

Unit

7

SAVING ENERGY

(Tiết kiệm năng lượng)

VOCABULARY

- account for [ə'kaʊnt fɔ:] (v) : chiếm số lượng

Vi dụ: High school students account for 60% of the bookstore customers.

(Học sinh trung học chiếm số lượng 60% khách hàng của nhà sách.)

- appliance [ə'plaiəns] (n) : máy móc dùng trong nhà

Vi dụ: Most supermarkets sell appliances like washing-machines, dishwashers, etc.

(Hầu hết siêu thị bán các máy móc dùng trong nhà như máy giặt, máy rửa chén, v...v...)

- bath [bæθ] (n) : bồn tắm

105

* Lưu ý

- Học trên đài truyền hình Thái Bình (TB)

Lưu 8h00 thứ 3, 6 hàng tuần

- Làm trực tiếp trên bài photo sau đó chụp hình

nộp trên Vnedu connect để lấy điểm thưởng xuyên

- Bấm bài tập photo vào tập bài học.

Học thuộc lòng từ vựng và nắm phạm của unit 7

- bulb [bʌlb] (n) : bóng đèn điện tròn (= light bulb)
- category [ˈkætəgɔ:ri] (n) : chủng loại
- consume [kənˈsju:m] (v) : tiêu thụ

Ví dụ: Factories consume a large amount of electricity supply.

(Các xí nghiệp tiêu thụ một số lượng lớn nguồn điện được cung cấp.)

- consumer [kənˈsju:mə] (n) : người tiêu dùng
- crack [kræk] (n) : vết nứt

Ví dụ: Some cracks have appeared in the wall of the new house.

(Một vài vết nứt đã xuất hiện trên tường ngôi nhà mới.)

- drip [dri:p] (v) : chảy lừng giọt

Ví dụ: I couldn't sleep because of the noise of the faucet dripping in the bathroom.

(Tôi không thể ngủ được vì tiếng động của vòi nước nhỏ giọt trong phòng tắm.)

- effect [ɪˈfekt] (n) : hiệu quả
- effective [ɪˈfektɪv] (adj) : hiệu quả

Ví dụ: Aspirin used to be a very effective cure for headache.

(Thuốc aspirin đã từng là cách chữa trị rất hiệu quả cho chứng nhức đầu.)

- effectively [ɪˈfektɪvli] (adv) : một cách hiệu quả
- energetic [ˌenəˈdʒetɪk] (adj) : đầy sinh lực

Ví dụ: He is very energetic for a man of his age.

(Ông ấy tràn trề sinh lực so với một người đàn ông vào độ tuổi ấy.)

- energy [ˈenədʒi] (n) : năng lượng
- energy-saving [ˈenədʒi ˈseɪvɪŋ] (adj) : tiết kiệm năng lượng
- enormous [ɪˈnɔ:məs] (adj) : to lớn; khổng lồ
- faucet [ˈfɔ:sɪt] (n) : vòi nước

Ví dụ: We must get someone to fix the faucet today.

(Chúng ta phải kiếm người sửa vòi nước ngày hôm nay.)

- household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] (n) : hộ gia đình

Ví dụ: By 1970, very few households had had a TV set.

(Trước năm 1970, rất ít hộ gia đình có một máy truyền hình.)

- label [ˈleɪbl] : (n) nhãn hiệu; (v) dán nhãn hiệu vào sản phẩm
- lighting [ˈlaɪtɪŋ] (n) : việc sử dụng đèn điện để chiếu sáng
- luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] (n) : vật xa xỉ

Ví dụ: In those days, it was a luxury if you had a bath.

(Vào thời ấy, nếu bạn có bồn tắm thì đó là một điều xa xỉ.)

- necessary [ˈnɛsɪsəri] (adj) : cần thiết
- necessity [niˈsɛsɪti] (n) : sự cần thiết

Ví dụ: Many people cannot even afford basic necessities such as food and clothing.

(Nhiều người thậm chí không thể kiếm đủ tiền cho những món cần thiết cần bản như thực phẩm và quần áo.)

- nuclear [ˈnjuːklɪ] (adj) : thuộc về hạt nhân

Ví dụ: Many governments have difficulty getting rid of nuclear waste.

(Nhiều chính phủ gặp vấn đề khó khăn trong việc vứt bỏ chất thải hạt nhân.)

- ordinary [ˈɔːdnri] (adj) : bình thường

Ví dụ: Her novels are about the lives of ordinary people in our society.

(Tiểu thuyết của bà ấy nói về cuộc sống của những người bình thường trong xã hội.)

- pipe [paɪp] (n) : ống nước
- plumber [ˈplʌmə] (n) : thợ sửa ống nước
- quarter [ˈkwɔːtə] (n) : một phần tư
- recent [ˈriːsnt] (adj) : gần đây

Ví dụ: In recent years, there has been a sharp increase in electricity consumption.

(Trong những năm gần đây, có sự gia tăng nhanh trong việc tiêu thụ điện.)

- recently [ˈriːsntli] (adv) : gần đây
- replace [rɪˈpleɪs] (v) : thay thế

Ví dụ: Computers will never replace teachers in the classroom.

(Máy tính sẽ không bao giờ thay thế giáo viên trong phòng học.)

- replacement [rɪˈpleɪsmənt] (n) : sự thay thế
- scheme [skiːm] (n) : kế hoạch (= a plan)
- shower [ˈʃaʊə] (n) : vòi sen để tắm
- solar [ˈsɔʊlə] (adj) : thuộc về mặt trời

Ví dụ: Nowadays many students use calculators running on solar power.

(Ngày nay nhiều học sinh dùng máy tính chạy bằng năng lượng mặt trời.)

- standard [ˈstændəd] (n) & (adj): tiêu chuẩn; chuẩn mực
- waste [weɪst] (v) : lãng phí

Ví dụ: Don't waste your time playing computer games all day!

(Đừng lãng phí thời giờ chơi trò chơi trên máy tính suốt ngày!)

GRAMMAR

- 1/ Connectives: *and, but, or, because, so, therefore, however*
2/ Phrasal verbs: *turn off, turn on, look for, look after, go on*
3/ Make suggestions: *suggest + Verb-ing;*
suggest (that) + S + should

1/ Connectives (Các từ nối): *and, but, or, because, so, therefore, however*

1. “and” (= và); “but” (= nhưng); “or” (= hoặc là): là các liên từ có thể nối hai từ, hai cụm từ hoặc hai mệnh đề. Chú ý : khi nối ba từ, cụm từ hoặc nhiều hơn, chúng ta đặt “and, but, or” trước từ, cụm từ cuối cùng. Ví dụ:
- Saving energy means saving money *and* natural resources.
(Tiết kiệm năng lượng có nghĩa là tiết kiệm tiền và tài nguyên thiên nhiên.)
 - At the party, we talked, sang, *and* danced.
(Tại buổi liên hoan, chúng tôi nói chuyện, hát và khiêu vũ.)
 - I bought the food *and* my sister cooked it.
(Tôi mua thức ăn và chị tôi nấu bếp.)
 - She felt tired *but* continued to walk.
(Cô ấy cảm thấy mệt nhưng vẫn tiếp tục đi bộ.)
 - He dropped the plate, *but* it didn't break.
(Anh ấy làm rơi chiếc đĩa, nhưng nó không vỡ.)
 - Would you like tea, coffee, *or* orange juice?
(Bạn muốn dùng trà, cà-phê hay nước cam vắt?)
 - Did you hit Tom first *or* did Tom hit you first?
(Cháu đã đánh Tom trước hay Tom đánh cháu trước?)
2. “because” (= bởi vì): là liên từ dùng để nối hai mệnh đề. Chúng ta có thể đặt “because” đầu câu hoặc giữa câu. Khi đặt “because” đầu câu, chúng ta dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:
- I drank two glasses of water *because* I was very thirsty.
(Tôi uống hai ly nước vì tôi rất khát.)
 - Because the weather was very bad, we didn't go out.
(Vì thời tiết quá xấu, chúng tôi không đi ra ngoài.)
3. “so” (= vì thế): là liên từ nối hai mệnh đề. Chúng ta dùng dấu phẩy giữa hai mệnh đề khi nối bằng “so”. Ví dụ:
- The weather was very bad, *so* we didn't go out.
(Thời tiết quá xấu, vì thế chúng tôi không đi ra ngoài.)

– It was Sunday, so I didn't get up early.

(*Hôm đó là Chủ nhật, vì thế tôi không thức dậy sớm.*)

4. **“therefore” (= do đó)**: là trạng từ, được dùng ở đầu câu (sau một dấu chấm hoặc chấm phẩy). Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng thêm “and” trước “therefore” (= and therefore) để nối hai cụm từ hoặc hai mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

– It was dark. *Therefore*, I turned on the light.

(*Trời đã tối. Do đó tôi bật đèn lên.*)

– George studied very well and therefore won an award.

(*George học rất giỏi và do đó dành được một phần thưởng.*)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta cũng có thể đặt ‘therefore’ ở giữa mệnh đề, hoặc cuối mệnh đề – nhưng cách dùng này không thông dụng. Ví dụ:

– Kim didn't study much. She, *therefore*, failed the test.

– Kim didn't study much. She failed the test, *therefore*.

(*Kim không học nhiều. Do đó, cô ấy hỏng kì thi.*)

5. **“however” (= tuy nhiên)**: là trạng từ, được dùng ở đầu câu (sau một dấu chấm hoặc chấm phẩy). Ví dụ:

– She had a headache. *However*, she tried to go to work.

(*Cô ấy bị nhức đầu. Tuy nhiên cô cố gắng đi làm.*)

CHÚ Ý: Chúng ta có thể đặt ‘however’ ở giữa mệnh đề, hoặc cuối mệnh đề. Ví dụ:

– He was sick at home for a month. He tried his best, *however*, and was able to keep up with his friends.

(*Anh ấy bị bệnh ở nhà một tháng. Tuy nhiên, anh ấy đã gắng sức và theo kịp bạn bè.*)

– The coach was sure of success. His players were not so sure, *however*.

(*Ông huấn luyện viên tin chắc vào sự thành công. Tuy nhiên, cầu thủ của ông không tin chắc như thế.*)

2/ Phrasal verbs (Động từ kép):

turn off, turn on, look for, look after, go on

Chúng ta hãy học ý nghĩa và cách dùng của một số động từ kép (phrasal verbs) sau đây.

* **turn off (= tắt đi); turn on (= bật, mở lên):**

– I'm feeling cold. Can you turn off the fan?

(*Tôi cảm thấy lạnh. Anh tắt giùm quạt được không?*)

– It was very hot, so I turned on the air-conditioner.
(Trời rất nóng, vì thế tôi mở máy điều hòa không khí.)

*** look for (= tìm kiếm):**

– ‘What are you doing?’ ‘I’m looking for my pen.’
(‘Bạn đang làm gì vậy?’ ‘Tôi đang tìm cây viết.’)

– Scientists are looking for new alternative sources of energy.
(Các nhà khoa học đang tìm kiếm các nguồn năng lượng thay thế mới.)

*** look after (= chăm sóc):**

– We don’t go on holiday because we can’t find anyone to look after our grandmother.

(Chúng tôi không đi nghỉ mát vì chúng tôi không thể tìm được người chăm sóc cho bà ngoại.)

*** go on (= tiếp tục):**

– It was very late, but he went on working.
(Đã rất khuya, nhưng anh ấy vẫn tiếp tục làm việc.)

CHÚ Ý: ‘go on’ cũng có nghĩa là ‘xảy ra’. Ví dụ:

– ‘What is going on?’ ‘I don’t know.’
(‘Điều gì đang xảy ra vậy?’ ‘Tôi không biết.’)

3/ Make suggestions: *suggest + Verb-ing*;

suggest (that) + S + should

* Chúng ta có thể phát biểu một đề nghị bằng cách dùng “*suggest + Verb-ing*”.
Ví dụ:

– ‘What shall we do this weekend?’ ‘I suggest going to the beach.’
(‘Cuối tuần này chúng ta làm gì đây?’ ‘Tôi đề nghị đi chơi biển.’)

– At the meeting, some people *suggested reducing* the use of electricity.
(Tại cuộc họp, một vài người đề nghị giảm bớt việc dùng điện.)

* Chúng ta cũng có thể dùng “*suggest + S + should (bare infinitive)*”. Ví dụ:

– I suggest *we should go* to the beach this weekend.
(Tôi đề nghị chúng ta nên đi chơi biển cuối tuần này.)

– At the meeting, some people suggested *we should reduce* the use of electricity.
(Tại cuộc họp, một vài người đề nghị chúng ta nên giảm bớt việc dùng điện.)

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences. Use the correct word in parentheses.

1. Solar energy is clean and almost endless. (*and / but*)
2. I invited Jane to my party, _____ she refused. (*or / but*)
3. 'Do you keep any pets?' 'Yes. I have a dog _____ a cat.' (*and / or*)
4. 'What shall we do this evening?' 'I suggest going to the movies _____ playing a tennis game.' (*or / but*)
5. I sent her three letters, _____ she didn't reply. (*or / but*)
6. After getting up, I washed my face, brushed my teeth, _____ combed my hair. (*but / and*)
7. Which one would you like? The blue one _____ the green one? (*but / or*)
8. Wind power _____ solar energy are clean alternatives. (*and / but*)
9. Tan was hungry _____ didn't eat anything. The food didn't look appetizing. (*or / but*)
10. 'Do you want to go there by taxi _____ by bus?' 'I prefer the taxi.' (*and / or*)

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences. Use the correct word in parentheses.

1. He felt sick because he had eaten too much. (*because / so*)
2. He didn't study, _____ he failed the test. (*because / so*)
3. There were very few customers, _____ the restaurant was closed. (*so / because*)
4. The weather was cold. _____, she wore a sweater. (*so / therefore*)
5. His car didn't start _____ the battery was dead. (*because / therefore*)
6. A storm damaged the power lines. _____, the city was without electricity for two hours. (*because / therefore*)
7. Miguel made a lot of spelling mistakes _____ he didn't use a dictionary. (*therefore / because*)
8. I was wearing my headphones, _____ I didn't hear the noise. (*because / so*)
9. The course was cancelled _____ there were very few students registering for it. (*so / because*)
10. Several big companies had to close down. _____, many people became unemployed. (*therefore / because*)

EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences. Use 'because, therefore' or 'however'.

1. I didn't have my umbrella. Therefore , I got wet.
2. There was heavy rain. _____ , a lot of supporters came to the stadium to see the match.
3. _____ the weather got very bad, they cancelled their trip.
4. The food looked bad. We, _____ , refused to eat it.
5. They got lost _____ they hadn't taken a map.
6. She was feeling bad. She went to school, _____ , and tried to concentrate.
7. The weather is bad this week. There may, _____ , be good weather next week.
8. _____ the teacher was absent, we didn't have class this morning.
9. Sally is quiet and shy. _____ , she doesn't have any friends.
10. The weather got very bad. _____ , they still went on their trip.

EXERCISE 4: Complete the sentences. Use the correct word in parentheses.

1. It was getting dark, so I turned on the lights. (*on / off*)
2. I turned _____ the television because nobody was watching it. (*on / off*)
3. I can't _____ like this any more. I must change my job. (*turn on / go on*)
4. 'I can't find my pencil!' 'Why don't you look _____ it under the desk?' (*for / after*)
5. When I was sick at home, my mother looked _____ me. (*for / after*)
6. The road workers could not _____ on working in such hot weather. (*go / look*)
7. He _____ the radio to listen to the evening news. (*went on / turned on*)
8. If you want to save electricity, you must remember to _____ all the lights before you go out. (*turn off / look after*)
9. His wife was going to the market, so he had to look _____ the baby. (*after / for*)
10. When we heard the loud noise, we went out to see what was _____ on. (*going / turning*)

EXERCISE 5: Complete the sentences. Use one of the phrasal verbs in the box. You can use each phrasal verb only once.

<i>turn on</i>	<i>turned on</i>	<i>turn off</i>	<i>turned off</i>	<i>look after</i>
<i>looked after</i>	<i>look for</i>	<i>looking for</i>	<i>going on</i>	<i>went on</i>

1. The room was very dark, so I turned on the light.
2. Don't worry about me. I can _____ myself.
3. I told them to keep silent, but they _____ talking loudly.
4. I'd like to listen to the news. Would you please _____ the radio?
5. I'm _____ my calculator. Have you seen it anywhere?
6. Please, _____ the television before you go to bed.
7. What's _____ over there? Why are so many people running out of that building?
8. This is the nurse who _____ my grandfather when he was in hospital.
9. When my sister finishes college, she will _____ a job in banking.
10. Mrs. Dawson _____ the gas cooker when she finished cooking.

EXERCISE 6: Use the phrases in the box to complete the dialogues. Put the verbs in '-ing' form and use each phrase only once.

~~go on a picnic~~
 go out to eat
 leave it until tomorrow
 phone her at the office
 paint them orange
 finish it today
 take the bus
 ask a policeman

1. 'It's very nice today!'
 'I suggest going on a picnic.....'
2. 'We're getting lost! Which way should we go now?'
 'I suggest
3. 'How shall we go to the zoo?'
 'I suggest
4. 'I can't call Meg at her house.'
 'I suggest
5. 'Must I wash the dishes now or can I do it tomorrow?'
 'I suggest
6. 'What color should we paint these walls?'
 'I suggest

7. 'Oh! There's no food left!'

'I suggest

8. 'When should we finish our report?'

'I suggest

EXERCISE 7: Use the ideas in the box to complete the dialogues. Use the structure '*suggest + subject + should (do)*'.

go on a diet
~~see the dentist~~
have your eyes tested
stop watching TV too late
take a cookery course
go jogging every morning

1. 'I have toothache.' 'I suggest *you should see the dentist*.'
2. 'I'm getting fat.' 'I suggest
3. 'I want to keep fit.' 'I suggest
4. 'I want to cook well.' 'I suggest
5. 'I always feel tired in the morning.' 'I suggest
6. 'I can't see very well.' 'I suggest

EXERCISE 8: Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The weather was terrible, _____ we didn't have the party in the garden.
A. so B. because C. however D. or
2. Take an umbrella when you go out _____ you'll get wet!
A. but B. and C. or D. so
3. Tim is always helpful to his friends. _____, everybody loves him.
A. However B. Because C. Therefore D. But
4. The traffic was very heavy. We managed, _____, to get to the meeting on time.
A. however B. therefore C. but D. because
5. I knew Anita was unhappy _____ I saw tears in her eyes.
A. so B. because C. therefore D. however
6. A twelve-year-old boy has run away from home, and the police and his parents are still _____ him.
A. looking after B. looking for C. going on D. going for

7. Please, _____ the computer off if you don't use it.
 A. take B. make C. look D. turn
8. When I was a child, my grandmother _____ me.
 A. looked at B. took after C. looked after D. turned on
9. It was raining, so I suggested _____ a video at home.
 A. we watching B. to watch C. watching D. watched
10. 'I'm going to Alaska for my holiday this year.' 'I suggest _____ lots of warm clothes.'
 A. carrying B. to carry
 C. you carrying D. you should carry

EXERCISE 9: Choose the underlined part in each sentence which needs correcting.

Example: I wish I can speak English as well as you do, but I can't.

A B C D

(Đáp án là câu A: phải đổi 'can' thành 'could', sau câu 'wish'.)

1. If you don't feel well, I suggest you should going to see the doctor.
 A B C D
2. When I came home, I turned off the lights because it was very dark.
 A B C D
3. You should stop watching TV too much so it is not good for your eyes.
 A B C D
4. It was too late, but the boss told his employees to turn on working.
 A B C D
5. My father is working so hard, so my mother suggests to have a short holiday at the seaside.
 A B C

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentence with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

Example: We were very disappointed to see the beach was full of trash. (disappoint)

1. The sun is an endless source of _____. (energize)
2. We must make the most _____ use of our natural resources. (efficiency)
3. Thirty years ago, it was a _____ if someone had a television set. (luxurious)
4. Water is a _____ of life. (necessary)
5. The drug seems to be _____. The patient's health is getting better and better. (effect)
6. Most advertising is aimed at attracting as many _____ as possible. (consume)
7. I admire her for her _____ in managing the office. (efficient)
8. The two most important services in the city are water and _____. (electric)
9. I always try to avoid _____ waste. (necessary)
10. M.U. Football Club has millions of _____ supporters in the world. (energy)
11. _____ energy is thought of as an alternative power in future. (sun)
12. You must learn how to spend your time more _____. (effect)
13. Wealth does not _____ mean happiness. (necessary)
14. Saving energy is an absolute _____. Everybody should do it. (necessary)
15. Your _____ will be cut off if you don't pay your bill. (electric)

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences with a word or phrase in the box. You can use each word or phrase only once.

recent: gần đây; mới đây
 accounts for: chiếm số lượng đến
 reduce: giảm bớt
 appliances: máy gia dụng
 dripping: rỉ nước
 not only: không những
 enormous: to lớn
 turn off: tắt đi

1. The students are spending a(n) enormous amount of time preparing for the exam.
2. The electricity bill is very high this month. We should _____ the amount of electricity we use.
3. This faucet is _____ again. Can you call for the plumber today?

4. This product is _____ inexpensive but also efficient.
5. In summer, air conditioning _____ 50% of our electricity bill.
6. People in this city have used more electricity in _____ years.
7. Do you always remember to _____ all the lights before you go out?
8. This company makes household _____, such as rice-cookers, washing machines and dishwashers.

PRONUNCIATION EXERCISE

Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>lux</u> ury | B. <u>re</u> duce | C. <u>mon</u> th | D. <u>bul</u> b |
| 2. A. <u>sh</u> ower | B. <u>pow</u> er | C. <u>low</u> er | D. <u>amou</u> nt |
| 3. A. <u>fauc</u> et | B. <u>sol</u> ar | C. <u>sour</u> ce | D. <u>oth</u> er |
| 4. A. <u>North</u> | B. <u>path</u> | C. <u>bath</u> | D. <u>bathe</u> |
| 5. A. <u>sch</u> eme | B. <u>mach</u> ine | C. <u>wash</u> ing | D. <u>sh</u> ower |

PROGRESS TEST 7

(Unit 7: Saving energy)

I. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in each sentence. (2.5 pts)

1. "I think we should not waste running water." " _____ "
- A. Thanks for your remarks. B. That's a nice compliment.
- C. It's very kind of you. D. That's a good idea.
2. Water is dripping from a _____ in the pipe.
- A. sum B. crack C. break D. hurt
3. Don't forget to _____ the faucet after you use it.
- A. put off B. put on C. turn off D. turn on
4. My mother doesn't have to wash the clothes by hand anymore. She's just bought a _____.
- A. freezer B. refrigerator
- C. dishwasher D. washing machine

5. The bill is much lower this month because we have _____ the amount of water we use.
 A. reduced B. increased C. supplied D. wasted
6. A _____ faucet can waste a large amount of water.
 A. recent B. dripping C. shower D. hanging
7. A(n) _____ is a person whose job is repairing water pipes, baths and toilets.
 A. plumber B. electrician C. typist D. carpenter
8. The weather was fine, so someone suggested _____ the party in the garden.
 A. have B. to have C. having D. had
9. Can you _____ the baby while I am cooking dinner, John?
 A. turn on B. look for C. take after D. look after
10. Their house is very large with many rooms. _____, they have to pay a large sum of money for electricity every month.
 A. However B. Therefore C. Although D. Because

II. Choose the underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that needs correcting. (0.5 pt)

1. For most houses in this city, lighting accounts on more than 20% of
 A B C D
 the electricity bill.
2. Oil price is getting higher, so I suggest that we should to use public
 A B C
 transportation instead of motorbikes.
 D

III. Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that best fits the blank space in the following passage. (1.5 pts)

Energy is very important in modern life. People use energy to run machines, heat and cool their homes, cook, give light, and transport people and products from place to place. (1) _____ energy nowadays comes from fossil fuels – petroleum, coal, and natural gas. (2) _____, burning fossil fuels causes pollution. Also, if we don't find new kind of energy, we will use up all the fossil fuels in the twenty-first century. Scientists are working to find other kinds of energy for the future. What might these (3) _____ of energy be?

One of the answers (4) _____ this question is water energy. When water moves from a high place to a lower place, it makes energy. This energy is used to (5) _____ electricity. In Brittany, France, for example, water power produces enough energy to light a town of 40,000 people. Water power gives energy without pollution. However, people have to build dams to use this energy. Dams (6) _____ a lot of money, so water energy is expensive.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Most | B. Mostly | C. Almost | D. The most |
| 2. A. Therefore | B. Although | C. However | D. Since |
| 3. A. classes | B. sources | C. places | D. causes |
| 4. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. at |
| 5. A. spend | B. create | C. consume | D. build |
| 6. A. make | B. buy | C. own | D. cost |

IV. Read the passage, then decide if the statements that follow it are True or False. (1.0 pt)

LIMITED RESOURCES

Natural resources are things that we use that come from Earth. Our natural resources are limited. This means that they will not last forever. Some are renewable, like when you plant a new tree when you cut one down. Others are not renewable, like when you dig coal out of the ground. Once it is used, it is gone.

People are aware of the fact that Earth's natural resources are limited, and can do things to help conserve those resources. When you try to conserve a natural resource, you try to use less of it so it does not get used up so fast. One way that people conserve fuel, like gasoline, is by riding a bicycle or walking when the distance is short instead of driving everywhere.

Water is a very important natural resource because we all need it to stay alive. We can conserve water by making sure that our pipes and faucets do not leak. We can also conserve water by making smart choices, like only using the dishwasher or washing machine when they are full.

1. All of our natural resources are not renewable.
2. We can conserve our natural resources by using less of them.
3. If you walk or ride a bicycle, you can conserve fuel.
4. Using the dishwasher or washing machine when they are full is not a smart choice.

V. Use the correct form of the word given in each sentence. (1.5 pt)

1. Learning is one of the basic _____ like eating and drinking. (necessary)
2. This process makes _____ use of limited resources. (efficiency)
3. Companies are trying to make cars that have a much lower fuel _____.
(consume)
4. Modern _____ such as washing machines, vacuum cleaners and dishwashers make housework easier. (apply)
5. _____ energy is the best way of supplying electricity for remote villages in the highlands. (sun)
6. All of the computers in this school are out-of-date and require _____.
(replace)

VI. Use the correct tense or form of the verb given in each sentence. (1.0pt)

1. There _____ an increase in building wind farms recently. (be)
2. She _____ to turn off the faucet after using it yesterday. (forget)
3. I suggest _____ the leaking pipe as soon as possible. (repair)
4. Did you remember _____ off the gas cooker before you left home? (turn)

VII. Rewrite the sentences so that they are nearest in meaning to the sentence printed before them. (2.0 pts)

1. I didn't have any money on me, so I had to walk home last night.

I had to walk home last night

2. When did you begin to use solar energy for your bathrooms?

How long

3. He went on smoking all through the meal.

He didn't

4. I can't dance as well as Luisa.

Luisa is a