UNIT 11: SOURCES OF ENERGY

*Reading

1. source [so: s](n) : nguồn

2. energy ['enədʒi] (n.) : năng lượng

energetic [,enə'dʒetik] (adj.): mạnh mẽ, đầy nghị lực

3. refer to [ri'fə:] (v.) : ám chỉ, nói tới

reference ['refərəns] (n.) : sự ám chỉ, sự tham khảo, sự tham chiếu

4. fossil fuel ['fɔsl] (adj.) : nhiên liệu hóa thạch

5. reserve (n.) [ri'zə:v] : sự dự trữ, nguồn dự trữ

6. demand [di'ma:nd](v.) : yêu cầu, cầu (tương phản với "cung")

7. relatively ['relətivli] : khá, tương đối

8. alternative (n.) + (adj.) [ɔ:l'tə:nətiv] : thay thế

9. nuclear ['nju:kliə](adj.) : thuộc hạt nhân

10. electrify [i'lektrifai] (v.) : điện khí hóa

electricity [i,lek'trisiti] : điện

electrician [ilek'tri∫n] (n.) : thợ điện

electric (adj.) : chạy bằng điện (electric fan, electric lamp)

electrical (adj.) : thuộc về điện, liên quan tới điện

(electrical engineer)

11. geothermal heat [ˌdʒiːəʊˈθɜːməl]: địa nhiệt

12. available [ə'veiləbl] (adj.) : có sẵn, có thể tìm được

13. wind [wind] (n.) : gió

windy (adj.) : có nhiều gió

windmill (n.)['winmil] : cối xay gió

14. create (v.) [kri:'eit] : tạo ra

creation (n.) [kri:'ei∫n] : sự tạo ra, sự sáng tạo

creator (n.) [kri:'eitə] : người sáng tạo

creative (adj) [kri:'eitiv] : có sáng tạo

15. dam (n.) [dæm] : đập nước

16. release (v.) [riˈliːs] : thải ra, nhả ra, phóng ra

17. a large amount of [əˈmaunt]: nhiều, lượng lớn

18. solar (adj) ['səʊlə] : thuộc mặt trời

solar panel : tấm thu năng lượng mặt trời

19. plenty (n.) (of) ['plenti] : nhiều

plentiful (adj.) : phong phú, dồi dào

20. infinite ['infinit] : không giới hạn, vô hạn

finite : có giới hạn, hữu hạn

21. entire (adj.), (n.)[in'taiə] : toàn bộ, cả

22. potential(adj.),(n.)[pə'ten∫l] : tiềm năng

23. to make use of = to use : dùng, sử dụng

24. balloon (n.) [bə'lu:n] : bong bóng

25. ceremony (n.)['seriməni] : nghi lễ, nghi thức

26. method (n.)['meθəd] : phương pháp, giải pháp

27. develop (v.)[di'veləp] : phát triển

developed (adj.) : đã phát triển

developing(adj.) : đang phát triển

development (n.) [di'veləpmənt] : sự phát triển

*Listening

- ecology(n.)[i'kələdzi] : sinh thái học

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

ecological (adj)[,ikə'lədʒikəl] : thuộc sinh thái học

- consist of (+ n) : bao gồm, gồm có

- burn – burnt – burnt (v.) : cháy, đốt

- renewable (adj) [ri'nju:əbl] : có thể tái tạo

nonrenewable : không thể tái tạo

- according to [əˈkɔːdɪŋ] : dựa theo, theo

*Writing

- petroleum(n.)[pə'trəʊliəm] : dầu mỏ

- highland (n.) ['hailənd] : cao nguyên

- hydroelectricity (n.)[,haidrəvilek'trisiti]: thủy điện

- consume (v.)[kənˈsju:m] : tiêu thụ

consumption (n.) [kənˈsʌmpʃn] : sự tiêu thụ

consumer (n.)[kən'sju:mə] : người tiêu thụ describe (v.)[dis'kraib] : mô tả, diễn tả description (n.) [dis'krip∫n] : sự mô tả trend (n.)[trend] : khuynh hướng *Language Focus shred [fred] : miếng nhỏ, vun shrill [∫ril] : rít lên, the thé, chói tai shrimp [∫rimp] : con tôm shrine [∫rain] : lăng mộ, miếu thờ, đền thờ splash [splæ∫] : sư bắn nước : chia cắt split [split] : chia ra, tách ra spleen [spli:n] : sự nói lắp bắp splutter ['splntə] : hoat bát, sống đông sprightly ['spraitli] **WORD FORMS:** 1. The team has thousands of _____ supporters. (energy) 2. The prisoners who escaped are violent and ______. (danger) 3. Pollution is just one of the _____ of living in the town. (advantage) 4. Many teachers would like to be more adventurous and _____. (create) 5. Many people don't realize that they are breathing air. (**pollute**)

6. I'd like to help you but _____, there's nothing I can do. (fortune)

7. A lot of these chemicals are harmful	. (potential)
8. The news has caused great excitement among	(science)
9. He took off his jacket because of the (h	ot)
10. She cares about environmental pollution. (dee)	p)
11 are the people who pay much attention to nature a protect the environment. (environment)	and do their best to
12. When did come to the village? (electric)	
13. The river has been with toxic waste from local	factories. (pollute)
14. The industrial will lead to the country's pros	perity. (develop)
15. The of this product will increase next month commercials. (consume)	because of the TV
REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSES	
1. The man who drives the bus is my uncle.	
=> The man driving the bus is my uncle.	
2. Trees which fell in the storm have resulted in second	veral accidents.
=> Trees falling in the storm have resulted in sever	ral accidents.
3. The problems that were discussed yesterday wil	ll be essential for
your exam.	
=> The problem discussed yesterday will be essent	ial for your exam.
4. I read the book which was entitled The Old Man and the Sea.	

- => I read the book **entitled The Old Man and the Sea**.
- 5. We are looking for the place where we can have lunch.
- => We are looking for the place **to have lunch**.
- 6. English is the important language **that we should learn**.
- => English is the important language **for us to learn**.

Exercise 1: Which Relative Clauses can be reduced into participle phrases?

- 1. The people who are crossing the street are trying to get a better view.
- 2. The woman who is talking to your mother is my aunt.
- 3. The man who is standing by the window is my uncle.
- 4. All those who do not need to buy tickets please go straight in.
- 5. The first vineyard which I ever saw was in Germany.
- 6. Wikipedia, which was launched in 2001, is one of the great internet successes.
- 7. Animals which share the savannah include wildebeest and gazelles.
- 8. All the candidates who were selected were given a second interview.
- 9. All those who passed the test were given a second interview.
- 10. Peter, who was concentrating on his work, didn't hear the doorbell.
- 11. The bouquet was made from flowers which were grown locally.
- 12. This is the man who I was talking to you about.
- 13. The man who won yesterday's lottery lives next door.