

ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ 2 – ANH 10

NĂM HỌC 2024-2025

UNIT 9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. assignment	(n)	/ə'saɪnmənt/	Bài tập, dự án
2. average	(n)	/'ævərɪdʒ/	Trung bình
3. aware of	(v)	/ə'wer əv/	Nhận thức về
4. awareness	(n)	/ə'wernəs/	Sự nhận thức
5. balance	(n)	/'bæləns/	Sự cân bằng
6. behaviour	(n)	/bɪ'heɪvjə/	Hành vi
7. biodiversity	(n)	/ˌbaɪ.əʊ.dɪ'vɜː.sə.ti/	Sự đa dạng sinh học
8. cancer	(n)	/'kænsə/	Bệnh ung thư
9. combine	(v)	/kəm'baɪn/	Kết hợp
10. come up with	(v)	/kʌm ʌp wɪθ/	Nghĩ ra
11. consequences	(n)	/'kɒːnsəkwənsɪz/	Hậu quả
12. cut down	(v)	/kʌt daʊn/	Chặt cây
13. deforestation	(n)	/diː.fɔːrə'steɪʃən/	Nạn phá rừng
14. deliver	(v)	/dɪ'lɪvə/	Vận chuyển
15. disappearance	(n)	/ˌdɪsə'pɪərəns/	Sự biến mất
16. disease	(n)	/dɪ'ziːz/	Bệnh tật
17. ecosystem	(n)	/'iːkɒsˌsɪstəm/	Hệ sinh thái
18. effort	(n)	/'efərt/	Nỗ lực
19. endangered	(adj)	/ɪn'demdʒəd/	Bị nguy hiểm
20. environmental	(adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/	(thuộc) môi trường
21. essay	(n)	/'eseɪ/	Bài luận
22. global	(adj)	/'glɒsbəl/	(thuộc) toàn cầu
23. habitat	(n)	/'hæbətæt/	Môi trường sống
24. heatwave	(n)	/'hiːtˌweɪv/	Sóng nhiệt
25. identify	(v)	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	Nhận dạng
26. illegal	(adj)	/ɪ'liːgəl/	Trái phép
27. impact	(n, v)	/'ɪmpækt/	ảnh hưởng
28. importance	(n)	/ɪm'pɔːrtəns/	Sự quan trọng
29. issue	(n)	/'ɪʃuː/	Vấn đề
30. legal	(adj)	/'liːgəl/	Hợp pháp
31. lung	(n)	/lʌŋ/	Phổi
32. movement	(n)	/'muːvmənt/	Sự di chuyển, bước tiến
33. organise	(v)	/'ɔːrgənaɪz/	Tổ chức
34. present	(v)	/'prezənt/	Thuyết trình
35. prevent	(v)	/'prɪ'vent/	Ngăn chặn
36. process	(n)	/'prɒːses/	Quá trình
37. protection	(n)	/prə'tekʃən/	Sự bảo vệ
38. range	(n)	/reɪndʒ/	Khoảng, giới hạn
39. research	(v)	/'riːsɜːtʃ/	Tìm kiếm
40. respiratory	(adj)	/'respəreɪtɔːri/	(thuộc) hệ hô hấp
41. rhythm	(n)	/'rɪð.əm/	Giai điệu
42. soil	(n)	/sɔɪl/	Mảnh đất
43. solution	(n)	/ə'luːʃən/	Sự giải quyết
44. strict	(adj)	/strikt/	Nghiêm khắc
45. substance	(n)	/'sʌbstəns/	Sự vững vàng
46. territory	(n)	/'terətɔːri/	Lãnh thổ
47. topic	(n)	/'tɒːpɪk/	Chủ đề
48. unnecessary	(adj)	/ʌn'nesəsəri/	Không cần thiết

49. upset	(v)	/ʌp'set/	Làm thất vọng
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B. GRAMMAR:

I. NHỮNG THAY ĐỔI KHI CHUYỂN TỪ CÂU TRỰC TIẾP SANG CÂU GIÁN TIẾP:

- Đại từ và tính từ sở hữu:

Loại câu	Trong câu trực tiếp	Trong câu tường thuật
Đại từ nhân xưng	I	He, she
	We	They
	You	I, We
Đại từ sở hữu	Mine	His, hers
	Ours	Theirs
	Yours	Mine, Ours
Tính từ sở hữu	My	His, her
	Our	Their
	Your	My, Our
Tân ngữ	Me	Him, her
	Us	Them
	You	Me, us

- Các trạng từ chỉ thời gian:

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
Now	Then
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
The day before yesterday	Two days before
Tomorrow	The day after/the next (following) day
Ago	Before
This week	That week
Last week	The week before/ the previous week
Last night	The night before
Next week	The week after/ the following week

- Các trạng từ chỉ nơi chốn:

Câu trực tiếp	Câu gián tiếp
This	That
These	Those
Here	There

- Lùi thì

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| → Hiện tại đơn | → Quá khứ đơn |
| → Hiện tại tiếp diễn | → Quá khứ tiếp diễn |
| → Hiện tại hoàn thành | → Quá khứ hoàn thành |
| → Hiện tại hoàn thành tiếp diễn | → Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn |
| → Quá khứ đơn | → Quá khứ hoàn thành |
| → Quá khứ tiếp diễn | → Quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn |
| → Động từ khiếm khuyết: | Can → Could, shall → should, must = have to → had to,... |

II. CÁC DẠNG CÂU TƯỜNG THUẬT:

1. Statements (câu nói thông thường):

* Công thức

S + said (to + O) + (that) + S + V

* Các động từ tường thuật: said, told, thought, announced, believed...

Ví dụ :

- The government said "We WILL do more to protect the environment"
→ The government told that they WOULD do more to protect the environment.
- She said "These documents BELONGS to Minh Phat."
→ She said that those documents BELONGED to Minh Phat.

2. Questions (câu hỏi):

* Các động từ tường thuật: asked, wanted to know, wondered,....

* Công thức:

a. Yes/ no questions (câu hỏi dạng yes/no):

S + asked + (O) + if /whether + S + V

Ví dụ :

1. The teacher asked us “Do *you* SEE the biodiversity of *this* school garden?”→ The teacher asked us IF/WHETHER *we* SAW the biodiversity of *that* school garden.2. The man asked Lan “WILL *you* join in *my* volunteer club?”→ The man asked Lan that IF/WHETHER *she* WOULD join in *his* volunteer club.

b. Wh-questions (câu hỏi có từ để hỏi):

*Ghi chú: Wh-word (từ để hỏi) → what, where, when, why, how, who, ...

S + asked + (O) + wh-word + S + V

1. The students asked their teacher “Why SHOULD *we* protect the environment?”→ The students asked their teacher why *they* SHOULD protect the environment.2. They asked “Where WILL *we* do the volunteer work?”→ They wanted to know where *they* WOULD do the volunteer work.

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Question 1: A. contaminate | B. deforest | C. pollute | D. protect |
| Question 2: A. meaning | B. greater | C. heatwave | D. clearing |
| Question 3: A. protection | B. control | C. pollution | D. forest |
| Question 4: A. biodiversity | B. climate | C. gorilla | D. giant |
| Question 5: A. book | B. look | C. flood | D. good |
| Question 6: A. gorilla | B. environment | C. consequence | D. respiratory |
| Question 7: A. tortoise | B. ecosystem | C. biodiversity | D. promotion |
| Question 8: A. identify | B. practical | C. habitat | D. respiratory |
| Question 9: A. extreme | B. excellent | C. execute | D. exercise |
| Question 10: A. discuss | B. issue | C. fossil | D. classroom |
| Question 11: A. pesticide | B. impact | C. focus | D. practical |

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Question 1: A. balance | B. issue | C. panda | D. extreme |
| Question 2: A. upset | B. tortoise | C. wildlife | D. heatwave |
| Question 3: A. serious | B. influence | C. energy | D. pollutant |
| Question 4: A. promote | B. support | C. research | D. nature |
| Question 5: A. aware | B. protect | C. impact | D. danger |
| Question 6: A. solution | B. habitat | C. endangered | D. awareness |
| Question 7: A. combine | B. harmful | C. disease | D. destroy |
| Question 8: A. disappear | B. average | C. consequence | D. negative |
| Question 9: A. awareness | B. illegal | C. importance | D. atmosphere |
| Question 10: A. environment | B. electrical | C. ecosystem | D. material |
| Question 11: A. natural | B. chemical | C. atmosphere | D. solution |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1: _____ is the gradual increase of temperature on the earth's surface due to greenhouse effect.
 A. Global warming B. Climate change C. Natural habitats D. Extreme weather
- Question 2: Air pollution is a major _____ that has serious effects on our health.
 A. measure B. solution C. issue D. sewage
- Question 3: Some animals lose their habitats because of _____.
 A. habitat B. energy C. deforestation D. biodiversity
- Question 4: Although we are aware _____ the importance of environment, we still overexploit it.
 A. from B. on C. for D. of
- Question 5: Do you think we are doing enough to _____ wild animals?

- A. prevent B. protect C. promote D. predict
- Question 6:** Many _____ animals have been saved thanks to community efforts.
- A. dangerous B. endangered C. generous D. natural
- Question 7:** We should _____ action to protect endangered animals.
- A. take B. get C. make D. do
- Question 8:** The loss of forests can destroy the natural soil and lead _____ climate change.
- A. for B. to C. off D. down
- Question 9:** There will be _____, too. Some areas will become wetter while others will become much drier.
- A. weather changes B. weather forecasts C. climatic changes D. climate changes
- Question 10:** "What was the weather like here" - "It was very sunny and hot. We had a bit of a _____"
- A. blance B. diversity C. habitat D. heatwave
- Question 11:** Global warming is the rise in the _____ temperature of the earth's atmosphere.
- A. average B. normal C. casual D. polluted
- Question 12:** Earth Hour _____ attention to climate change and global energy issues, and promotes green activities worldwide.
- A. attracts B. draws C. paints D. writes
- Question 13:** There are lots of things we can all do to _____ the environment.
- A. enhance B. protect C. make D. build
- Question 14:** The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.
- A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
- Question 15:** All the different plants and animals in a natural community are in a state of _____.
- A. peace B. balance C. energy D. pollution
- Question 16:** Air pollution is a _____ of fossil fuel burning by motor vehicles, factories, aircraft and rockets.
- A. product B. example C. harm D. consequence
- Question 17:** Air pollution is a _____ problem in many major cities.
- A. practical B. global C. serious D. endangered
- Question 18:** Global warming is making _____ weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts.
- A. extreme B. positive C. sustainable D. climatic
- Question 19:** Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the _____ of many animals are being destroyed.
- A. natural resources B. natural habitats C. ways of life D. living surroundings
- Question 20:** Holding World Environment Day is one of the ways the United Nations uses to advocate for environmental _____ and call for political action.
- A. experience B. protection C. decrease D. pollution
- Question 21:** The organisation focuses _____ protecting the natural habitats of rare animals.
- A. in B. for C. to D. on
- Question 22:** The council has _____ ideas to help manage traffic.
- A. come up with B. taken part in C. made up with D. raised awareness of
- Question 23:** The loss of forests can damage the natural habitats of many animals and put wildlife _____ danger.
- A. in B. on C. at D. to
- Question 24:** We had a discussion about _____ warming this morning.
- A. global B. natural C. extreme D. negative
- Question 25:** High levels of pollution can upset the _____ of an ecosystem.
- A. average B. substance C. reason D. balance
- Question 26:** Greenpeace is an international group that protests against anything which is a _____ to the environment.
- A. threat B. threaten C. threatening D. threatener
- Question 27:** Scientists think that wild animals must _____ in their natural habitats.
- A. keep B. to keep C. be keeping D. be kept
- Question 28:** Pollution can have serious effects _____ the balance of ecosystem.
- A. in B. on C. to D. for
- Question 29:** We need to be _____ of enviromental problems so that we can find ways to protect nature.
- A. aware B. calm C. kind D. willing

- Question 30:** _____ is mainly caused by waste gases that come out of vehicles, machines or factories.
A. Water pollution **B.** Air pollution **C.** Noise pollution **D.** Soil pollution
- Question 31:** Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
A. exhaust fumes **B.** smokes **C.** wastes **D.** emissions
- Question 32:** There's been a _____ in Germany and a village was completely destroyed.
A. flood **B.** drizzle **C.** shower **D.** smog
- Question 33:** We have to suffer a lot of floods due to our serious of forests.
A. destroy **B.** destructive **C.** destruction **D.** destructor
- Question 34:** Illegal trade in animal body _____ can lead to the disappearance of many animals
A. parts **B.** sections **C.** kinds **D.** sorts
- Question 35:** During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury **B.** pollution **C.** damage **D.** hurt
- Question 36:** The problems of pollution call for a prompt from the government.
A. act **B.** action **C.** acting **D.** active
- Question 37:** If government don't _____ global warming, more natural disasters will occur.
A. achieve **B.** promote **C.** discourage **D.** prevent
- Question 38:** The loss of forests can have a _____ impact on the environment.
A. positive **B.** giant **C.** negative **D.** practical
- Question 39:** Environmental pollution is becoming an _____ serious problem that needs to be taken care of as soon as possible.
A. increasingly **B.** increasing **C.** increase **D.** increased
- Question 40:** Fish and poultry have a much lower impact the environment, and other plant proteins are even less damaging the planet.
A. Ø - for **B.** on - to **C.** on - with **D.** of - to
- Question 41:** We are aware of the _____ of natural resources. We should save them for future use.
A. poison **B.** preservation **C.** usage **D.** exploitation
- Question 42:** They have built a particular reserve which is suitable _____ pandas.
A. at **B.** upon **C.** in **D.** for
- Question 43:** Forest dwellers had always hunted the local _____ but their needs had been small.
A. wildlife **B.** commerce **C.** reserve **D.** generation
- Question 44:** She is a famous _____. She tries her best to protect rare animals from extinction.
A. environment **B.** environmental **C.** environmentalist **D.** environmentally
- Question 45:** They are asking for public donations to protect some certain wild animals _____ dying out.
A. from **B.** for **C.** with **D.** up
- Question 46:** More and more rare animals are danger of extinction.
A. for **B.** on **C.** at **D.** in
- Question 47:** Ba said he _____ some good marks the semester before.
A. gets **B.** got **C.** had gotten **D.** have got
- Question 48:** They told their parents that they _____ their best to do the test.
A. try **B.** will try **C.** are trying **D.** would try
- Question 49:** She asked me where I _____ from.
A. come **B.** coming **C.** to come **D.** came
- Question 50:** The mother asked her son _____.
A. where he had been **B.** whether I had been **C.** where has he been **D.** where had he been
- Question 51:** Martin asked me _____.
A. how is my father **B.** how my father is **C.** how was my father **D.** how my father was
- Question 52:** The host asked Peter _____ tea or coffee.
A. whether he preferred **B.** that he preferred **C.** did he prefer **D.** if he prefers
- Question 53:** Andrew told me that they _____ fish two _____ days.
A. have not eaten / ago **B.** had eaten/ previous **C.** did not eat / before **D.** would not eat / last
- Question 54:** Jason told me that he _____ his best in the exam the _____ day.
A. had done / following **B.** will do / previous **C.** would do/ following **D.** was going / previous
- Question 55:** John asked me _____ in English.
A. what does this word mean **B.** what that word means
C. what did this word mean **D.** what that word meant

Question 56: Jack asked me _____.

- A. where do you come from? B. where I come from
C. where I came from D. where did I come from?

Question 57: She asked me _____ I liked pop music.

- A. when B. what C. if D. x

Question 58: I asked him _____, but he said nothing.

- A. what's the matter was B. what was the matter
C. what the matter was D. the matter was what

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: Animals should be kept in their _____ habitats. (NATURE)

Question 2: Habitats of _____ animals are damaged by human activities. (ENDANGER)

Question 3: 3. Many endangered animals are at risk of disappearing due to habitat _____ and illegal hunting. (LOSE)

Question 4: The presentation focused on _____ protection and climate change. (ENVIRONMENT)

Question 5: _____ hunting can cause pain and suffering to wild animals, and destroy animal families. (LEGAL)

Question 6: You should never buy _____ made from endangered animals. (PRODUCE)

Question 7: _____ is a serious environmental problem in many parts of the world. (DEFOREST)

Question 8: _____ is important because plants and animals depend on each other to survive. (DIVERSE)

Question 9: A new series of educational programmes shows the _____ of wildlife to humans. (IMPORTANT)

Question 10: Earth Hour has grown to become an international _____ for the environment. (MOVE)

Question 11: Habitat _____ is the process by which a natural habitat becomes incapable of supporting its native species. (DESTROY)

Question 12: The protection and _____ of the environment is one of the most important issues facing humankind today. (PRESERVE)

Question 13: Researchers are finding that sometimes a _____ to an environmental problem can cause trouble in another area. (SOLVE)

E5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

Question 1: My friend said she would take part in a go-green event the following week.

- A. participate in B. look after C. get on with D. carry out

Question 2: She wanted to know if giant pandas were still endangered.

- A. strong B. much C. large D. flooded

Question 3: Air pollution is a major cause of respiratory diseases or even lung cancer.

- A. reason B. right C. action D. sorrow

Question 4: Many schools provide environmental education to increase students' awareness of conservation needs.

- A. effort B. benefit C. exploitation D. knowledge

Question 5: Many species have become extinct each year before biologists can identify them.

- A. destroy B. drain C. endanger D. discover

Question 6: Hunting for meat and burning forests for soil cause destruction to wildlife.

- A. organization B. contamination C. protection D. damage

Question 7: Life on Earth is disappearing fast and will continue to do so unless urgent action is taken.

- A. vanishing B. damaging C. polluting D. destroying

Question 8: Humans depend on species diversity to provide food, clean air and water, and fertile soil for agriculture.

- A. destruction B. contamination C. fertilizer D. variety

Question 9: The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and habitat loss.

- A. reserve B. generation C. natural environment D. diversity

Question 10: It is found that endangered species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa

- A. disappeared B. increased C. threatened D. reduced

Question 11: Overpopulation in big cities has severely affected the air and water quality.

- A. seriously B. insignificantly C. largely D. commonly

E6: Change the sentences into the reported speech.

Question 1: Mr Jones was very sad and said "All this rubbish is killing fish and other sea creatures."

→ _____.

Question 2: "We can clean the beach together." said Nick.

→ _____.

Question 3: "I'll ask our friends and neighbours to come and help us" Mary said to them.

→ _____.

Question 4: "I'm so happy to hear that, children" Mr Jones said to his children.

→ _____.

Question 5: Tony said "The disposal of untreated sewage in rivers and oceans leads to water pollution."

→ _____.

Question 6: Mary said "Loud and annoying sounds from innumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution."

→ _____.

Question 7: Mai said "The rising sea level is product of global warming, a natural phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global warming is the accelerated rate at which it is happening."

→ _____.

Question 8: Linda said "Environmental pollution is an impact of human activities on the environment."

→ _____.

Question 9: Mr Jones gave the people gloves and said to them: "Protect yourselves from germs."

→ _____.

Question 10: Nam said, "The environment is severely affected by pollution."

→ _____.

Question 11: Mai said, "The burning of fossil fuels leads to air pollution."

→ _____.

Question 12: Peter said, "Intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agriculture make the soil contaminated."

→ _____.

Question 13: "It's confusing because there are too many web pages about the environment" Nam said.

→ _____.

Question 14: "Air pollution is one of the causes of the greenhouse effect" scientists said.

→ _____.

Question 15: "Pollution is one of the problems in my neighbourhood" Nam said.

→ _____.

III-READING:

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

Climate change is one of the most intuitive changes in global warming. As a result of a large amount of carbon dioxide emissions, there is a sharp rise in high-temperature weather, **which** has an irreversible impact on our environment and ecology. Scientists say, "Changing weather patterns linked to rising global temperatures have resulted in a dearth of wind across northern China, according to several recent studies, exacerbating a wave of severe pollution that has been blamed for millions of premature deaths". However, when I returned home last Christmas, there was no snow on the street, instead, it was a warm winter with sunshine. The continued of global warming may not only bring about changes in climate. The world may undergo more unpredictable changes due to global warming in the future.

Global climate change has seriously affected the living environment of animals, the change of climate, the quality of human life, and the threat to human security. Global warming has become a very difficult trend to **reverse**. It and rising temperatures have caused very serious consequences for human beings, brought great impact on the Earth's organisms and seriously affected people's lives, but people didn't realize the seriousness of the problem. It is urgent to protect the environment and people should take active measures to deal with it.

Question 1: What could be the best title for the passage?

A. The Protection of Ozone Layer to Earth

B. Climate Change and Global Warming

C. The History of Ozone Development

D. The Destruction if Animals' Habitat

Question 2: The word "**which**" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. a wave of severe pollution

B. a sharp rise in high-temperature weather

C. a large amount of carbon dioxide emissions

D. a great impact on the earth's organism

Question 3: The word “reverse” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. turn right B. reduce more C. change to opposite D. increasing sharply

Question 4: According to the passage, all of the following are the impacts of climate change and global warming EXCEPT _____

- A. exacerbating a wave of severe pollution B. improving the quality of human life
C. threatening human security D. bringing about serious changes in climate

Question 5: According to recent studies, millions of premature deaths are caused by _____.

- A. living environment B. active measures C. rising temperature D. severe pollution

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

The costs and benefits of global warming will vary greatly from area to area. For moderate climate change, the balance can be difficult to assess. But the larger the change in climate, the more negative the consequences will become. Global warming will probably make life harder, not easier, for most people **This** is mainly because we have already built enormous infrastructure based on the climate we now have.

People in some temperate zones may benefit from milder winters, more abundant rainfall, and expanding crop production zones. But people in other areas will suffer from increased heat waves, coastal erosion, rising sea level more **erratic** rainfall, and droughts.

The crops, natural vegetation, and domesticated and wild animals (including seafood) that sustain people in a given area may be unable to adapt to local or regional changes in climate. The ranges of diseases and insect pests that are limited by temperature may expand, if other environmental conditions are also favourable.

In its summary report on the impacts of climate change, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change stated, "Taken as a whole, the range of published evidence indicates that the net damage costs of climate change are likely to be significant and to increase over time."

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Environment pollution is real. B. Reasons why low-lying areas are flooded.
C. Solutions to global warming. D. Reasons why global warming is a problem.

Question 2: Which of the following is **TRUE** as the result of global warming?

- A. All people suffer from global warming. B. All people benefit from global warming.
C. Life is more difficult for the majority of people. D. Life is easier for most people.

Question 3: In paragraph 1, the word “**this**” refers to _____.

- A. harder life as a result of global warming B. easier life as a result of global warming
C. climate change on global scale D. flood in low-lying areas

Question 4: In paragraph 2, the word “**erratic**” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. predictable B. unpredictable C. changeable D. unchangeable

Question 5: According to the passage, all of the following are the results of global warming **EXCEPT** _____.

- A. higher temperature B. coastal erosion
C. increasing sea level D. stable rainfall

Question 6: What may happen to diseases and insect pests as a result of global warming?

- A. They will become extinct. B. They will increase in number.
C. They will not harm our planet. D. They will be under good control.

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

For many years, scientists have been arguing about global warming. While they don't all agree about what this might mean for Planet Earth, many think it is going on - and that we can do something about it. We need a few more years to gather facts before anyone can say for sure. But people need to start now to do things to stop it.

There are many types of gases in our atmosphere. Some of them absorb the heat from the sun and control our climate. "Greenhouse gases" are those that hold the heat around the planet's surface. When we increase the level of these gases, we upset the balance. These extra gases trap even more heat.

Some scientists say global warming has already started to change the environment. The Earth's temperature has risen one degree Fahrenheit this century. Many scientists believe **it** could rise from two to eight degrees Fahrenheit in the next hundred years. This would be the fastest rise in 10,000 years.

Sea levels could rise. Ice sheets could melt and add to the water level. Many places near the coast would be in danger of flooding. If the climate change is too large and too fast, some plants and animals could really

suffer. They could even die out. Weather could become more violent and **extreme**. In some places there would be more forest fires. But in other areas there would be more rain and snow, storms and floods.

(Adapted from [nytimes.com/article/climate-change-global-warming-fag.html](https://www.nytimes.com/article/climate-change-global-warming-fag.html))

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Global warming and its negative effects. B. Global warming and forest fires.
C. Global warming and suggested solutions. D. Global warming and its advantages.

Question 2: According to the passage, gases control our climate by _____

- A. increasing its level B. absorbing the heat
C. changing the environment D. upsetting the balance

Question 3: The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to _____

- A. century B. global warming C. temperature D. environment

Question 4: The word "extreme" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____

- A. severe B. gentle C. quiet D. peaceful

Question 5: Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage!

- A. Climate change would cause forest fires everywhere.
B. Scientists have all agreed about global warming.
C. The gases we increase trap even more heat.
D. Scientists say that global warming can never change the environment.

E10: Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks

Few people now question the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (1) _____ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase in the world's (2) _____ and are convinced that, more than ever before, the Earth is (3) _____ risk from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. According to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (4) _____ and causing sea levels all around the world to rise.

(5) _____ groups are putting pressure on governments to take action to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (6) _____ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problem at its source. They are in favor of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, (7) _____ could then replace existing power station.

Some scientists, (8) _____, believe that even if we stopped (9) _____ carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait several hundred years to notice the (10) _____. Global warming, it seems, is to stay.

- Question 1:** A. give B. put C. take D. have
Question 2: A. heat B. temperatures C. degree D. climate
Question 3: A. in B. on C. be D. at
Question 4: A. Environment B. Environmentally C. Environmental D. Environmentalist
Question 5: A. strict B. severe C. strong D. healthy
Question 6: A. off B. away C. up D. over
Question 7: A. that B. which C. what D. who
Question 8: A. but B. although C. despite D. however
Question 9: A. to release B. releases C. releasing D. to releasing
Question 10: A. results B. consequences C. effects D. outcomes

UNIT 10: ECOTOURISM

A. VOCABULARY:

Từ vựng	Từ loại	Phiên âm IPA	Nghĩa
1. action	(n)	/ˈækʃən/	Hành động
2. attraction	(n)	/əˈtrækʃən/	Sự thu hút
3. business	(n)	/ˈbɪznɪs/	Việc kinh doanh
4. collection	(n)	/kəˈleɪkʃən/	Bộ sưu tập
5. coral	(n)	/ˈkɔːrəl/	San hô

6. craft	(v)	/kræft/	Làm thủ công
7. craftsmen	(v)	/'kræfts.mən/	Thợ thủ công
8. dive	(v)	/daɪv/	Lặn biển
9. documentary	(n)	/,dɒ:kjə'mentə-i/	Phim tài liệu
10. eco-friendly	(adj)	/i:.koʊs-'frendli/	Thân thiện môi trường
11. ecotour	(n)	/i:.koʊs tʊər/	Du lịch thân thiện môi trường
12. equipment	(n)	/i'kwɪpmənt/	Trang bị
13. experience	(n)	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	Trải nghiệm
14. explore	(v)	/ɪk'splɔ:r/	Khám phá
15. fieldtrip	(n)	/fi:ldtri:p/	Chuyến đi
16. handmade	(adj)	/,hænd'meɪd/	Đồ thủ công
17. herb	(n)	/ɜ:b/	Thảo dược
18. impact	(n, v)	/'ɪmpækt/	ảnh hưởng
19. industry	(n)	/'ɪndəstri/	Công nghiệp
20. introduce	(v)	/,ɪntrə'du:s/	Giới thiệu
21. litter	(n, v)	/'lɪtə/	Rác, xả rác
22. mass tourism	(n)	/mæs 'tʊrɪzəm/	Du lịch phá hoại môi trường
23. negative	(adj)	/'negətɪv/	Tiêu cực
24. package	(n)	/'pækɪdʒ/	Gói hàng
25. profit	(n)	/'prɒ:fɪt/	Lợi nhuận
26. promote	(v)	/prə'moʊt/	Thúc đẩy
27. reef	(n)	/ri:f/	Rặng (san hô, đá,...)
28. respect	(n, v)	/rɪ'spekt/	Tôn trọng
29. responsible tourism	(n)	/rɪ'spɔ:n səbəl 'tʊrɪzəm/	Du lịch có trách nhiệm
30. smokeless industry	(n)	/'smoʊkləs 'ɪndəstri/	Công nghiệp không khói
31. snack	(n)	/snæk/	Đồ ăn vặt
32. souvenir	(n)	/,su:və'nɪr/	Đồ lưu niệm
33. specific	(adj)	/spə'sɪfɪk/	Cụ thể
34. stalactite	(n)	/'stæləktat/	Thạch nhũ
35. sustainable tourism	(n)	/sə'steɪnəbəl 'tʊrɪzəm/	Du lịch bền vững
36. tourism	(adj)	/'tʊrɪzəm/	Du lịch
37. well-known	(adj)	/wel - nəʊn/	Nổi tiếng
38. wetsuit	(n)	/'wet.su:t/	Đồ lặn

B. GRAMMAR:

I. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1 (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1):

A. Form (Công thức):

If + S + V1^{s/es}, S + will + V₀

B. Use (Cách sử dụng):

- Câu điều kiện loại 1 dùng để diễn tả hành động và sự việc *có thể* diễn ra ở *hiện tại* và *tương lai*.

Vd:

- If people ARE aware of the damage that they may cause to harm the environment, our world WILL BECOME better. (Nếu mọi người nhận thức được những tổn thương họ có thể gây ra cho môi trường, thế giới của chúng ta sẽ trở nên tốt hơn)

- If the students DON'T litter, the school yard WILL BE cleaner. (Nếu học sinh không xả rác bừa bãi, sân trường sẽ trở nên sạch sẽ hơn)

II. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2 (CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2):

A. Form (Công thức):

If + S + V_{ed/2}, S + would + V₀

B. Use (Cách sử dụng):

- Câu điều kiện loại 2 dùng để Diễn tả hành động, sự việc *trái* với sự thật ở *hiện tại*.

Vd:

- If I WERE the headmaster, I WOULD PROHIBIT using plastic in our school. (Nếu tôi là hiệu trưởng, tôi sẽ cấm việc sử dụng nhựa ở trường của chúng ta)

- If you WERE the teacher, what WOULD you DO to decrease the amount of garbage in our class. (Nếu bạn là giáo viên, bạn sẽ làm gì để làm giảm lượng rác thải nhựa ở lớp chúng ta)

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Question 1: A. brochure | B. profit | C. local | D. follow |
| Question 2: A. culture | B. public | C. sustain | D. butterfly |
| Question 3: A. specific | B. protect | C. benefit | D. market |
| Question 4: A. nature | B. manage | C. balance | D. campfire |
| Question 5: A. public | B. brochure | C. understand | D. culture |

E2: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Question 1: A. explore | B. aware | C. brochure | D. sustain |
| Question 2: A. profit | B. protect | C. local | D. impact |
| Question 3: A. fieldtrip | B. damage | C. tourist | D. behind |
| Question 4: A. natural | B. recommend | C. interested | D. benefit |
| Question 5: A. stalactite | B. encourage | C. attraction | D. amazing |
| Question 6: A. environment | B. experience | C. sustainable | D. beneficial |
| Question 7: A. ecotourism | B. relaxation | C. preservation | D. disappointed |
| Question 8: A. negative | B. souvenir | C. cultural | D. industry |
| Question 9: A. responsible | B. opportunity | C. sustainable | D. traditional |

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- Question 1: We can help local artists _____ a profit by buying handmade arts and crafts
A. do B. get C. make D. take
- Question 2: Many tourists are not _____ of the impact of their actions on the local community.
A. critical B. aware C. practical D. profitable
- Question 3: Both local people and tourists should be responsible for _____ the environment.
A. protect B. to protect C. protecting D. protection
- Question 4: For many years, the museum of history has been a major _____ of the city.
A. cultural identity B. natural feature C. tourist attraction D. remote area
- Question 5: One of the benefits of _____ is that it creates job opportunities for local people.
A. mass tourism B. ecotourism C. sustainable tourism D. responsible tourism
- Question 6: We're going on a(n) eco-friendly _____ to the countryside this weekend.
A. field trip B. shopping trip C. business trip D. round trips
- Question 7: Tourists are not allowed to _____ in the park.
A. litter B. rubbish C. garbage D. waste
- Question 8: Hoi An villages are famous _____ their beautiful vegetable and herb gardens.
A. for B. with C. on D. to
- Question 9: Ecotourism will help people to become more _____ of environmental protection.
A. original B. aware C. real-world D. essential
- Question 10: The tourists are visiting a cave renowned for its beauty with _____.
A. souvenirs B. stalactites C. hosts D. brochures
- Question 11: Many tourists _____ the environment causing air and land pollution.
A. damage B. reduce C. extend D. improve
- Question 12: When ecotourists _____ a place, they also enjoy learning about the culture there.
A. find B. explore C. discover D. invent
- Question 13: One way to help the local community is to buy local arts and _____.
A. parts B. kinds C. crafts D. types
- Question 14: Please _____ the walking paths and trails when you go hiking.

- A. go B. follow C. attract D. catch
- Question 15:** _____ tourism helps people keep profits local.
A. mass B. Sustainable C. focused D. popular
- Question 16:** Ecotourists respect local _____ by learning about the customs and traditions of the places they visit.
A. businesses B. rules C. curfew D. cultures
- Question 17:** _____ tourists will avoid damaging the environment when they travel.
A. Aware B. Responsible C. Mass D. Large
- Question 18:** Everyone is responsible _____ protecting the environment.
A. for B. to C. with D. at
- Question 19:** Tourists should be aware of the possible damage that travel may cause _____ the environment.
A. for B. on C. to D. up
- Question 20:** The impact of tourism on the local area could be both _____.
A. rich and poor B. strong and weak C. damaging and improving D. positive and negative.
- Question 21:** There are many places for tourists to _____ on the island.
A. explore B. explain C. explode D. expand
- Question 22:** Avoid _____ water when you take a bath.
A. washing B. waiting C. wasting D. waking
- Question 23:** There is a _____ market in Can Tho called Cai Rang
A. flowing B. swimming C. floating D. boating
- Question 24:** _____ tourism has a negative impact on the environment.
A. Mass B. Massive C. Eco- D. Eco-friendly
- Question 25:** We followed the _____ through the forest.
A. tour B. trail C. train D. street
- Question 26:** There is a narrow _____ for people to walk along to get to the coast.
A. street B. way C. path D. cave
- Question 27:** _____ people are very friendly and welcoming to tourists.
A. Home B. Inside C. Foreign D. Local
- Question 28:** A(n) _____ is all the plants and living things in a particular area and the way they relate to their physical environment.
A. biodiversity B. environment C. ecosystem D. ecotourism
- Question 29:** We should do more to reduce the _____ effects of tourism on the environment.
A. negative B. positive C. endangered D. natural
- Question 30:** _____ involves thousands of people visiting the same place at the same time.
A. Ecotourism B. Responsible tourism C. Sustainable tourism D. Mass tourism
- Question 31:** Buying local products is one way to show that you are a _____ tourist.
A. responsible B. serious C. friendly D. confident
- Question 32:** Ecotourists respect local _____ by following the customs and traditions of the places they visit.
A. businesses B. cultures C. education D. environment
- Question 33:** If tourists throw rubbish or break tree branches, they are heavily _____.
A. fined B. awarded C. caught D. advanced
- Question 34:** Some tourist areas have suffered _____ some environmental damage.
A. for B. on C. from D. of
- Question 35:** Ecotourism activities have had some negative impacts _____ the environment and people in the area.
A. for B. on C. from D. of
- Question 36:** Eco tours in Viet Nam involve mainly travel to natural places and the activities are not based _____ the ecotourism principles.
A. on B. to C. up D. with
- Question 37:** Tourists just visit the bay and some caves, without learning about the environment or taking part _____ any local cultural activities.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- Question 38:** In some national parks, tourists are not fully aware _____ environmental protection
A. on B. for C. down D. of

Question 39: Many African countries, with their numerous national parks and safaris, have benefited _____ ecotourism

- A. on B. to C. from D. with

Question 40: Ecotourism in distant and remote spots around the planet is getting more popular _____ tourists and tour guides.

- A. to B. on C. with D. between

Question 41: The old pagoda is the main tourist _____ of the town.

- A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. attractively

Question 42: Mass tourism can have negative effects on the _____

- A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist

Question 43: _____ is a kind of tourism which involves tens of thousands of people crowding the same places at the same time of year.

- A. Mass tourism B. Sustainable tourism C. Ecotourism D. Backpacking tourism

Question 44: _____ provides tourists with opportunities to explore nature.

- A. Mass tourism B. Sustainable tourism C. Ecotourism D. Backpacking tourism

Question 45: _____ involves not only environmental protection and cultural respect, but also efforts to keep profits local.

- A. Mass tourism B. Sustainable tourism C. Ecotourism D. Backpacking tourism

Question 46: The Mekong Delta is an extraordinary place that _____ international tourists.

- A. offers B. considers C. attracts D. persuades

Question 47: The areas are very _____ for tourists who love to study and discover.

- A. suitable B. available C. successful D. aware

Question 48: The vast wilderness of Alaska offers some unbelievable ecotourism opportunities, and one of the most _____ tourism industries in the USA.

- A. sustainable B. natural C. safe D. environmental

Question 49: The gardens and islets near the Tien and Hau River are very attractive ecotourism _____ of the region.

- A. views B. scenes C. sights D. destinations

Question 50: Ecotourism _____ are important to the overall sustainable energy sources.

- A. drawings B. designs C. intentions D. plans

Question 51: Seattle is one of the most _____ cities in the US.

- A. ecosystem B. eco-friendly C. ecology D. ecological

Question 52: In Alaska, the ecotourism operators are designed to help minimise tourism _____, which may be more difficult to control as an independent traveler.

- A. result B. impact C. action D. power

Question 53: Although tourism is often called 'the smokeless industry', or an _____ friendly industry, it can actually damage nature.

- A. environment B. environmental C. environmentally D. environmentalist

Question 54: I wouldn't go there at night if I _____ you

- A. am B. have been C. were D. had been

Question 55: If you _____ a choice, which country would you visit?

- A. have B. had C. have had D. will have

Question 56: I have a test to take tomorrow morning. If I _____ free time, I _____ to Cuc Phuong National Park with you.

- A. had - would go B. will have - will go C. have - will go D. had - went

Question 57: According to the weather forecast, it will be fine at the weekend. If the weather _____ fine, we _____ on camping at the weekend.

- A. were - would go B. was - went C. is - will go D. will be - go

Question 58: If she _____ him, she would be very happy.

- A. met B. will meet C. is meeting D. should meet

Question 59: If I had enough money, I _____ abroad to improve my English.

- A. will go B. would go C. should go D. should have to go

Question 60: If you didn't have to leave today, I _____ you around the city.

- A. have shown. B. will show. C. would show. D. showed.

Question 61: If I _____ you, I would advise her to try the new teaching method.

- A. had been B. am C. were D. will be

Question 62: If she didn't have to work today, she _____ her children to zoo.

- A. will take B. takes C. would have taken D. would take

Question 63: Okay, I _____ the tickets if you buy the drinks.

- A. will buy B. buy C. would buy D. bought

Question 64: If she were not afraid of flying, she _____ far a lot.

- A. have travelled B. travelled C. will travel D. would travel

Question 65: If I were you, I _____ part in this competition.

- A. have taken B. take C. would take D. will take

Question 66: If you do what you tell others, they _____ in you.

- A. would believe B. won't believe C. believe D. will believe

Question 67: You _____ help the local people if you buy local products whenever possible and pay a fair price for what you buy.

- A. could B. would C. wouldn't D. will

Question 68: Animals will take more time to flee from danger if they _____ in cities and are bolder.

- A. will B. live C. would live D. could live

Question 69: I suggest that we _____ the deforestation.

- A. controlling B. controls C. to control D. should control

E4: Rewrite the conditional sentences for the following situations.

Question 1: You don't do any exercise and that's why you put on weight.

→ If _____

Question 2: Try hard and you can pass the examination.

→ If _____

Question 3: He doesn't catch the bus because he gets up late.

→ If _____

Question 4: If he doesn't work harder, he'll lose his job.

→ Unless _____

Question 5: The children will go swimming if it is sunny.

→ Unless _____

Question 6: If she doesn't work harder, she'll fail her entrance exam.

→ Unless _____

Question 7: Stop talking or you won't understand the lesson.

→ If _____

Question 8: Go away or I will call the police.

→ If _____

Question 9: Peter has such a lot of English homework that he won't go to the party.

→ If _____

Question 10: Phong doesn't have enough money so he can't travel abroad.

→ _____

Question 11: I don't drive too close to the animals on safari. They don't get scared.

→ _____

Question 12: Tom doesn't have a passport. He can't travel abroad.

→ _____

Question 13: There are so many tourists visiting the national parks. The environment there is badly damaged.

→ _____

Question 14: Tourists throw litter in the river. The water is polluted.

→ _____

Question 15: I want to go on an eco-tour to Phu Quoc National Park, but I don't have any holiday.

→ _____

Question 16: These students do not work hard. They can't pass the exam.

→ _____

Question 17: Hoa's got so much homework that she can't go out with her friends tonight.

→ _____

Question 18: Sue doesn't have Tony's email address. She can't send him a message.

→ _____

Question 19: I could make a cake for you, but there aren't any eggs in the fridge now.

→ _____

Question 20: Nancy doesn't live near the park. She can't go running there every morning.

→ _____.

Question 21: I can't go to the concert because I have a lot of homework to do.

→ _____.

Question 22: Nam doesn't have a camera, so he can't take pictures of his trip.

→ _____.

E5: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

Question 1: Mass tourism often has a lot of negative impact on the local area, such as litter from _____ and pollution from traffic. (TOUR)

Question 2: On the first day of our tour, we will visit the famous Cai Be Floating Market to experience the _____ life of the people on the river. (DAY)

Question 3: Ecotourism helps to protect the _____ environment. (NATURE)

Question 4: A _____ forest is a forest where trees that are cut are replanted and the wildlife is protected. (SUSTAIN)

Question 5: When you take part in an eco tour, you learn more about the cultural traditions of the local people and the natural _____ of some rare animals. (HABITANT)

Question 6: Mass _____ may cause numerous problems. (TOUR)

Question 7: I am very much _____ in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits (INTEREST)

Question 8: Ecotourism means travel to areas of _____ or ecological interest to observe wildlife and learn about the environment. (NATURE)

Question 9: To entertain _____, we have to change our usual foods to suit their tastes or adapt dances and traditions to suit their needs. (TOUR)

Question 10: Ecotourism can be _____ to local people. (BENEFIT)

Question 11: Some farmers in the Mekong Delta have attracted hundreds of foreign _____ to their ecological gardens. (VISIT)

Question 12: Tourists leave litter after the picnic, they may cause _____ (POLLUTE)

Question 13: Ecotourism is a form of travel that seeks to improve environmental _____ (AWARE)

E6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 1: They are also well-known for the coconut palms near the Thu Bon River and traditional crafts such as colourful paper lanterns.

A. famous

B. excited

C. mass

D. local

Question 2: A sustainable forest is a forest where trees that are cut are replanted and the wildlife is protected.

A. pre-tested

B. preserved

C. reserved

D. protested

Question 3: When you take part in an eco tour, you learn more about the cultural traditions of the local people and the natural habitat of some rare animals.

A. participate

B. conduct

C. enjoy

D. depart

Question 4: Cutting down trees or hunting wild animals may upset the ecological balance of an area.

A. strengthen

B. motivate

C. comfort

D. disturb

Question 5: Mass tourism may cause numerous problems.

A. bring in

B. bring up

C. bring about

D.

bring away

Question 6: I am very much interested in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits.

A. problems

B. advantages

C. dangers

D. issues

Question 7: Ecotourism means travel to areas of natural or ecological interest to observe wildlife and learn about the environment.

A. look at

B. look up

C. look into

D. look down

Question 8: Mass tourism has contributed to the destruction of the environment.

A. organization

B. structure

C. construction

D.

devastation

Question 9: Tourists enjoy the beauty of wildlife without harming it.

A. fostering

B. damaging

C. protecting

D. preserving

Question 10: Ecotourism helps tourists learn how to protect the environment.

A. damage

B. change

C. adapt

D. save

Question 11: Ecotourism activities have had some negative impacts on the environment and people in the area.

- A. influences B. factors C. criteria D. stimuli

Question 12: The worst impact is the massive loss of land.

- A. minimal B. tiny C. heavy D. acceptable

Question 13: Ecotourism needs to recruit better educated people, so it won't provide more jobs for the local people.

- A. reduce B. offer C. wipe out D. add

Question 14: If tourists leave litter after the picnic, they may cause pollution.

- A. drop B. depart C. escape D. disappear

III-READING:

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Ecotourism is a unique way for travellers to engage in sustainable tourism while vacationing. This specific type of tourism is now increasingly becoming one of the more popular, with growth rates increasing every year. The United Nations, aware of the fact that tourism could be one of the most detrimental activities if not planned in accordance with the threshold imposed by nature, has declared the celebration of the International Day of Ecotourism, to promote sustainable practices in this growing industry.

Recently, *The Division for Sustainable Development, Small Island Developing States Unit*, decided that in preparation for the International Day of Ecotourism, it would be beneficial to identify successful practices of ecotourism on small islands. In order for ecotourism to be categorized as successful, it must meet the following criteria: it must combine natural and cultural tourism; it must involve local populations in the program, including providing educational resources to the local community, it must identify, manage and conserve the natural and cultural environment as well as the resources on the island; it must generate practices that will lead to the future sustainability of the island. If these criteria are followed by an "eco" organization, it deserves to be recognized as successful.

Question 1: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Sustainable development B. Ecotourism and its criteria
C. Job opportunities for local people D. Environment pollution and its causes

Question 2: The word promote in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. hinder B. conceal C. encourage D. discourage

Question 3: Why has the United Nations declared the celebration of the International Day of Ecotourism?

- A. to stop ecotourism services completely
B. to encourage more people to experience ecotourism
C. to raise people's awareness about ecotourism
D. to boost sustainable practices in ecotourism

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a criterion for successful ecotourism?

- A. improvement in the infrastructure for more tourist attractions
B. conservation of the natural and cultural environment
C. local populations involvement in the program
D. combination of natural and cultural tourism

Question 5: The word it in paragraph 2 refers to _____.

- A. the island B. the "eco" organization C. the criterion D. the future

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

ECOTOURISM

The primary aim of ecotourism is to educate the traveler and bring him or her closer to nature. Participants are given the chance to visit parts of the world (1) _____ are untouched by human intervention and to engage in conservation work and various other kinds of environmental projects. Visitors benefit by gaining an appreciation of natural habitats and an (2) _____ into the impact of human beings on the environment. Local communities gain financially but also in (3) _____ ways, since not only monuments but other buildings as well, such as bridges or windmills, are restored in order to attract more visitors.

(4) _____, there are also disadvantages to this type of tourism. There have been cases in which tourism has been allowed to develop with no control or limits. As a result, (5) _____ cultures have been affected or even threatened by foreign lifestyles. Many people today support that our approach to the development of

ecotourism has to be reconsidered. It is essential that this type of tourism be environmentally, socially, and culturally friendly.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| Question 1: A. who | B. that | C. when | D. why |
| Question 2: A. advent | B. intent | C. access | D. insight |
| Question 3: A. other | B. another | C. every | D. one |
| Question 4: A. Although | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Moreover |
| Question 5: A. primary | B. peculiar | C. indigenous | D. exotic |

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ecotourism is booming and many tour operators say this is helpful to nature. Every year, millions of people visit protected (1) _____ areas to observe rare species. However, a new report casts doubt (2) _____ this form of tourism. The report, (3) _____ in the journal "Trends in Ecology and Evolution", suggests that ecotourism damages more than (4) _____ nature. Researchers believe tourists disrupt animals in their natural (5) _____. They point to a recent (6) _____ in Costa Rica where turtles had problems laying their eggs because of the many tourists who had gathered (7) _____ the beach to watch them.

The report says that ecotourism is (8) _____ animals bolder. A human presence makes animals tamer and less (9) _____ about other animals. This could put them at (10) _____ of being attacked by their natural predators, so more of them will be killed. The report says that when animals interact with humans, "they may let (11) _____ their guard". The report also says it is essential, "to develop a more comprehensive understanding of how different species in different situations (12) _____ to human visitation, and under what precise conditions human exposure might put them at risk".

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Question 1: A. nature | B. natural | C. naturally | D. naturism |
| Question 2: A. about | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| Question 3: A. publicized | B. publicizing | C. published | D. publishing |
| Question 4: A. helps | B. help | C. helpful | D. helpless |
| Question 5: A. habitable | B. habitation | C. habit | D. habitat |
| Question 6: A. even | B. event | C. eventful | D. eventual |
| Question 7: A. over | B. in | C. on | D. to |
| Question 8: A. making | B. changing | C. adapting | D. altering |
| Question 9: A. cautiously | B. cautiousness | C. caution | D. cautious |
| Question 10: A. chance | B. risk | C. work | D. once |
| Question 11: A. up | B. in | C. down | D. on |
| Question 12: A. respond | B. response | C. responsive | D. respondent |

E10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Tourism will always have an impact on the places visited. Sometimes the impact is good, but often it is negative. For example, if lots of people visit one place, then this can damage the environment. The question is - how can we minimize the problems without preventing people from travelling and visiting places?

The main aim of ecotourism is to reduce the negative impact that tourism has on the environment and local people. The idea is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit a place.

It's great to talk about protecting the environment, but how do you actually do this? There are a number of key points. Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths, they shouldn't interfere with wildlife and they should respect local customs and traditions.

Some people see ecotourism as a contradiction. They say that any tourism needs infrastructure - roads, airports and hotels. The more tourists that visit a place, the more of these are needed and, by building more of these, you can't **avoid** damaging the environment.

But, of course, things aren't so black and white. Living in a place of natural beauty doesn't mean that you shouldn't benefit from things like better roads. As long as the improvements benefit the local people and not just the tourists, and the local communities are consulted on plans and changes, then is there really a problem?

In 2002 the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". Over the past twenty years, more and more people have started taking eco-holidays. In countries such as Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Kenya, ecotourism represents a significant proportion of the tourist industry.

Question 1: What is the main idea of the passage?

A. A brief introduction about ecotourism

C. Some Don'ts for ecotourists

B. Some Dos for ecotourists

D. Benefits and drawbacks of ecotourism

Question 2: In paragraph 1, the word "it" refers to ____.

A. tourism

B. environment

C. impact

D. damage

Question 3: According to the passage, what does the ecotourism aim at?

A. stopping ecotourism altogether

B. reducing the tourism problems

C. preventing tourists from travelling

D. finding a new form of tourism

Question 4: According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as an activity to protect the environment?

A. not littering

B. not interfering with wildlife

C. respecting local customs and traditions

D. not hunting animals for food

Question 5: In paragraph 4, the word "avoid" is closest in meaning to ____.

A. present

B. pretend

C. prevent

D. protest

Question 6: Which of the following is **TRUE** about the author's opinion?

A. Building extra infrastructure in ecotourism areas must be prohibited.

B. New infrastructure could be accepted as long as it also helps local people.

C. Tourists are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure.

D. Governments are consulted about the plans to build new infrastructure

ĐÁP ÁN - ĐỀ CƯƠNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA CUỐI KÌ 2 – ANH 10 UNIT 9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. A

E2: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. C 11. D

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B
16. D 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. A 24. A 25. D 26. A 27. D 28. B 29. A
30. B 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. D 38. C 39. A 40. B 41. B 42. D 43. A
44. C 45. A 46. D 47. C 48. D 49. D 50. A 51. D 52. A 53. B 54. C 55. D 56. C 57. C
58. C

E4: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. natural	2. Endangered	3. Loss	4. Environmental
5. Illegal	6. Products	7. Deforestation	8. Biodiversity
9. Importatnce	10. Movement	11. Destruction	12. Preservatioin
13. Solution			

E5: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) **CLOSEST** in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions

1. A 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C 11. A

E6: Change the sentences into the reported speech.

- Mr Johne was very sad and said that all that rubbish was killing fish and other sea creatures.
- Nick said that they could clean the beach together.

3. Mary told them she would ask their friends and neighbors to come and help them.
4. Mr. Jones told his children that he was so happy to hear that.
5. Tony said (that) loud and annoying sounds from innumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution.
7. Mai said (that) the rising sea level was product of global warming, a natural phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global warming was the accelerated rate at which it was happening.
8. Linda said (that) environmental pollution was an impact of human activities on the environment.
9. Mr. Jones gave the people gloves and told them to protect themselves from germs.
10. Nam said (that) the environment was severely affected by pollution.
11. Mai said (that) the burning of fossil fuels led/ leads to air pollution.
12. Peter said (that) intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agriculture make the soil contaminated.
13. Nam said that it was confusing because there were too many web pages about the environment.
14. Scientists said that air pollution was one of the causes of the greenhouse effect.
15. Nam said that pollution was one of the problems in his neighborhood.

III-READING:

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. D

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C

E10: Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the blanks

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A

UNIT 10: ECOTOURISM

C. EXERCISES:

I-PRONUNCIATION:

E1: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B

E2: Choose the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of the primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. B

II-VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR:

E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. B
 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. D 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. A 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. C 29. A
 30. D 31. A 32. B 33. A 34. C 35. B 36. A 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. C 41. B 42. A 43. A
 44. C 45. B 46. C 47. A 48. A 49. D 50. D 51. B 52. B 53. C 54. C 55. B 56. A 57. A
 58. A 59. B 60. C 61. C 62. D 63. A 64. D 65. C 66. D 67. D 68. B 69. D

E4: Rewrite the conditional sentences for the following situations.

1. If you did exercise, you wouldn't put on weight.
2. If you try hard, you can pass the examination.
3. If he didn't get up late, he would catch the bus.
4. Unless he works harder, he will lose his job.

5. Unless it is sunny, the children won't go swimming.
6. Unless she works harder, she'll fail her entrance exam.
7. If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.
8. If you don't go away, I will call the police.
9. If he didn't have such a lot of English homework, he would go to the party.
10. Phong would/ could travel abroad if he had enough money.
11. If I drove too close to the animals on safari, they would get scared.
12. If Tom had a passport, he could travel abroad.
13. If there weren't so many tourists visiting the national parks, the environment there would not be badly damaged.
14. If tourists didn't throw litter in the river, the water would not be polluted.
15. I'd go on an eco tour to Phu Quoc National Park if I had any holiday left.
16. If these students worked hard, they could/ would pass the exam.
17. If Hoa didn't have so much homework, she would/ could go out with her friends tonight.
18. If Sue had Tony's email address, she would send him a message.
19. I'd make a cake for you now if there were eggs in the fridge.
20. If Nancy lived near the park, she would/ could go running there every morning.
21. I would/ could go to the concert if I didn't have so much homework to do.
22. If Nam had a camera, he'd take pictures of his trip.

E5: Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words in capitals

1. tourists 2. Daily 3. Natural 4. Sustainable 5. Habitat 6. Tourism 7. Interested
8. Natural 9. Tourists 10. Beneficial 11. Visitors 12. Pollution 13. awareness

E6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

- Question 1:** They are also well-known for the coconut palms near the Thu Bon River and traditional crafts such
1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D
 9. B 10. D
 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. A

III-READING:

E7: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

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

E8: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

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

E9: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A
9. D 10. B 11. C 12. A

E10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B