world.

 A. would be B. is C. has been D. were

12. If you……..in my position, what would you do?

 A. are B. will be C. were D. would be

13. If people……..after their houses properly, the police wouldn’t have so much work to do.

 A. looked B. look C. have locked D. should look

14. If I had the map now, I……….a short-cut across the desert.

 A. can take B. take C. could have taken D. could take

15. If everyone………., how would we control the traffic?

 A. could fly B. flies C. have looked D. should look

16. “I………to see the doctor if I were you.”

 A. was to go B. had gone C. would go D. would be going

17. If I were ten years younger, I ……….to drive a car.

 A. am learning B. will learn C. would learn D. learnt

18. If I didn’t have exam next week, I………camping with you this weekend.

 A. will go B. will have gone C. would have gone D. would go

19. If I…….taller, I………better at basketball.

 A. am – will be B. were – would have been

 C. be – would be D. were – might be

20. If Americans ate fewer foods with sugar and salt, their general health……..better.

 A. be B. will be C. is D. would be

**II. Use the correct form and tense of the verbs in brackets.**

1. If the police ask Mike, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (expose) the waste dump to them.

2. Since used bottles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recycle), the amount of garbage is reduced.

3. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reuse) all the old panels.

4. The river would be cleaner if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) throwing garbage into it.

5. Defrorestation makes lots of species in the forest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (die).

6. If the earth suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) spinning we all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fly) off it.

7. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) all right, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) in time; but we have no intention of doing it.

8. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a submarine now, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) it to investigate the seabed.

9. Were he ten years younger, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) part in the voyage around the world.

10. Should you come late, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not let) you in.

11. He might get rid of his cough if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not smoke) so much.

12. If someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a boat what you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) ?

13. Water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (freeze) if the temperature falls below zero.

14. Shout if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) anything unusually.

15. The engine starts if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (turn) this key.

**III. Complete each of the following sentences so that it means the same as the sentence(s) given before it.**

1. She doesn’t live in London because she doesn’t know anyone there.
* She’d ……………………………………………………………………………………..
1. I can’t live in the country because I can’t find a job there.
* I’d ……………………………………………………………………………………….
1. I don’t have a spare ticket. I can’t take you to the concert
* If I ……………………………………………………………….....................................
1. They don’t understand the problem. They won’t find a solution.
* If they …………………………………………………………………………………….
1. He sits around too much. He isn’t fit.
* If he ………………………………………………………………………………………
1. She’s very thin; perhaps that’s why she feels cold so much.
* If she ……………………………………………………………………………………..
1. He never polishes his shoes, so he never looks smart.
* If he ………………………………………………………………………………………
1. He can’t park near his office; that’s why he doesn’t come by car.
* If he …………………………………………………………….………………………..
1. My house is guarded by two big dogs. That’s the only reason it isn’t broken into every night.
* If my house ………………………………………………………………………………
1. The flats are not clearly numbered, so it is very difficult to find anyone.
* If the flats …..……………………………………………………………..……………..
1. I don’t know her e-mail address, so I can’t tell you.
* If I ……………………………………………………………………………………….
1. She works in the evening. She has no time to play with her children
* If she …………………………………………………………………………………….
1. I don’t want them to be upset, so I’ve decided not to tell them what happened.
* They ……………………………………………………………………………………..
1. I am not tall enough to join the basketball team.
* If I ………………………………………………………………………………………..
1. Peter gets bad marks because he doesn’t prepare his lessons well.
* If Peter ….………………………………………………………………………………..

**IV. Write the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use the word in brackets.**

1. Drinking contaminated water causes skin rashes, cancer and stomach sickness. (result in)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..

2. The rising temperature in the water destroys ecosystems. (so)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Water pollution causes flooding due to the accumulation of solid waste and soil erosion in rivers. (because of)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..

4. Oil spilling in the water causes animals to die. (make)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..

5. Dumping solid wastes in rivers, lakes and oceans causes water pollution. (lead to)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..

6. Global warming makes water temperature go up. (due to)

* ………..….………………………………………………………………………………..