

Unit

10

## RECYCLING (Việc tái chế)

### VOCABULARY

- compost            [ˈkɑːmpoost] (n)            : phân xanh
- deposit            [dɪˈpɑːzɪt] (n)            : tiền đặt cọc

Ví dụ: They put a deposit of \$10,000 on the house, and paid the balance four weeks later.

*(Họ đã đặt tiền cọc 10.000 đô-la cho ngôi nhà và trả phần còn lại bốn tuần sau.)*

- dung                [dʌŋ] (n)                : phân động vật
- fabric              [ˈfæbrɪk] (n)              : vải
- fertilize           [ˈfɜːtəlaɪz] (v)            : bón phân
- fertilizer          [ˈfɜːtəlaɪzər] (n)        : phân bón

Ví dụ: Using too much chemical fertilizers is not good for the soil.

*(Dùng quá nhiều phân hóa chất thì không tốt cho đất đai.)*

- garbage            [ˈgɑːrbɪdʒ] (n)            : rác
- glassware          [ˈglɑːswɛr] (n)            : đồ thủy tinh
- melt                [melt] (v)                : tan chảy

Ví dụ: In that area, the snow usually melts in March.

*(Trong vùng đó tuyết thường tan chảy vào tháng ba.)*

- mesh                [meʃ] (n)                : tấm lưới
- mix                  [mɪks] (v)                : pha trộn

Ví dụ: If you mix red with yellow, you'll get orange.

*(Nếu bạn pha trộn màu đỏ với màu vàng, bạn sẽ có màu cam.)*

- mixture            [ˈmɪktʃər] (n)            : một hỗn hợp; sự pha trộn
- packaging          [ˈpækɪdʒɪŋ] (n)        : bao bì, giấy gói

Ví dụ: Attractive packaging can help to sell products.

*(Bao bì hấp dẫn có thể giúp bán chạy sản phẩm.)*

- protect            [prəˈtekt] (v)            : bảo vệ; che chở
- overpackaged     [ˌoʊvərˈpækɪdʒd] (adj) : có quá nhiều lớp bao bì

Ví dụ: Some people refuse to buy goods that are overpackaged, because they feel that it is harmful to the environment.

*(Một số người từ chối mua hàng hóa có quá nhiều lớp bao bì vì họ cảm thấy điều này có hại cho môi trường.)*

- refill                [ˌriːˈfɪl] (v)            : làm đầy lại; rót đầy lại

- represent [ˌreprɪˈzɛnt] (v) : đại diện
- representative [ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv] (n) : người đại diện

Ví dụ: The committee consists of 50 representatives from the high schools in the city.

*(Ủy ban gồm có 50 đại diện từ các trường trung học trong thành phố.)*

- reuse [ˌriːˈjuːz] (v) : dùng lại
- soak [sɒk] (v) : ngâm nước

Ví dụ: People usually soak the rice for hours before wrapping it in banana leaves.

*(Người ta thường ngâm gạo trong nước nhiều giờ trước khi gói lại bằng lá chuối.)*

- tire [ˈtaɪə] (n) : vè xe; lốp xe = tyre
- wrap [ræp] (v) : gói lại

Ví dụ: The woman at that counter will wrap the goods for you.

*(Người phụ nữ ở quầy kia sẽ gói hàng hóa cho bạn.)*

## GRAMMAR

### 1/ Passive voice

### 2/ Passive sentences with the present simple, 'will', and 'should'

### 3/ Adjectives + to-infinitive; adjectives + that-clause

## 1/ Passive voice

### (Dạng bị động)

- Khi chúng ta muốn nói ai hoặc điều gì gây ra việc gì, chúng ta dùng dạng chủ động gọi là 'Active voice':

- Nam collects stamps. *(Nam sưu tầm tem thư.)*

- Most Americans throw old tires away.

*(Hầu hết người Mỹ đều ném bỏ vỏ lốp xe cũ.)*

- Khi chúng ta không biết ai gây ra, hoặc không muốn nói đến người hoặc điều gì gây ra, mà chỉ chú ý tới hành động, chúng ta dùng dạng bị động gọi là 'Passive voice':

- Garbage is collected every day. *(Rác được thu gom hằng ngày.)*

- Millions of old tires are thrown away every year.

*(Hàng triệu vỏ lốp xe cũ bị ném bỏ mỗi năm.)*

- **Hãy so sánh cấu trúc câu chủ động và câu bị động:**

*Active:* Many young people      wear      jeans.

Subject      +      Verb      +      Object



*Passive:*      Jeans           are worn      by many young people.

Subject      +      be + p.p.      +      Agent of passive

(Tác nhân câu bị động)

- **Những điều cần ghi nhớ khi đổi câu chủ động sang câu bị động:**

a/ Dùng tân ngữ (object) của câu chủ động làm chủ ngữ (subject) của câu bị động.

b/ Cụm động từ của câu bị động luôn luôn có : 'trợ động từ Be + quá khứ phân từ của động từ chính'.

c/ Chúng ta có thể dùng chủ ngữ của câu chủ động làm cụm tác nhân của câu bị động, gồm có: 'by + danh từ / đại từ'.

CHÚ Ý: Hầu hết câu bị động không cần phải có cụm tác nhân với 'by'. Chúng ta không dùng cụm tác nhân trong câu bị động khi sau 'by' là các từ : *someone, somebody, people, them, it, ...* . Ví dụ:

*Active:*      Someone collects the garbage every day.

*Passive:*      The garbage is collected every day. (by someone)

*Active:*      People throw garbage into the river.

*Passive:*      Garbage is thrown into the river. (by people)

## 2/ Passive sentences with the present simple,

### 'will', and 'should'

#### (Câu bị động với thì hiện tại đơn, 'will', và 'should')

- **Câu bị động với thì hiện tại đơn: 'am/is/are + past participle'**

Examples:

*Active:*      Someone *cleans* the room every day.

*Passive:*      The room *is cleaned* every day.

(Căn phòng được dọn vệ sinh hằng ngày.)

*Active:*      People *grow* rice in Southeast Asia.

*Passive:*      Rice *is grown* in Southeast Asia.

(Lúa gạo được trồng ở Đông Nam Á.)

*Active:*      Farmers often *make* compost.

*Passive:*      Compost *is often made* by farmers.

(Phân xanh thường được các nông dân làm.)

• **Câu bị động với tương lai đơn 'will': 'will be + past participle'**

Examples:

*Active:* Someone will clean the room tomorrow.

*Passive:* The room *will be cleaned* tomorrow.

(Căn phòng sẽ được dọn vệ sinh ngày mai.)

*Active:* They *will grow* more trees along the street.

*Passive:* More trees *will be grown* along the street.

(Thêm nhiều cây sẽ được trồng dọc theo đường phố.)

*Active:* They *will sell* their house soon.

*Passive:* Their house *will be sold* soon.

(Ngôi nhà của họ sẽ sớm được bán.)

• **Câu bị động với 'should' (= nên): 'should be + past participle'**

Examples:

*Active:* You *should clean* the room every day.

*Passive:* The room *should be cleaned* every day.

(Căn phòng nên được dọn vệ sinh mỗi ngày.)

*Active:* They *should grow* more trees along the street.

*Passive:* More trees *should be grown* along the street.

(Nhiều cây nên được trồng thêm dọc theo đường phố.)

*Active:* People *should bring* the cans back for recycling.

*Passive:* The cans *should be brought* back for recycling.

(Các lon đồ hộp nên được mang trả lại để tái chế.)

**3/ Adjectives + to-infinitive; adjectives + that-clause**

**(Tính từ + 'to'-nguyên mẫu; tính từ + mệnh đề 'that')**

Chúng ta thường dùng 'to-nguyên mẫu' theo sau một số tính từ với cấu trúc sau:

**'It + be + adjective + to-infinitive' :**

- It is difficult to understand astronomy.

= *Understanding astronomy is difficult.*

(Hiểu được môn thiên văn học thì khó.)

Sau đây là một số tính từ có thể được dùng với cấu trúc này:

<i>difficult</i>	<i>easy</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>dangerous</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>cheap</i>	<i>nice</i>	<i>interesting</i>	<i>safe</i>

Examples:

- It's easy to learn to play badminton.

= *Learning to play badminton is easy.*

(*Học đánh cầu lông thì dễ.*)

- It's dangerous to climb that mountain.

= *Climbing that mountain is dangerous.*

(*Leo ngọn núi đó thì nguy hiểm.*)

- It was nice to see you again.

= *Seeing you again was nice.*

(*Thật là vui khi gặp lại bạn.*)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng thêm 'for somebody' sau tính từ, và cấu trúc câu sẽ là: **'It + be + adjective + for somebody + to-infinitive'**.

Examples:

- It is difficult for me to understand her.

= *Understanding her is difficult for me.*

(*Hiểu được cô ấy đối với tôi là khó.*)

Chúng ta cũng có thể thay chủ ngữ 'It' bằng một đại từ hoặc danh từ khác, như thế cấu trúc câu sẽ là: **'Subject + be + adjective + to-infinitive'**.

Examples:

- Jenny is hard to understand.

= *It is hard to understand Jenny.*

(*Thật khó để hiểu được Jenny.*)

- This machine is easy to use.

= *It is easy to use this machine.*

(*Sử dụng máy này thì dễ thôi.*)

- John is very interesting to talk to.

= *It's very interesting to talk to John.*

(*Nói chuyện với John thì thật là thú vị.*)

- **'Subject + be + adjective + that-clause'** : Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng mệnh đề 'that' sau một số tính từ như: *happy, delighted, certain, sure, afraid, ...*

Examples:

- I am very happy that you are well again.

(*Tôi rất vui mừng vì bạn lại khỏe mạnh.*)

- I am afraid that I can't help you.

(*Tôi e rằng tôi không thể giúp đỡ bạn được.*)

- She was certain that there was something wrong.

(*Cô ấy chắc chắn rằng có điều gì đó nhầm lẫn.*)

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**EXERCISE 1:** Complete the passage with the present simple passive voice of the verbs in parentheses. (Hãy hoàn thành đoạn văn sau với hình thức bị động thì hiện tại đơn của các động từ trong ngoặc.)

The letters are collected (1. collect) from the mailbox. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ (2. take) to the post office by a mailman. At the post office, they \_\_\_\_\_ (3. stamp) by a machine so that the stamps \_\_\_\_\_ (4. not use) again. Next the letters \_\_\_\_\_ (5. sort) carefully and put into bags before they \_\_\_\_\_ (6. send) to other post offices for further sorting. Finally, each letter \_\_\_\_\_ (7. deliver) by a mailman to the address that \_\_\_\_\_ (8. show) on the envelope.

**EXERCISE 2:** Change the following sentences to passive voice. (Hãy đổi các câu sau sang dạng bị động.)

*Example:* - Someone cleans the windows every month.

The windows are cleaned every month.

1. People speak English in most international conferences.

English .....

2. People make cheese from milk.

Cheese .....

3. They cut the grass once a week.

The grass .....

4. People often eat raw fish in Japan.

Raw fish .....

5. People pick the fruit in the summer.

The fruit .....

6. Someone always keeps the key in that box.

The key .....

7. They store all the information in the computer.

All the information .....

8. They don't include service in the bill.

Service .....

9. They show many good movies on this channel.

Many good movies .....

10. People often drink strong coffee in my town.

Strong coffee .....

**EXERCISE 3:** Change the following sentences to passive voice. (Hãy đổi các câu sau sang dạng bị động.)

*Example:* Someone will make a cake for your birthday.

A cake ..... *will be made for your birthday.* .....

1. They will repair the runway of this airport soon.

The runway of this airport .....

2. You should write your address on the parcel.

Your address .....

3. They will play traditional music at the reception.

Traditional music .....

4. Someone should test your eyes again.

Your eyes .....

5. They should build more houses for the poor.

More houses .....

6. They won't invite their next door neighbors to their party.

Their next door neighbors .....

7. Someone will tell you what to do then.

You .....

8. You should read this passage carefully.

This passage .....

9. They will pay you in cash.

You .....

10. You shouldn't wash these clothes in hot water.

These clothes .....

**EXERCISE 4:** Rewrite the following sentences using the structure 'It + be + adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive'. (Hãy viết lại các câu sau bằng cách dùng cấu trúc 'It + be + adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive'.)

1. Learning to ride a bicycle is not difficult.

*It's not difficult to learn to ride a bicycle.* .....

2. Driving in the rain at night is very dangerous.

.....

3. Drinking this water is not safe.

.....

4. Giving you any more information is impossible.

.....

- 5. Traveling by train is cheap for you. 1
- .....
- 6. Learning to use the computer is hard for him. 2
- .....
- 7. Living in that city is expensive for us. 3
- .....
- 8. Talking with you is very nice. 4
- .....
- 9. Contacting their office in Paris was impossible. 5
- .....
- 10. Going on a journey with you is safe. 6
- .....

**EXERCISE 5:** Complete the letter using the structure 'adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive' with one of the following pairs of adjective + verb. Use each pair only once. (Hãy hoàn thành bức thư bằng cách dùng cấu trúc 'adjective (for sb) + to-infinitive' với một trong các cặp tính từ + động từ sau. Dùng mỗi cặp chỉ một lần.)

<i>disappointed / think</i>	<i>delighted / get</i>	<i>interesting / me / be</i>
<i>happy / have</i>	<i>difficult / you / start</i>	<i>surprised / hear</i>

Dear Mai,

I was very (1) delighted to get your e-mail this morning. It has been a long time since you last sent me anything. I'm very (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that you are studying in San Francisco. I thought you were still in the country. However, I'm a little (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that we won't be able to meet again for a long time. I think it was (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a class in the United States. Is everything alright now? I believe you are really (5) \_\_\_\_\_ so many opportunities to practice your English there. You should know that it is very (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend of yours. I hope we'll meet again soon!

Best regards,  
Tran Duc Trung

**EXERCISE 6:** Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best completes each of the following sentences. (Hãy chọn từ hoặc nhóm từ thích hợp (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.)

*Example:* The traffic is always heavy \_\_\_\_\_ Monday mornings.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. for

*Đáp án:* C. on



1. You will be \_\_\_\_\_ a calculator on your birthday.  
A. give            B. gave            C. given            D. to give
2. Each workman \_\_\_\_\_ 50,000 dong a day to do the work.  
A. pay            B. is paid            C. paying            D. are paid
3. The winner will \_\_\_\_\_ a gold watch by the organizers.  
A. award            B. awarding            C. be awarding            D. be awarded
4. Music \_\_\_\_\_ to the children at most kindergartens.  
A. teaches            B. teaching            C. is taught            D. is teaching
5. Your dogs should \_\_\_\_\_ inside the fence.  
A. be kept            B. be keeping            C. keep            D. kept
6. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to play a musical instrument well.  
A. easy to learn            B. to learn easy  
C. easy learn            D. to easy learn
7. 'I'm very glad \_\_\_\_\_ you.' 'My pleasure.'  
A. meet            B. to meet            C. meeting            D. met
8. \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive to own a car.  
A. There's            B. This is            C. It's            D. That's
9. Listening to your lectures \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.  
A. is            B. are            C. it is            D. that is
10. I was \_\_\_\_\_ you failed your driving test again.  
A. disappointing to hear            B. disappointed to hear  
C. disappointing heard            D. disappointed heard

**EXERCISE 7** Choose the underlined part in each sentence that needs correcting. (Chọn phần gạch dưới cần phải sửa lại trong mỗi câu.)

*Example:* You are enough lucky to have very generous parents.

A            B            C            D

*Đáp án:* B: phải sửa lại là: *lucky enough*

1. I'm delighting that you have passed your examination.  
A            B            C            D
2. It is cheaper to cycling around the town than to take a taxi.  
A            B            C            D
3. All information should be keep in different files.  
A            B            C            D
4. I will be invited some of my classmates to my birthday party.  
A            B            C            D
5. The mail is normally deliver before 8 o'clock every morning.  
A            B            C            D

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

### WORD CHART

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
emptiness: sự trống rỗng	empty: làm trống rỗng	empty: trống rỗng	
- environment: môi trường environmentalist: người hoạt động để bảo vệ môi trường		environmental: thuộc về môi trường	
fertilizer: phân bón	fertilize: bón phân	fertile: phì nhiêu; sung mãn	
- industry: công nghiệp industrialization: việc công nghiệp hóa	industrialize: công nghiệp hóa	industrial: thuộc về công nghiệp	
reduction: sự giảm bớt	reduce: giảm bớt		
representative: người đại diện	represent: đại diện cho	representative (of): tiêu biểu	
use: cách dùng	- use: dùng - reuse: dùng lại	- useful: có ích - useless: vô ích	usefully: có ích

**EXERCISE 1:** Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses. (Hoàn thành mỗi câu với hình thức thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc.)

*Example:* My grandfather is over 80, but he is still very active. (act)

1. This novel is not \_\_\_\_\_ of all his works. (represent)
2. The outbreak of the flu epidemic resulted in a sharp \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of tourists. (reduce)
3. Recycling programs have helped to solve some of the \_\_\_\_\_ problems. (environment)
4. These plants grow well in \_\_\_\_\_ soil by the river. (fertilize)
5. This book is very interesting; it contains lots of \_\_\_\_\_ information. (use)
6. The river has been used for many years as an \_\_\_\_\_ waste dump. (industry)
7. All of the students in my class elected Huong as our \_\_\_\_\_. (represent)
8. The silence and \_\_\_\_\_ of the house made the children feel frightened. (empty)

9. Farmers use different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ to enrich the soil. (fertilize)
10. We are very surprised at the speed of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the city. (industrial)
11. Companies are encouraging people to buy more by \_\_\_\_\_ the prices of their products. (reduce)
12. The money should be more \_\_\_\_\_ spent on the recycling plan. (use)

**EXERCISE 2:** Complete each sentence with a word or phrase in the box. You can use each word or phrase only once. (Hoàn thành mỗi câu bằng một từ hoặc nhóm từ trong ngoặc. Các em dùng mỗi từ hoặc nhóm từ chỉ một lần.)

contact (v)	: liên hệ
garbage (n)	: rác
household (adj)	: thuộc về trong nhà
instead of (prep)	: thay vì
melt (v)	: tan chảy
organization (n)	: một tổ chức
packaging (n)	: bao bì
recycling (n)	: việc tái chế

1. Attractive \_\_\_\_\_ can help to sell products.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ of paper can save trees in the forest.
3. My father usually helps with the \_\_\_\_\_ chores when he has time.
4. Anyone who is interested in this program can \_\_\_\_\_ this number for more information.
5. 'Friends of the Earth' is an \_\_\_\_\_ that shows people how to protect the environment and save natural resources.
6. How often do they collect \_\_\_\_\_ in your neighborhood?
7. The old man just had a piece of bread \_\_\_\_\_ a full meal.
8. Global warming causes the ice at the Poles to \_\_\_\_\_ :

## PRONUNCIATION EXERCISES

**EXERCISE 1:** Choose the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each question. (Hãy chọn từ có dấu nhấn chính khác với các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu hỏi.)

*Example:* A. rural      B. traffic      C. return      D. offer

*Đáp án:* C: 'return' nhấn vào thứ hai; các từ còn lại nhấn vào một.



7. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ waste paper away, we should keep it for recycling program.  
 A. throw            B. to throw        C. threw            D. throwing
8. Household and garden waste \_\_\_\_\_ to make compost.  
 A. used            B. is used        C. is using        D. has used

**II. Complete each sentence with the correct tense or form of the verb given in parentheses. (1.0 pt)**

- In Oregon, people must put a deposit on all drink cans. The deposit will \_\_\_\_\_ when they bring the cans back for recycling. (return)
- Nowadays, in Britain, all milk bottles \_\_\_\_\_ and refilled. (clean)
- In ancient Egypt, people \_\_\_\_\_ paper from a plant called papyrus. (make)
- The students are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the exams. (know)

**III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given in parentheses. (1.0 pt)**

- Both the teachers and the students were \_\_\_\_\_ with the results of the exams. (delight)
- "My pen is running out ink." "You can \_\_\_\_\_ it with my ink." (fill)
- Do you remember all the first-aid \_\_\_\_\_ in an emergency? (instruct)
- You must cool the burns immediately in order to \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the skin. (minimum)

**IV. Fill in each blank in the paragraph with one word from the box. There is one word that is not needed. (1.0 pt)**

save	garbage	earth	own	notice
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Recycling is important because it helps the earth. When you go shopping with your mom and dad, you will (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a special symbol on some things they buy like cleaning products or garbage bags. This symbol means that a product is a recycled product.

Recycling helps the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and makes the world a better place to live in. By recycling items that you do not need any more, new things will be made. By using these new recycled products, you will (3) \_\_\_\_\_ trees and other important natural resources because raw materials will not need to be used to produce products any longer.

There are many things that can be recycled: cars, steel products, tires, rubber products, glass, plastic, computers, cell phones, paper, food and paint cans, etc.

By recycling unneeded products you are not only able to stop the overflow of trash but you are able to make new products as well. If your parents (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a car and decide to get a new one, the old one can be recycled and the recycled steel can make a new car.

**V. Read the passage. Write 'T' if the sentence under it is true; write 'F' if the sentence is NOT true. (2.0 pts)**

Students at an elementary school in Chicago studied ecology. They learned that there was so much trash that it was a world-wide problem. They asked their teacher if they could do something to help solve the problem. "It is a very big problem," she said, "but if every community helps, that would really make a difference."

The students decided to set up a Saturday Recycling Center. They would collect trash. Then they would get it to a place. The students used the Internet to find out more about recycling in Chicago. They found that there are 15 "drop off" sites, places where people can bring trash to get it recycled.

The students had to figure out how to get the trash to the site. They went to talk with the minister of the church near their school. They knew that he drove a van and helped people. They went to ask him to help with their plan.

The minister agreed to help. He said he would pick up the recycling one Saturday each month after the students pack it. He said it was such a good plan they could use the churchyard for the Recycling Center. They decided it would be once a month, on Saturday afternoon. They chose the first Saturday of the month.

1. One of the biggest world-wide problems was that there was too much trash.
2. There are 15 places in Chicago where trash can be recycled.
3. The minister of the church agreed to help pack the trash for the students.
4. The minister said it was such a good plan that they could use his house for the Recycling Center.

**VI. Finish the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. (2.0 pts)**

1. He is trying to study very hard so that he can get a scholarship.  
In order to .....
2. Please, give my best regards to your parents.  
Will ..... ?
3. They soak old newspapers in water overnight.  
Old newspapers .....
4. Glass has been recycled in our country for a long time.  
People .....

\* lưu ý :

- làm trực tiếp trên bài photo sau đó chụp hình nộp trên Vnedu. connect để lấy điểm thường xuyên.
  - Bấm bài tập photo nào tập bài học.
- Học thuộc lòng từ vựng và văn phạm của Unit 10.