**PERIOD 1+2: UNIT 11: SOURCES OF ENERGY- READING**

**NEW WORDS:**

1. alternative (a): thay thế

2. at the same time (exp): cùng lúc đó

3. available (a): sẵn có

4. coal (n) : than đá

5. dam (n): đập (ngăn nước)

6. electricity (n): điện

7. energy (n): năng lượng

8. exhausted (a) : cạn kiệt

9. fossil fuel (n): nhiên liệu hóa thạch

10. geothermal heat (n) : địa nhiệt

11. infinite (a) : vô hạn

12. make use of (exp) : tận dụng

13. nuclear energy (a): năng lượng hạt nhân

14. plentiful (a): nhiều

15. power demand (n): nhu cầu sử dụng điện

16. release (v) : phóng ra

17. reserve (n) : trữ lượng

18. solar energy (n) : năng ượng mặt trời

19. solar panel (n) : tấm thu năng lượng mặt trời

20. windmill (n): cối xay gió

21. abundant (a)[ə'bʌndənt]: dồi dào, phong phú

22. convenient (a) [kən'vi:njənt]: tiện lợi

23. enormous (a) [i'nɔ:məs]: to lớn, khổng lồ

24. harmful (a)[hɑ:mful]: có hại

25. hydroelectricity (n) [,haidrouilek'trisiti]: thủy điện

26. nuclear reactor (n) ['nju:kliə [ri:'æktə]: phản ứng hạt nhân

27. radiation (n) [,reidi'ei∫n]: phóng xạ

28. renewable (a) [ri'nju:əbl]: có thể thay thế

29. run out (v) [rʌn'aut]: cạn kiệt

30. ecologist (n) [i'kɔlədʒist]: nhà sinh thái học

+ ecology (n) [i'kɔlədʒi]: sinh thái học

31. as can be seen (exp) [si:n]: có thể thấy

32. consumption (n) [kən'sʌmp∫n]: sự tiêu thụ

33. make up (v) ['meikʌp]: chiếm (số lượng)

34. conduct (v) ['kɔndʌkt]: tiến hành

35. experiment (n) [iks'periment]: cuộc thí nghiệm

36. extraordinary (a) [iks'trɔ:dnri]: lạ thường

37. overlook (v) [,ouvə'luk]: nhìn ra

38. progress (n)['prougres]: sự tiến triển

39. research (v) [ri'sə:t∫, 'ri:sə:t∫]: nghiên cứu

40. surround (v) [sə'raund]: bao quanh

**A.** **PRACTICE**

***Exercise 1: Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.***

1. Coal, gas and oil are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms of energy that cannot be replaced after used.

**A.** renew **B.** non-renewable **C.** renewable **D.** new

1. The nuclear plant provides a fifth of the nation's energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** supplies **B.** supply **C.** supplier **D.** supplying

1. Solar energy is not only plentiful and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also clean and safe.

**A.** infinite **B.** finite **C.** finitism **D.** finiteness

1. Increased consumption will lead to faster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of our natural resources.

**A.** exhaustion **B.** exhausted **C.** exhausting **D.** exhaust

1. Electricity companies were criticized for failing to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy sources.

**A.** alternative **B.** alternate **C.** alternator **D.** alternately

1. Oxygen from the water is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere.

**A.** release **B.** releasing **C.** released **D.** releaser

7. Fossil fuels will be exhausted within a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ short time.

**A.** relatively **B.** relative **C.** relation **D.** relationship

1. How to make full use of these sources of energy is a question for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all over the world.

**A.** researchers **B.** researcher **C.** research **D.** researching

1. These pesticides are environmentally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** harm **B.** harmful **C.** harmless **D.** harmfully

10. Water power provides energy without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** pollutant **B.** polluting **C.** polluted **D.** pollution

11. Increased consumption will lead to faster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our natural resources.

**A.** exhaust **B.** exhausting **C.** exhaustion **D.** exhaustive

12. Many newer cars have a much lower fuel \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** consuming **B.** consumer **C.** consumption **D.** consumption

***Exercise 2: Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.***

1. He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extensive research into renewable energy sources.

**A.** carried out **B.** turned on **C.** taken over **D.** cared for

1. One danger is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ radioactive wastes which are produced during nuclear reactions.

**A.** consisting of **B.** getting rid of **C.** making use of **D.** taking care of

1. We should develop such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy as solar energy and nuclear energy.

**A.** tradition **B.** alternative **C.** revolutionary **D.** surprising

1. There is now increasing concern about the world's energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ particularly about those involving fossil fuels.

**A.** possessions **B.** goods **C.** materials **D.** resources

1. It’s important for the developed countries to reduce energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as possible.

**A.** exhaustion **B.** destruction **C.** consumption **D.** waste

1. The world’s coal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should last longer but, once used, these cannot be renewed.

**A.** reserves **B.** reservations **C.** stores **D.** storage

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy sources include water and wind power.

**A.** Friendly environmental **B.** Environmentally friendly

**C.** Friendly environment **D.** Environmental friendly

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of these toxic substances into the environment is potentially devastating.

**A.** delivery **B.** release **C.** distribution **D.** research

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is produced from the heat stored in the earth's core.

**A.** Geothermal energy **B.** Nuclear energy

**C.** Solar energy **D.** Water energy

**PERIOD 3+4: UNIT 11: SOURCES OF ENERGY - FURTHER PRACTICE**

1. **PRONUNCIATION**

***Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from that of the others.***

1. **A.** exhaust **B.** source **C.** enormous **D.** cause
2. **A.** sun **B.** solar **C.** safe **D.** sure
3. **A.** heat **B.** great **C.** release **D.** reach
4. **A.** geothermal **B.** power **C.** solar **D.** hydro
5. **A.** polluted **B.** consume **C.** nuclear **D.** fuel

***Choose the word that has the main stress placed differently from the others.***

1. **A.** energy **B.** exhausted **C.** natural **D.** plentiful
2. **A.** electricity **B.** geothermal **C.** alternative **D.** radiation
3. **A.** available **B.** potential **C.** unlimited **D.** infinite
4. **A.** release **B.** supplies **C.** nuclear **D.** convenient
5. **A.** ecologist **B.** fertilizer **C.** dangerous **D.** scientist
6. **LANGUAGE FOCUS**
7. ***Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence or substitutes for the underlined word or phrase.***
8. The amount of solar energy that reaches the earth depends \_\_\_\_\_\_ the atmosphere.

**A.** to **B.** in **C.** on **D.** with

1. The natural environment consists \_\_\_\_\_\_ all natural resources.

**A.** in **B.** of **C.** to **D.** on

1. Solar energy can be changed \_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity.

**A.** in **B.** to **C.** into **D.** for

1. Oil, coal and natural gas are \_\_\_\_\_\_ fuels made from decayed material from animal or plants.

**A.** unleaded **B.** smokeless **C.** solid **D.** fossil

1. A nuclear reactor releases \_\_\_\_\_\_ which is dangerous to the environment.

**A.** radiation **B.** heat **C.** energy **D.** carbon dioxide

1. We could make better \_\_\_\_\_\_ of our energy resources.

**A.** spend **B.** use **C.** need **D.** limit

1. The government has spent £1 million on an advertising \_\_\_\_\_\_ to encourage energy conservation.

**A.** campaign **B.** promotion **C.** operation **D.** enterprise

1. All fossil fuels are \_\_\_\_\_\_ resources that cannot be replaced after use.

**A.** unlimited **B.** renewable **C.** available **D.** non-renewable

1. Solar energy is not only plentiful and infinite but also clean and safe.

**A.** boundless **B.** unlimited **C.** uncountable **D.** inflexible

1. ***Choose the word or phrase A, B, C or D that best completes the sentence.***
2. Nellie Ross of Wyoming was the first woman \_\_\_\_\_\_ governor in the United States.

**A.** who elected **B.** to be elected **C.** was elected **D.** her election as

1. Pioneers, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in isolated areas of the United States, were almost totally self-sufficient.

**A.** who living **B.** living **C.** lived **D.** that Iived

1. Completed in 1756, Nassau Hall is the oldest building now \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the campus of Princeton University.

**A.** standing **B.** it stands **C.** has stood **D.** stood

1. Jerome Kern's most famous work is *Showboat,* \_\_\_\_\_\_ , most enduring musical comedies.

**A.** It is one of the finest **B.** Of the finest one **C.** the finest one **D.** one of the finest

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ in large quantities in the Middle East, oil became known as black gold because of the large profit it brought.

**A.** Discovering **B.** which was discovered **C.** Discovered **D.** That when discovered

1. Neil Armstrong, \_\_\_\_\_\_ person to set foot on the moon, reported that the surface was fine and powdery.

**A.** the first **B.** to be the first **C.** was the first **D.** as the first

1. The Massachusetts State House, \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1798, was the most distinguished building in the United States at that time.

**A.** completing **B.** which was completed **C.** was completed **D.** to be completed

1. Lady Astor was the first woman \_\_\_\_\_\_ her seat in Parliament.

**A.** take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** who takes

1. Norman Weiner, \_\_\_\_\_\_ mathematician and logician, had an important role in the development of the computer.

**A.** who as a **B.** was a **C.** whom a **D.** a

1. *War and Peace,* \_\_\_\_\_\_, was published in 1869.

**A.** Leo Tolstoy's most celebrated novel

**B.** that is Leo Tolstoy's most celebrated novel

**C.** which most celebrated novel of Leo Tolstoy

**D.** is a Leo Tolstoy's most celebrated novel

**C. READING**

***Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C ro D best fits each space.***

Although they are safe to use in the short term, coal, gas and oil present a long-term (1) ...... to the environment. All three types of fossil fuels produce carbon dioxide in (2) ...... greater .quantities than plants can use. The carbon dioxide then (3) ...... in the atmosphere and may even increase the earth's 'heat load' and lead to global (4) ..... in temperature. Furthermore, all three fossil 'fuels are (5) ...... forms of energy. Geothermal power is (6) ...... ever to be an energy source of major importance. It is limited and is exploitable in only a few places. Hydro-power offers a much more useful source of energy. It is also renewable but its (7) ...... is limited. Dams cannot be built in certain areas. In addition, large dams are also (8) ...... of causing changes in the world's climate. Wind power is a (9) ...... source of renewable energy but it cannot be used in many parts of the world where there is (10) ...... wind.

1. **A.** warning **B.** fight **C.** threat **D.** demand
2. **A.** more **B.** far **C.** very **D.** every
3. **A.** Accumulates **B.** Disperses **C.** Discharges **D.** Releases
4. **A.** Raise **B.** Change **C.** Drop **D.** Rise
5. **A.** Renewed **B.** Non-renewed **C.** Renewable **D.**Non-renewable
6. **A.** Mostly **B.** Unlikely **C.** highly **D.** mainly
7. **A.** availability **B.** alternativity **C.** consumption **D.** development
8. **A.** consisting **B.** composed **C.** capable **D.** typical
9. **A.** power-free **B.** limit-free **C.** problem-free **D.** pollution-free
10. **A.** inefficient **B.** insufficient **C.** unlimited **D.** nonexistent

**UNIT 11: SOURCES OF ENERGY – GOOGLE FORM**

***Choose the letter A, B, C, D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***

1. The musicians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday have played together for many years.

**A.** to who we listened **B.** who we listened to

**C.** to that we listened **D.** to whom we listened

2. Many scientists have claimed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like music are often good at Maths.

**A.** children **B.** children who

**C.** children whom **D.** whose children

3. The student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had an impressive record.

**A.** the prize was awarded **B.** that the prize was awarded

**C.** to whom the prize was awarded **D.** who the prize was awarded

4. Scientists will find ways \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our supplies of coal, oil, and gas.

**A.** to increase **B.** increasing **C.** that increasing **D.** increased

5. I think it was your Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** phoned **B.** to phone **C.** that phoned **D.** which phoned

6. Airplanes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the twentieth century is one of the sources of pollution.

**A.** which invented **B.** to invent

**C.** invented **D.** that is invented

7. She has two grown children, both of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live abroad.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** that **D.** whose

8. Could you please provide us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_some more modern equipment?

**A.** for **B.** by **C.** in **D.** with

9. We do not have plenty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy as we think.

**A.** of **B.** on **C.** over **D.** with

10. I pulled off the sheets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the furniture.

**A.** to cover **B.** covered **C.** that covering **D.** covering

11. The nuclear power plant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year will come to operate tomorrow.

**A.** completing **B.** to complete

**C.** completed **D.** which completed

12. Lady Astor was the first woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_her seat in Parliament.

**A.** take **B.** to take **C.** taking **D.** who takes

13. Do you remember the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we first visited London?

**A.** which **B.** when **C.** that **D.** on that

14. The solar energy can change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_electricity.

**A.** to **B.** for **C.** with **D.** into

15. Do you know the reason\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she quit her job?

**A.** that **B.** which **C.** when **D.** why

16. The park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I used to jog in has been demolished.

**A.** which **B.** where **C.** in which **D.** in where

17. Water is one of the precious resources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for our life.

**A.** we depend on which **B.** which we depend

**C.** on which we depend **D.** on that we depend

18. The areas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_are destroyed suffer a lot from soil erosion.

**A.** which trees **B.** whose trees **C.** that trees **D.** trees which

19. I never forget the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I first visit Cat Tien National Park.

**A.** when **B.** why **C.** where **D.** on that

20. I have to leave for London tomorrow, \_\_\_\_ means I cannot go to the party with you.

**A.** that **B.** which **C.** when **D.** why

21. More and more rare animals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_danger of extinction.

**A.** for **B.** on **C.** at **D.** in

22. Some countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_try to reduce extinction depend on the world organization for support.

**A.** which **B.** in which **C.** where **D.** whose

23. Do you think that we are using up the resources \_\_\_\_\_\_\_for our survival?

**A.** are necessary **B.** that are necessary

**C.** which necessary **D.** that necessary

24. Rain forests are places\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people harvest wood, delicious fruits, and powerful medicine.

**A.** in which **B.** in that **C.** in where **D.** which

25. I wonder about \_\_\_\_\_ human beings are destroying the environment so seriously.

**A.** the reason that **B.** that reason

**C.** the reason in which **D.** the reason for which

26. The authority gathered those villagers\_\_\_\_\_ they explained the importance of forests.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** to whom **D.** to that

27. The energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the windmill drives all the drainage pumps.

**A.** that is producing **B.** which produces **C.** producing **D.** produced

28. They are making an artificial lake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water for the are**A.**

**A.** provided **B.** that provided

**C.** to provide **D.** which is provide

29. She is the only one in the discussion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to using nuclear power.

**A.** objects **B.** objected

**C.** to object **D.** whom objects

30. The old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a black suit is a famous energy researcher.

**A.** to wear **B.** wearing **C.** whom is wearing **D.** is wearing

John was the last applicant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a position in that energy station.

**A.** to interview **B.** which is interviewed

**C.** interviewing **D.** to beinterviewed

**Choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.**

32. **A.** books **B.** bats **C.** cups **D.** dogs

33. **A.** boxes **B.** classes **C.** notes **D.** buzzes

34. **A.** hopes **B.** laughs **C.** works **D.** comes

35. **A.** helps **B.** photographs **C.** costs **D.** plays

***Read the following passage and choose the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 36 to 45.***

There is now increasing concern about the world’s (36) \_\_\_\_\_, particularly about those involving fossil (37) \_\_\_\_\_\_. In less than a hundred years we shall probably (38) \_\_\_\_\_ all the present (39) \_\_\_\_ of oil and gas. The world’s coal (40) \_\_\_\_ should last longer but, once used, these cannot be (41) \_\_\_\_\_. It is important, therefore, that we should develop such alternative sources of energy as solar energy and nuclear energy as well as water and wind (42) \_\_\_\_\_ (classed as (43) \_\_\_\_\_ energy). Until these energy (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_ are widely used, it is important for developed countries to reduce energy (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_ as much as possible.

36. **A.** possessions **B.** resources **C.** goods **D.** materials

37. **A.** fuels **B.** powers **C.** forms **D.** energy

38. **A.** end **B.** complete **C.** total **D.** exhaust

39. **A.** findings **B.** productions **C.** amounts **D.** sources

40. **A.** reserves **B.** stores **C.** mines **D.** contents

41. **A.** updated **B.** repeated **C.** renewed **D.** produced

42. **A.** force **B.** repeated **C.** renewed **D.** produced

43. **A.** repeatable **B.** continual **C.** renewable **D.** continuous

44. **A.** goods **B.** supplies **C.** provisions **D.** materials

45. **A.** exhaustion **B.** destruction **C.** waste **D.** consumption

***Read the passage and choose the correct answers for questions from 46 to 50*:**

Scientists often divide resources into two groups: renewable and non– renewable. When a resource is used, it takes some times to replace it. If the resource can be replaced quickly and easily, it is called renewable. If it cannot be replaced quickly and easily, it is non-renewable. All fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. Solar energy, air, and water are usually called renewable because there is an unlimited supply.

However, this definition may change if people are not careful with these resources. The amount of solar energy that reaches the earth depends on the atmosphere. If the atmosphere is polluted, the solar energy that reaches the earth may be dangerous. If humans continue to pollute the air, it will not contain the correct amounts of these gases.

Many resources are limited and non- renewable, and many are in danger of pollution. As a consequence, resources must be conserved and the environment protected. Conservation must become an important part of everyone’s life.

**Question 46.** How many kinds of resources are mentioned in the passage?

**A.** 2 **B.** 3 **C.** 4 **D.** 5

**Question 47.** Non-renewable resources are those which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** are unlimited

**B.** can be replaced quickly and easily

**C.** take millions of the years to replace

**D.** are used every day such as solar energy and water

**Question 48**. What will happen if the atmosphere is polluted?

**A.** The air won’t contain the correct amounts of natural gases

**B.** Life won’t continue as it does

**C.** Renewable resources will soon become non- renewable

**D.** All are correct

**Question 49.** The word **conservation** in the passage is opposite to

**A.** prevention **B.** pollution **C.** protection **D.** preservation

**Question 50.** Why do we have to conserve resources?

**A.** Because many resources are limited and non-renewable

**B.** Because conservation plays an important part in everyone’s life

**C.** To keep the air from being polluted

**D.** To make natural resources renewable