

Sustainable Development Goals



17 Goals to Transform Our World





Goal 1 - No Poverty

- By 2030, remove absolute poverty for all people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in poverty.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 1.

Poverty means that there is little or no money to meet basic needs such as food, water, clothing and **shelter**.

There are two types of poverty - absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is a condition where the household income is below a necessary level to meet basic needs of life including food, shelter, education, safe drinking water, etc.

Relative poverty depends on the level of development of the country. It is a condition where the household income is a certain **percentage** below **median** incomes.

poverty: (n.) the state of having little or no money for basic needs

shelter: (n.) temporary housing for homeless

median: (adj.) middle, half

percentage: (n.) a rate, number, or amount in each hundred.



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 2. Please collect data on some **poverty problems** in your country.



- ☐ What areas of your country are facing food and water crisis? What is the state of the people there?
- ☐ What are the educational conditions of children in poor areas of your country?
- ☐ What are the housing conditions of poor families?



Goal 2 - Zero Hunger

- By 2030, achieve universal access to safe and nutritious food.
- By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition.
- By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 3.

We all need healthy food to help our bodies and brains grow strong so we can do great things. However, the number of people suffer from hunger is increasing all over the world. More than 200 million people in India stay hungry and one third of the children is **undernourished**.

According to the FAO report, 51.4% of women aged 15 to 49 are **anemic**.

34.7% of the children aged under 5 in India are too short for their age which is called **stunting** while 20% suffer from **wasting**, which means their weight is too low for their height.

Poverty and war are the two primary causes of world hunger.

.....
undernourished: (adj.) not eating enough food to continue to be in good health

anemic: (adj.) without any energy and effort because of suffering from the disease anaemia

stunting: (n.) being 'too short for one's age

wasting: (n.) being extremely thin for one's height



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 4. Please collect data on some **hunger issues** in your country.



- ☐ Do you know any places in your country facing hunger issues?
- ☐ How is the life of people in hunger in your country?
- ☐ What are the causes of hunger in your country?



Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being

Reading

- By 2030, reduce the global mother death rate.
- By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age.
- By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS.

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 5.

Nowadays, the health of mother and child has become a growing concern. Based on the data from **WHO**, it is said that 2.8 million pregnant women and **newborns** die every year.

Disease is also one of the factors that affect people's health. AIDS is now the leading cause of death among teenagers (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of teenagers' deaths in the whole world.

Many countries still have poor **medical** services such as Syria, Brazil and India. They don't have enough medical supplies and even health care workers, which also causes many health risks.

WHO: World Health Organization

newborns: (n.) babies from birth to four weeks

medical: (adj.) relating to the study or practice of medicine



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 6. Please collect data on some **health problems** in your country.



- ☐ Death rate of children and women in your country:
- ☐ Poor medical services in some regions:
- ☐ List three infectious diseases that have ever occurred:



Goal 4 Quality Education

- Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education.
- Ensure that all girls and boys have access to education that prepare them for primary education.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 7.

Education is the key to a better life and a better future. In the past 10 years, major progress has been made in **access** to education. However, there are still many children who do not go to school.

More than 140 million did not have the possibility to take the school-leaving examination. As a result, they were not **qualified** to enter higher education or to graduate from school.

Some 750 million young people (over 15 years old) are **illiterate**, and almost two thirds of them are women.

Education is the most powerful tool we have for sustainable development and this goal ensures that all girls and boys finish free primary and secondary schooling by 2030.

access: (n.) the opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/something

qualified: (n.) completely trained for a particular job

illiterate: (adj.) (of a person) not knowing how to read or write



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 8. Please collect data on **education problems** in your country.



- ❑ How many people are there having no access to education in your country?
- ❑ Why do people drop out of schools in your country?
- ❑ Do boys and girls have the same chance to get educated? If not, search for some examples.



Goal 5 Gender Equality

- End all forms of gender inequality against all women and girls everywhere.
- End all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and public settings.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 9.

Gender **inequality** is the idea that men and women are not equal in gender.

In Congo, the husband is the head of the household which means the wife must obey her husband completely.

In South Asia, child **marriage** is most common and it affects girls far more than boys. Child marriage is also a way for economic **survival**. Families marry their daughters at an early age to reduce life burden.

In some parts of the Philippines, often girls are not sent to school. When they become adults, they do not have enough ability to earn money because they have not received good education.

In India, there are only few jobs provided for women even nowadays. What's worse, women are not employed in some certain positions in the workplace simply because of gender.

inequality: (n.) lack of equality

marriage: (n.) the state of being a married couple voluntarily joined for life

survival: (n.) a state of surviving



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 10. Please collect data on **gender inequality issues** in your country.



- ☐ What is the status of women in a family in your country?
- ☐ In your country, are there any areas that girls are not allowed to attend school?
- ☐ In which industries are women paid the highest or lowest?
- ☐ Is the phenomenon of women in politics prevalent in your country?



Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

- By 2030, achieve universal and equal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- By 2030, achieve access to sanitation and hygiene for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 11.

Water, **sanitation** and **hygiene**, or WASH, are important to human health and well-being.

Having no access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is a huge cause of death in the world, especially among children. Diarrhea, a disease that is caused by drinking **contaminated** water, kills around 1.6 million children every year.

In order to save the lives of people who die from diseases because of unsafe water and sanitation, and poor hygiene practices, necessary action must be taken to help improve the situation.

.....
sanitation: (n.) the process of keeping places clean and healthy, especially by providing a sewage system and clean water supply

hygiene: (n.) the degree to which people keep themselves or their environment clean, especially to prevent diseases

contaminated: (adj.) less pure or poisonous



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 12. Please collect data on **sanitation problems** in your country.



- ☐ How many people in your country die each year from diseases caused by poor sanitation?
- ☐ Name some regions with poor sanitation:
- ☐ List some sanitation problem that your country has:



Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

- By 2030, ensure access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 13.

For a long time, coal, oil and gas have been major sources of electricity production, but burning these **carbon fuels** produces a lot of greenhouse gases. It will cause climate change and harm the environment and public health.

Therefore, we should use more clean energy. Energy from the water, the wind, and the sun are clean and can be reused. Such energy is called **renewable** energy.

Renewable energy is making great progress. However, the **distribution** of renewable resources is unequal. At the same time, some countries do not have access to this resource due to lack of technologies. So, more efforts are needed to improve access to clean energy and high **technologies** for people around the world.

carbon fuels -a substance that can be consumed to produce energy

renewable: (adj.) capable of being renewed; replaceable

distribution: (n.) the process of spreading something over an area

technologies: (n.) the practical application of science to

commerce or industry



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 14. Please collect data on **clean energy** in your country.



- ☐ What are the richest and the rarest energy in your country?
- ☐ What energy crisis is your country currently facing?
- ☐ What are the energy waste problems in your country?



Goal 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth

- Sustain at least 7% GDP growth every year in the least developed countries.
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity.
- Promote policies that help create decent jobs and encourage the growth of different-sized companies.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 15.

Young people ages 15-24 who **make up** 22 percent of the world's adult population are having difficulty finding jobs -- Neither do they have jobs that they freely choose, nor do they get enough money for a **reasonable** number of working hours.

These young people are either **unemployed** or have a job but live in poverty.

By providing better employment opportunities and decent work for both men and women, the economy will grow as work and workers become more **productive**.

.....
make up : (v.) to form something

reasonable: (adj.) acceptable and appropriate in particular

unemployed: (adj.) not having a job that provides money

productive: (adj.) achieving good results through hard work



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 16. Please collect data on **unemployment problems** in your country.



- ☐ How many people are unemployed in your country?
- ☐ How does the government in your country help unemployed people?
- ☐ Search for a news report on unemployment problems in your country.



Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- By 2030, develop quality and sustainable infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being.
- By 2030, enhance scientific research in industrial sectors in all countries.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 17.

Infrastructure provides the basic needs to society. It can include public services like railway system. Nowadays, the development of railway system is unequal in different countries, especially in the developing countries.

In Vietnam, the railway system now has the total length of about only 2,700 kilometers. Due to financial reasons, Vietnam's investment in railway is very limited, so the railway development is very slow.

The Philippines has less advanced **intelligent control systems**. Therefore, the government is still working to improve the railway system and develop effective policies for the infrastructure and operation of railway lines.

infrastructure: (n.) the system of public works of a country, state, or region and also the resources (such as personnel, buildings, or equipment) required for an activity

intelligent control systems: (n) refer to the equipment made on highly automated production lines



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 18. Please collect data on **poor infrastructure problems** in your country.



- ☐ Does your country have a rapid network system in most areas?
- ☐ Does your country have a relatively complete medical system?
- ☐ What is the status of railway development in your country?



Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities

- By 2030, achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population.
- By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all.
- Ensure equal chances and reduce inequalities by promoting appropriate laws.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 19.

Inequalities can be seen everywhere. Everywhere we look, we see differences in status, gender, and power.

In the workplace, there is sometimes **income** inequality among genders and race groups.

Besides gender income inequality, there is also economic inequality, also known as the gap between the rich and the poor.

The richest 1% of the world's population now control up to 40% of global **assets**, while the poorest half owns just 1%.

inequality: (n.) the unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people

income : (n.) money that is earned from doing work or received from investments

assets : (n.) something valuable to a person or organization that can be used to pay debts



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 20. Please collect data on **inequality problems** in your country.



- ☐ Do men and women get equal salary for doing the same job?
- ☐ Do people work in downtown and in countryside get the same salary?
- ☐ Search for income inequality problems in your country.



Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

- 1.By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services.
- 2.Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban and rural areas by strengthening regional development planning.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 21.

A “sustainable city” is a city that focuses on environmentally friendly practices. It aims to improve the urban **surroundings** and benefit the well-being of citizens living there.

To build a green city, the community must first take measures to protect the surroundings that citizens live. The community should encourage the building of green homes, reserve more green space, support environment-friendly transportation methods, and offer efficient recycling and waste management.

Meanwhile, all the citizens should work together to improve community environment. We should positively obey **garbage** sorting rules and choose environment-friendly public transportation in our daily life.

.....
surroundings: (n.) the environmental condition
garbage: (n.) household waste



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 22. Please collect some information about **sustainable city** in your country.



- ☐ What are the environment problem in your city?
- ☐ Does your country have new energy vehicles? What are they?
- ☐ What kind of sustainable resources or energy does your country have?
- ☐ How does your city handle domestic waste?



Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Reading

- Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production.
- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- By 2030, reduce per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels.

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 23.

Over the past 50 years, global **production** and **consumption** of plastics have increased more than 20 times over. Why is it happening? It is because the use of plastic is very **economical**.

Plastic is a very **convenient** and useful material in our day-to-day life and daily chores. Unfortunately, it is harmful to the environment.

To deal with this problem, many countries have taken actions. For example, Bangladesh was the first country to **ban** plastic bags in 2002. Japan was first recorded example of paper recycling.

production: (n.) the amount of something that is made by a country or a company

consumption : (n.) the amount something that is used or eaten

economical : (adj.) not using a lot of fuel or money

convenient : (adj.) suitable for your purpose and needs and causing the least difficulty

ban : (v.) to forbid (= refuse to allow) something, especially officially



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 24. Please collect data on **plastic crisis** in your country.



- ☐ How many plastic products are produced per year?
- ☐ How many plastic products do people use per year?
- ☐ Search for bad effects of the usage of plastic in your country.



Goal 13 Climate Action

- 1. Strengthen adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 25.

Our earth is warming. The average temperature of earth has risen by 1.4°F over the past century and is predicted to rise another 2 to 11.5°F over the next hundred years. Small changes in the average temperature of the earth can lead to huge and dangerous changes in climate and weather. For example, many places have brought changes in rainfall, leading to more floods, **droughts**, or intense rain.

Over the past century, human activities have produced large amounts of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The majority of greenhouse gases come from burning fossil fuels to produce energy. **Deforestation**, industrial processes, and some agricultural practices also emit gases into the atmosphere.

.....
drought: (n) a temporary shortage of rainfall
deforestation: (n) the removal of trees



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 26. Please collect some information about **climate change** in your country.



- ☐ What areas of your country are often dry?
- ☐ What is the most frequent extreme weather in your country?
- ☐ What bad effects does the extreme weather have on your country?



Goal 14 Life below Water

Reading

- 1. By 2025, greatly reduce marine pollution of all kinds.
- 2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 27.

People rely on oceans for food, energy, and water. Yet, we have caused huge damage to these **precious** resources.

The ocean has been used as “garbage dump”. Most of the waste material found at the coast and floating on the ocean is plastic.

The ocean **absorbs** too much CO₂ from the atmosphere. The dissolved CO₂ makes the ocean become more **acidic**, making it more difficult for coral reef to build shells.

So, saving our oceans must remain a **priority**.

precious : (adj.) valuable or important and not to be wasted

absorb : (v.) to take in a liquid, gas or other substance from the surface or space around

acidic : (adj.) containing acid

priority : (n.) to collect rubbish in order to treat it and produce useful materials that can be used again



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 28. Please collect some information about **life below water** in your country.



- ☐ What types ocean pollution does your country have?
- ☐ What are the negative impacts of ocean pollution?
- ☐ Search for examples of different types of ocean pollution in your country.



Goal 15 Life on Land

Reading

- 1.By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 2.Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats.

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 29.

Land and forests are the foundation of sustainable development. Forests cover 30% of the Earth's surface. In addition to providing food security and shelter, forests are key to fighting climate change and protecting the **diversity** of plant and animal life.

Forests help to preserve other natural resources such as water, air, and animals. Without forests, the land cannot hold water as well and it will cause soil and water loss. This means that hillsides will **collapse** in a heavy rain, causing great damage. Not only that, but without the protection of trees, the **nutrition** will be washed away from the soil and nothing will be able to grow on the land.

diversity: (n.) variety

collapse: (v.) break down

nutrition: (n.) the processes by which an organism assimilates food and uses it for growth and maintenance



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 30. Please collect some information about **life on land** in your country.



- ☐ What is the forest cover in your country?
- ☐ What are the areas of your country where forest damage is the most serious?



Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reading

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- Promote the rule of law at the world levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 31.

Violence against children happens when someone hurts a child's feelings or body in a way that affects their development and well-being.

Corporal punishment is the most common form of violence causing pain or discomfort to a child.

Bullying is also another form of youth violence. It involves repeated **physical** or **psychological** harm and often takes place in schools and other settings where children gather.

violence : (n.) actions or words that are intended to hurt people

physical : (adj.) relating to the body

psychological : (adj.) relating to the human mind and feelings



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 32. Please collect some information about **violence** in your country.



- ☐ What forms of violence against children are there in your country?
- ☐ What impacts would violence have on children?
- ☐ Search for examples of violence against children in your country.



Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals

- 1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization and improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 2. Developed countries implement official assistance commitments to developing countries.

Reading

➤ Please preview the article in lesson 33.

The United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development aims to improve the quality of life for all people around the world, including the environment we live in. Through their unique platform, branches of the organization focus on taking action on the issues **confronting** humanity in the 21st century. The key element in achieving all 17 Sustainable Development Goals is the **cooperation** and effort of all global citizens.

We are all in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 goals, is universal and calls for action by all countries, both developed countries and developing countries, to ensure no one is left behind.

confront: (v.) to deal with a problem or difficult situation

cooperation: (n.) the fact of doing something together or of working together towards a shared aim



Scan and Listen

Homework

➤ Do research in lesson 34. Please find some examples of countries working together to **promote sustainable development**.



- ❑ What measures have developed countries taken to assist the economies of developing countries?
- ❑ What specific measures have been taken by international organizations to address climate change?