**UNIT 6: GENDER EQUALITY [BÌNH ĐẲNG GIỚI TÍNH]**

***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.** equal **B.** allow **C.** patient **D.** adore

**Question 2: A.** physical **B.** domestic  **C.** kindergarten **D.** pilot

**Question 3: A.** delicious **B.** education **C.** dependent **D.** encourage

**Question 4: A.** gender **B.** prefer **C.** equality **D.** prepare

**Question 5: A.** women **B.** operate **C.** officer **D.** response

**Question 6: A.** aware **B.** family **C.** planet **D.** married

***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.** career **B.** gender **C.** equal **D.** patient

**Question 2: A.** promote **B.** mental **C.** control **D.** accept

**Question 3: A.** domestic **B.** dependent **C.** officer **D.** assistant

**Question 4: A.** skillful  **B.** victim **C.** surgeon  **D.** success

**Question 5: A.** patient **B.** eyesight **C.** mistake **D.** pilot

**Question 6: A.** equality  **B.** parachute **C.** violence **D.** secretary

**Question 7: A.** engineer **B.** exercise **C.** negative **D.** medical

***E3: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.***  
**Question 1:** Education is important in fighting \_\_\_ gender equality.

**A.** in **B.** for **B.** to **D.** with

**Question 2:** \_\_\_ might be seen as a way to protect young girls from violence.

**A.** Child benefit **B.** Child marriage **C.** Child mother **D.** Child labour

**Question 3:** In the past, many young girls were victims of \_\_\_.

**A.** flexible working hours **B.** domestic violence

**C.** housework **D.** a low-paying job

**Question 4:** Thanks to the women's liberation women can take part in \_\_\_ activities.

**A.** social **B.** society **C.** socially **D.** socialize

**Question 5:** Women can become good surgeons because men and women have the same abilities to learn and \_\_\_ medical knowledge.

**A.** provide **B.** instruct **C.** promote **D.** apply

**Question 6:** When girls can go to school and stay long there, they will get the \_\_\_ and skills necessary to support themselves and their families.

**A.** know **B.** knowledge **C.** knowledgeable **D.** known

**Question 7:** Women do not yet have \_\_\_ rights in the family in this area.

**A.** equal **B.** different **C.** various **D.** similar

**Question 8:** Jobs that are traditionally done by women are normally \_\_\_ jobs.

**A.** well-paid **B.** high-paying **C.** well-paying **D.** low-paying

**Question 9:** Women working in jobs traditionally done by men still \_\_\_ big challenges.

**A.** will face **B.** faced **C.** face **D.** are faced

**Question 10:** Female firefighters are sometimes the \_\_\_ of laughter and anger from the coworkers and local people.

**A.** patients **B.** actors **C.** pilots **D.** victims

**Question 11:** I'd like to be a surgeon. I believe I can work well \_\_\_ pressure and don't mind working long hours.

**A.** on **B.** in **C.** under **D.** from

**Question 12:** Women can make great surgeons because they can also perform long and\_\_\_ operations.

**A.** tire **B.** tired **C.** tiring **D.** tiringly

**Question 13:** Tereshkova learnt how to \_\_\_ at a local flying club.

**A.** parachute **B.** discriminate **C.** approach **D.** discourge

**Question 14:** They hope \_\_\_ new ways to promote gender equality.

**A.** discover **B.** to discover **C.** discovering **D.** to discovering

**Question 15:** In order to reduce gender inequality in South Korean society, women \_\_\_\_ more opportunities by companies.

**A.** will prove  **B.** should provide **C.** may be provided  **D.** should be provided

**Question 16:** Child marriage \_\_\_\_ in several parts in the world because it limits access to education and training.

**A.** must stop  **B.** will be stopped  **C.** must be stopped  **D.** can be stop

**Question 17:** A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teacher needs a lot of patience and passion.

**A.** history **B.** english **C.** kindergarten **D.** university

**Question 18:** In Egypt, female students from disadvantaged families \_\_\_\_ scholarships to continue their studies.

**A.** will be given  **B.** can be given  **C.** may be given  **D.** must be given

**Question 19:** Discrimination on the basis of gender \_\_\_\_ from workplaces.

**A.** should be removed **B.** must be removed  **C.** can be removed **D.** will be removed

**Question 20:** This company can \_\_\_\_ for wage discrimination among workers of different genders.

**A.** be sued **B.** be suing **C.** sue **D.** sued

**Question 21:** Poor women in disadvantaged areas should \_\_\_\_ more help by governments.

**A.** offer **B.** be offered **C.** be offering **D.** offered

**Question 22:** Women are more likely to be victims of violence.

**A.** domestic **B.** household **C.** home **D.** family

**Question 23:** Reducing gender improves productivity and economic growth of a nation.

**A.** equality **B.** inequality **C.** possibility **D.** rights

**Question 24:** It is interesting to know that women and men earn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pay in the army.

**A.** equally **B.** equal **C.** equality **D.** different

**Question 25:** Women and men must have equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to shape society and their own lives.

**A.** directions **B.** ways **C.** behaviours **D.** rights

**Question 26:** Women do the majority of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domestic and work, including cleaning, cooking, and child care as well as taking care of sick and elderly.

**A.** paid **B.** unpaid

**C.** low-paid **D.** well-paid

**Question 27:** We should all celebrate her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a surgeon.

**A.** succeed **B.** success **C.** successful **D.** successfully

**Question 28:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performed two operations on him yesterday.

**A.** Secretaries **B.** Airline pilots **C.** Shop assistant **D.** Surgeons

**Question 29:** Women are often paid less than men. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, women have to work longer than men to earn the same amount of money.

**A.** Moreover **B.** Howerve **C.** In other words **D.** Therefore

**Question 30:** She's studying at a medical school to become a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** surgeon **B.** pilot **C.** secretary **D.** shop assistant

**Question 31:** Boys and girls are not always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_equally around the world.

**A.** treated **B.** treating **C.** treat **D.** to treat

**Question 32:** A surgeon must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_excellent eyesight and mental strength.

**A.** have had **B.** have **C.** be had **D.** be having

**Question 33:** Girls who receive a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to marry young.

**A.** education **B.** job **C.** benefit **D.** training

**Question 34:** Governments, organisations, and individuals must work together to achieve gender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** inequality **B.** difference **C.** equality **D.** similarity

**Question 35:** Women can be as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strong as men.

**A.** mentally **B.** mental **C.** spiritual **D.** spiritually

**Question 36:** People could\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from having representatives of both genders in every job.

**A.** be benefited **B.** have been benefited **C.** benefit **D.** have benefited

**Question 37:** Women in the army have a good chance to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** promote **B.** promotion **C.** promoting **D.** promoted

**Question 38:** Women's contribution to our society has been\_\_\_\_\_better these days.

**A.** differently **B.** naturally **C.** intellectually **D.** significantly

**Question 39:** Very often, girls who marry young might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_victims of domestic violence.

**A.** become **B.** becoming **C.** be becoming **D.** became

**Question 40:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

**A.** Gender equality **B.** Gender gaps **C.** Gender differences **D.** Gender inequality

**Question 41:** If women have to do too much housework, they cannot focus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their jobs.

**A.** for **B.** in **C.** on **D.** from

**Question 42:** Education can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_girls the opportunity to have a better life in the future.

**A.** be given **B.** have been given **C.** give **D.** have given

**Question 43:** In many places, women have to work longer to earn the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of money as men.

**A.** number **B.** pay **C.** amount **D.** list

**Question 44:** Women should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same salaries as men for doing the same jobs.

**A.** have given **B.** be given **C.** to give **D.** give

**Question 45:** As a young girl, Brenda Berkman always dreamt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_becoming a firefighter.

**A.** for **B.** to **C.** of **D.** at

**Question 46:** Statistics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that fewer girls than boys go to school or stay long at school.

**A.** are shown **B.** should show **C.** should be shown **D.** show

**Question 47:** Many women can't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long hours because they have to take care of their families.

**A.** work **B.** have worked **C.** be working **D.** be worked

**Question 48:** Much has to be done to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in employment opportunities.

**A.** gender inequality **B.** gender equality **C.** generation gap **D.** difference

**Question 49:** Both genders should be provided with equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to education, employment and healthcare.

**A.** incomes **B.** rights **C.** power **D.** energy

**Question 50:** We should not allow any kind of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_against women and girls.

**A.** discrimination **B.** education **C.** awareness **D.** wealth

**Question 51:** People in this country have made good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in eliminating domestic violence.

**A.** benefit **B.** progress **C.** creativity **D.** discrimination

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

**Question 1:** Child marriage carries serious health risks as young girls are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed to give birth. **(PHYSICAL)**

**Question 2:** Girls who receive an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to marry young. **(EDUCATE)**

**Question 3:** In many places, parents may see child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a way to protect their daughters from violence. **(MARRY)**

**Question 4:** If girls are knowledgeable and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they won't choose to get married early. **(DEPEND)**

**Question 5:** Many women had to pay a heavy price to win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(EQUAL)**

**Question 6:** In the workplace, women should be given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities as men. **(EQUALLY)**

**Question 7:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can prevent or stop girls from going to school. **(POOR)**

**Question 8:** I think I'll work as a shop assistant because people often say that I have good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills. **(PERSUADE)**

**Question 9:** In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries, girls may be kept home to do household chores like carrying water, preparing food, and washing clothes. **(DEVELOP)**

**Question 10:** Girls may become victims of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bullying. **(VIOLENT)**

**Question 1:** Child marriage carries serious health risks as young girls are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed to give birth. (PHYSICAL) **physically**

**Question 2:** Girls who receive an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less likely to marry young. ( EDUCATE) **education**

**Question 3:** In many places, parents may see child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as a way to protect their daughters from violence. (MARRY) **marriage**

**Question 4:** If girls are knowledgeable and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they won't choose to get married early. (DEPEND)

**independent**

**Question 5:** Many women had to pay a heavy price to win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (EQUAL) **equality**

**Question 6:** In the workplace, women should be given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities as men. (EQUALLY)

**equal**

**Question 7:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can prevent or stop girls from going to school. (POOR) **Poverty**

**Question 8:** I think I'll work as a shop assistant because people often say that I have good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills. (PERSUADE) **persuasion**

**Question 9:** In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries, girls may be kept home to do household chores like carrying water, preparing food, and washing clothes (DEVELOP) **developing**

**Question 10:** Girls may become victims of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and bullying. (VIOLENT) **violence**

***E5: 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:** Gender and racial **inequality** are still widespread throughout society.

**A.** preferentiality **B.** unfairness **C.** regularity **D.** impartiality

**Question 2:** Governments, organisations and individuals must work together to **win** gender equality.

**A.** achieve **B.** lose **C.** attempt **D.** respect

**Question 3:** I like the trip to the kindergarten most. The kids were **adorable** and the teacher were great.

**A.** easy to feel love for **B.** easy to relax **C.** easy to remember **D.** easy to take care of

**Question 4:** Today female workers have certain time and **inspiration** to develop their talent.

**A.** enthusiasm **B.** depression **C.** relevance **D.** desire

**Question 5:** Many countries now **allow** and encourage women to join the army and the police forces.

**A.** permit **B.** force **C.** make **D.** prevent

**Question 6:** We should **encourage** women to join more social activities.

**A.** prevent **B.** stimulate **C.** permit **D.** forbid

**Question 7:** Equal **opportunities** in education bring important changes in society.

**A.** abilities **B.** chances **C.** instances **D.** experiences

**Question 8:** There are still girls who **are forced** to get married before the age of 18

**A.** do something unwanted  **B.** do something necessary

**C.** do something interesting **D.** do something frightening

**Question 9: Discrimination** is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, etc.

**A.** partiality **B.** inequity **C.** independence **D.** indifference

**Question 10:** She was a truly **remarkable** woman.

**A.** attractive **B.** famous **C.** exceptional **D.** interesting

**Question 11:** The Government has raised the national minimum **wage**.

**A.** bonus **B.** expense **C.** waste **D.** pay

**Question 12:** It is very easy to find some examples of **gender** inequality in our society.

**A.** male **B.** identity **C.** sex **D.** kind

**Question 13:** After discussion, they came to the **convergence** of all male and female workers' opinions.

**A.** merging **B.** reunion **C.** group **D.** arrival

***E6: Rewrite the following sentences,using the passive voice.***

**Question 1:** Our class might choose Lan to represent us in the School Youth Union.

**🡪** Lan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Will they teach Korean in our school next year?

**🡪** Will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 3:** The students must follow the instructions strictly.

**🡪** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 4:** Very young children shouldn’t eat sugary food.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 5:** They should give men and women equal rights to education and employment.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 6:** Hopefully, scientists will discover a planet similar to the Earth.

**🡪** H\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 7:** I think we can reduce discrimination against women and girls.

**🡪** I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 8:** Each student must write an essay on gender equality.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 9:** They can open this exit door in case of emergency.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 10:** They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 11:** They might give my mother an award.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 12:** The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 13:** People may consider obesity a serious health problem.

**🡪** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Question 1:** Our class might choose Lan to represent us in the School Youth Union.

**🡪** Lan might be chosen (by our class) to represent us in the School Youth Union.

**Question 2:** Will they teach Korean in our school next year?

**🡪** Will Korean be taught in our school next year?

**Question 3:** The students must follow the instructions strictly.

**🡪** The instructions must be followed (by the students) strictly.

**Question 4:** Very young children shouldn’t eat sugary food.

**🡪** Sugary food shouldn't be eaten by very young children.

**Question 5:** They should give men and women equal rights to education and employment.

**🡪** Men and women should be given equal rights to education and employment.

**Question 6:** Hopefully, scientists will discover a planet similar to the Earth.

**🡪** Hopefully, a planet similar to Earth will be discovered (by scientists).

**Question 7:** I think we can reduce discrimination against women and girls.

**🡪** I think discrimination against women and girls can be reduced (by us).

**Question 8:** Each student must write an essay on gender equality.

**🡪** An essay on gender equality must be written (by each student).

**Question 9:** They can open this exit door in case of emergency.

**🡪** This exit door can be opened in case of emergency.

**Question 10:** They should give men and women equal pay for equal work.

**🡪** Men and women should be given equal pay for equal work.

**Question 11:** They might give my mother an award.

**🡪** My mother might be given an award.

**Question 12:** The Vietnamese government will make more progress in gender equality.

**🡪** More progress will be made (by the Vietnamese government) in gender equality.

**Question 13:** People may consider obesity a serious health problem.

**🡪** Obesity may be considered a serious health problem.

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

For Catherine Lumby, deciding to take on the role of breadwinner in her relationship was not a difficult choice. When she discovered she was pregnant with her first child, she had just been offered a demanding new role as Director of the Media and Communications department at the University of Sydney. But she didn't see this as an obstacle and was prepared to use childcare when the children were old enough. It came, therefore, as a surprise to Lumby and her husband Derek that, after the birth of their son, they couldn’t actually bear the thought of putting ***him*** into childcare for nine hours a day. As she was the one with the secure job, the role of primary caregiver fell to Derek, who was writing scripts for television. This arrangement continued for the next four years, with Derek working from home and caring for both of their sons. He returned to full-time work earlier this year.

Whilst Lumby and her husband are by no means the only Australians making such a role ***reversal***, research suggests that they are in the minority. In a government-funded survey in 2001, only 5.5 percent of couples in the 30–54-year age group saw the women working either part- or full-time while the men were unemployed.

The situation is likely to change, according to the CEO of Relationships Australia, Anne Hollonds. She suggests that this is due to several reasons, including the number of highly educated women in the workforce and changing social patterns and expectations. However, she warns that for couples involved in role-switching, there are many potential difficulties to be overcome. For men whose self-esteem is connected to their jobs and the income it provides to the family, a major change of thinking is required. It also requires women to reassess, particularly with regard to domestic or child-rearing decisions, and they may have to learn to deal with the guilt of not always being there at key times for their children. Being aware of these issues can make operating in non-traditional roles a lot easier.

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

**A.** Men being the bread winners **B.** Traditional roles of women

**C.** Women being the home makers **D.** Reversed roles between men and w*o*men

**Question 2:** Catherine and her husband decided that Catherine would be the primary earner because \_\_\_\_.

**A.** she had a badly paid job **B.** she was not good at childcare

**C.** she had a reliable j*o*b **D.** she wanted her husband to stay at home

**Question 3:** In paragraph 1, the word “***him***" refers to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** their s*o*n **B.** her husband  **C.** Derek **D.** her colleague

**Question 4:** They decided that Derek would look after their son because they \_\_\_\_.

**A.** couldn’t afford to put their child in care for long periods each day

**B.** didn’t want to put their child in care for long periods each d*a*y

**C.** thought childcare was not safe enough for their children

**D.** worried about their son’s health problems

**Question 5:** In paragraph 2, the word “***reversalđảo ngược***" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** stability **B.** modification **C.** rehearsal **D.** sw*i*tch

**Question 6:** One reason for a change in the number of men staying home is \_\_\_\_.

**A.** the stability in the number of highly-educated women who are working

**B.** the fall in the number of highly-educated women who are working

**C.** the rise in the number of highly-educated women who are wor*k*ing.

**D.** the fluctuation in the number of highly-educated women who are working

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

 In 1812 a young man called James Barry finished his studies in medicine at Edinburgh University. After graduating he moved to London where he studied surgery at Guy’s Hospital. After that the popular young doctor joined the army and over the next forty years had a brilliant career as an army medical officer, working in many far-off countries and fighting successfully for improved conditions in hospitals. It was a ***remarkable*** career - made even more remarkable by the discovery upon his death that *he* was in fact a *she*, James Barry was a woman.

No one was more surprised at this discovery than her many friends and colleagues. It was true that throughout her life people had remarked upon her small size, slight build and smooth pale face. One officer had even ***objected*** to her appointment as a medical assistant because he could not believe that Barry was old enough to have graduated in medicine. But no one had ever seriously suggested that Barry was anything other than a man.

By all accounts Barry was a pleasant and good-humoured person with high cheekbones, reddish hair, a long nose and large eyes. She was well-liked by her patients and had a reputation for great speed in surgery - an important quality at a time when operations were performed without anaesthetic. She was also quick tempered. When she was working in army hospitals and prisons overseas, the terrible conditions often made her very angry. She fought hard against injustice and cruelty and her temper sometimes got her into trouble with the authority. After a long career overseas, she returned to London where she died in 1865. While the undertaker’s assistant was preparing her body for burial, she discovered that James Barry was a woman.

So why did James Barry deceive people for so long? At that time a woman could not study medicine, work as a doctor or join the army. Perhaps Barry had always wanted to do these things and pretending to be a man was the only way to make it possible. Perhaps she was going to tell the truth one day but didn’t because she was enjoying her life as a man too much. Whatever the reason, Barry's deception was successful. By the time it was discovered that she had been the first woman in Britain to qualify as a doctor, it was too late for the authorities to do anything about ***it*.**

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

**A.** Gender discrimination among doctors in London

**B.** James Barry pretended to be a man to become a doctor

**C.** James Barry and her career overseas

**D.** Punishment for James Barry’s deception

**Question 2:** In paragraph 1, the word “***remarkable***" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** noticeable  **B.** commented  **C.** rewarding **D.** focused

**Question 3:** According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT.

**A.** all people were surprised at the discovery

**B.** people remarked upon her small size

**C.** many people suspected that she was a woman

**D.** people noticed her slight build and smooth pale face

**Question 4:** In paragraph 2, the word “***objected***" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** shared **B.** agreed **C.** protected **D.** protested

**Question 5:** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

**A.** She could control her temper perfectly. **B.** She lost her temper easily.

**C.** She never lost her temper. **D.** She was calm and well-behaved.

**Question 6:** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about James Barry?

**A.** She performed her operations quickly. **B.** She performed her operations slowly.

**C.** She performed her operations carelessly. **D.** Her patients did not like her very much.

**Question 7:** In paragraph 4, the word “***it***" refers to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** Barry's choice  **B.** Barry’s career  **C.** Barry’s deception  **D.** Barry's reputation

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

The attitude against women had its **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the beginning of mankind’s history when men lived in caves and went hunting for food. The task of hunting needed great strength of body. **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the best place for women was not in forests, but at home where they could satisfactorily do their job, such as doing household chores and looking after children. In our modern time, there are more and more jobs which do not need the strength of **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a consequence that women have played a/an **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ important role in the society. However, there are still many backward places, especially in Asian countries. Most illiterates are females. A man often expects his wife and daughters to stay at home, serve him, and obey him in all things. Women are considered as **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to men. Young girls are educated to tolerate and accept intimate partner violence as a part of tradition.

**Question 1: A.** evolution **B.** origin **C.** organization **D.** effect

**Question 2: A.** Therefore **B.** But **C.** Nevertheless **D.** And

**Question 3: A.** brains **B.** heads **C.** will **D.** muscles

**Question 4: A.** increasingly **B.** extensively: một cách chuyên sâu

**C.** tiringly **D.** repeatedly

**Question 5: A.** inferior: thấp kém **B.** superior: thượng đẳng

**C.** major **D.** higher

***E10: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.***

**Saudi Women Register To Vote For The First Time**

Women in Saudi Arabia began registering to vote this week for the first time in the nation’s **(1)** . The late King Abdullah announced in November, 2015 that women would be allowed to run for office and vote in city elections, which **(2)** every four years. At least 70 women intend to run for office, and more than 80 registered as campaign managers, Arab News reported last month. **(3)** the legal barrier to voting has been lifted, other Saudi laws and culture could complicate women’s **(4)** to cast their votes.

Saudi women still have to deal with limits on their freedom of movement, and since it’s illegal for them to drive, many of them will have to **(5)** male members of their family to take them to register and to vote. Male relatives who oppose female voting rights could also be a barrier. The government also **(6)** voters to have personal ID cards, and many Saudi women do not.

To make serious **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on women’s rights, Saudi authorities should **(8)**  the male guardianship system, under which caring policies and practices **(9)** women from obtaining a passport, marrying, traveling, or accessing higher education without the approval of a male guardian. Only then will Saudi Arabia's women be able to **(10)** to society on an equal situation with men.

**Question 1: A.** life **B.** history **C.** campaign **D.** period

**Question 2: A.** take place **B.** take part + in **C.** take care + of **D.** take after

**Question 3: A.** When **B.** Because **C.** However **D.** While

**Question 4: A.** work **B.** careers **C.** efforts **D.** travels

**Question 5: A.** trust **B.** remain **C.** base on **D.** rely on

**Question 6: A.** needs **B.** keeps **C.** requests **D.** requires

**Question 7: A.** development **B.** steps **C.** progress **D.** movement

**Question 8: A.** cut **B.** stop **C.** complete **D.** finish

**Question 9: A.** prevent **B.** take **C.** end **D.** remove

**Question 10: A.** help **B.** contribute **C.** cause **D.** give

**UNIT 7: VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS [CÁC TỔ CHỨC QUỐC TẾ VÀ VIỆT NAM]**

***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.** educated **B.** dentist **C.** trade **D.** hardware

**Question 2: A.** commit **B.** promote **C.** economic **D.** poverty

**Question 3: A.** regional **B.** gender **C.** surgeon **D.** singular

**Question 4: A.** trade **B.** quality **C.** patient **D.** danger

**Question 5: A.** essential **B.** expert **C.** experience **D.** economic

**Question 6: A.** technical **B.** chemistry **C.** charity **D.** chaos

***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.** economic **B.** independent **C.** possibility **D.** environmental

**Question 2: A.** essential **B.** poverty **C.** quality **D.** regional

**Question 3: A.** technical **B.** vaccinate **C.** parachute **D.** investor

**Question 4: A.** commit **B.** enter **C.** expert **D.** welcome

**Question 5: A.** economic **B.** economy **C.** competitive **D.** experiment

**Question 6: A.** invest **B.** product **C.** respect **D.** promote

**Question 7: A.** organisation **B.** environmental **C.** international **D.** communication

**Question 8: A.** vaccination **B.** competitive **C.** economy **D.** equality

**Question 9: A.** traditional **B.** communicate **C.** economic **D.** intelligence

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

**Question 1:** Viet Nam is a member of many international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** businesses **B.** communities  **C.** programmes **D.** organisations

**Question 2:** UNICEF has helped many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers continue their education by offering them job training.

**A.** active **B.** advantaged **C.** disadvantaged **D.** talented

**Question 3:** Viet Nam has participated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many UN activities including peacekeeping since 1977.

**A.** in **B.** on **C.** for **D.** with

**Question 4:** UNICEF's aim in Viet Nam is to protect children and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they are healthy, educated and safe from harm.

**A.** make sure **B.** do sure **C.** give sure **D.** show sure

take measure

**Question 5:** The WTO is the world's largest international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **organisation**.

**A.** economy **B.** economic **C.** economical **D.** economist

**Question 6:** Joining the WTO has helped Viet Nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its economic growth.

**A.** provide **B.** promote **C.** prevent **D.** predict

**Question 7:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accident in the history of the city occurred last night on the Freeway.

**A.** badest **B.** most bad **C.** worse **D.** worst.

**Question 9:** We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use the donations effectively. We have signed an agreement on this.

**A.** comments **B.** accepts **C.** commits **D.** preserves

**Question 10:** This environmental organisation\_\_\_\_ to protect local forests. It has a detailed plan to achieve this.

**A.** rises **B.** bombs **C.** aims **D.** spreads

**Question 11:** The United Nations (UN) which is an organisation of most of the world's countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1945.

**A.** create **B.** created **C.** was created **D.** to create

**Question 12:** United Nations Peacekeeping aims \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries that are seriously affected by war create the conditions for lasting peace.

**A.** help **B.** to help **C.** helping **D.** helps

**Question 13:** Through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities, Viet Nam has helped achieve peace in the global community.

**A.** interesting **B.** peacekeeping **C.** exciting **D.** influencing

**Question 14:** We need to improve the quality of goods and services so that they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_new markets.

**A.** enter **B.** entering **C.** to enter **D.** enters

**Question 15:** The programme gives children with disabilities a chance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and benefit from a quality education.

**A.** get used to **B.** get on with **C.** get acquaited with **D.** get access to

**get/have access(n)  to + noun**

**access(v) + noun**

**Question 16:** The programme helps promote equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in society and a culture in which people respect each other.

**A.** participate **B.** participant **C.** participation **D.** participating

**Question 17:** Viet Nam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign investors in various parts of the economy.

**A.** expresses **B.** welcomes **C.** hesitates **D.** promotes

**Question 18:** The International Red Cross has about 97 million volunteers whose main \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to protect human life and health.

**A.** mission **B.** experience **C.** organization **D.** rule

**Question 19:** Before doing something important, Vietnamese people always try to choose \_\_\_\_ time for it.

**A.** better **B.** less good **C.** the least good  **D.** the best

**Question 20:** The International Red Cross helps to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and relieve human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** protection **B.** enjoyment **C.** wealthy **D.** sufferings

**Question 21:** According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** poor **B.** poorer **C.** poorly **D.** poverty

**Question 22:** Mary speaks English very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** fluent **B.** fluently **C.** more fluently **D.** most fluently

**Question 23:** What is the purpose of International Organizations?

**A.** to keep the world a safe and stable place

**B.** to live to ensure that countries remain isolated from one another

**C.** to only ensure that countries do not go to war with one another

**D.** to only ensure that people are healthy

**Question 24:** WHO main activities are carrying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ researches on medical development and improving international health.

**A.** on **B.** off **C.** for **D.** out

**Question 25:** He is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men in the world.

**A.** rich **B.** richer **C.** richest **D.** more rich.

**Question 26:** The World Trade Organization was established aiming \_\_\_\_ reducing tariffs for the facilitation of global trade.

**A.** to **B.** for **C.** at **D.** with

**Question 27:** UNICEF (The United Nations Children’s Fund) is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the \_\_\_\_\_ of children's rights.

**A.** protest **B.** destruction **C.** protection **D.** achievement

**Question 28:** The appearance of this organisation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to end poverty.

**A.** essential  **B.** refillable **C.**technical **D.** skillful

**Question 29:** Tom runs faster than John and David runs the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the group.

**A.** fast  **B.** most fast **C.** fastest **D.** most fastly

**Question 30:** Since Viet Nam became a member of the WTO, it has gained numerous\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ benefits.

**A.** economic **B.** politic **C.** individual **D.** universal

**Question 31:** The Korean are \_\_\_\_ than the American in addressing their bosses.

**A.** more formal **B.** formal **C.** most formal **D.** the most formal

**Question 32:** This international organisation has a clear goal. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to help children grow healthily.

**A.** aims **B.** locates **C.** grows **D.** creates

**Question 33:** He finished the test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all.

**A.** rapidly **B.** the most rapidly **C.** most rapidly **D.** more rapidly

**Question 34:** This city becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the summer than in other seasons.

**A.** crowdeder **B.** more crowded **C.** the most crowded **D.** crowded

**Question 35:** The support that our organisation provides for disadvantaged people now is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than before.

**A.** useful **B.** more useful **C.** skilful **D.** more skilful

**Question 36:** They need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.

**A.** the goodest **B.** the best **C.** the better **D.** well

**Question 37:** What’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film you’ve ever seen?

**A.** good **B.** best **C.** better **D.** the best

**Question 38:** Can Tho bridge is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one in the South of Viet Nam.

**A.** long  **B.** shortest  **C.** longest  **D.** longer

**Question 39:** Ho Chi Minh city is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Nha Trang.

**A.** more large **B.** as large **C.** not so large **D.** larger

**Question 40:** Jack is now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than he used to be.

**A.** happy **B.** happier **C.** happiest **D.** happyer

**Question 41:** Today, Australia is one of \_\_\_\_ diverse countries in the world.

**A.** the more culturally  **B.** the most culturally **C.** most cultural  **D.** the most cultural

**Question 42:** Chuseok is one of\_\_\_\_ celebrations in the Korean calendar when Koreans give thanks to nature.

**A.** the most important **B.** the more important

**C.** the less important **D.** more important

**Question 43:** My grandmother feels much \_\_\_\_ whenever I give her a homemade cake on Mother’s Day.

**A.** happier **B.** more happily **C.** the happiest **D.** the most happily

**Question 44:** There are some things Americans would change, and \_\_\_\_ thing people would change is their education.

**A.** the biggest  **B.** a big  **C.** the **D.** a bigger

**Question 45:** As a member of different international organisations, Viet Nam has become a more active participant in both regional and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities.

**A.** entertaining **B.** willing **C.** global **D.** eliminated

**Question 46:** Cultural diversity makes our country \_\_\_\_ by making it a \_\_\_\_ place in which to live.

**A.** rich - more interesting  **B.** richest - most interesting

**C.** richer - most interesting  **D.** richer - more interesting

**Question 47:** It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his life when she accepted his proposal.

**A.** the time greatest **B.** the greatest time

**C.** greatest time **D.** the greater time

**Question 48:** The international Red Cross helps people in need without any discrimination based on \_\_\_\_, race, religion, class or political opinions.

**A.** national **B.** nationally **C.** nationality **D.** native

**Question 49:** Life is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was 10 years ago.

**A.** much convenient than **B.** more convenient than

**C.** far convenient than **D.** more convenient as

**Question 50:** She is the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl in our class.

**A.** intelligent **B.** intelligentest **C.** tall **D.** tallest

**Question 51:** This book is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all

**A.** bored **B.**boring **C.** more boring **D.** most boring

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

Question 1: The economy of Viet Nam has achieved a high\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level since Viet Nam became a WTO  
member in 2007. (GROW) → growth

Question 2: UNDP provides technical support, expert advice and training to help people in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
countries have a better life. ( DEVELOP) → developing

Question 3: The United Nations also works to reduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and improve people's lives in other ways. (  
POOR) → poverty

Question 4: UNICEF works in over 190 countries to help improve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and education of children.  
(HEALTHY) → health

Question 5: UNICEF \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aims to support the most disadvantaged children all over the world.  
(PARTICULAR) → particularly

Question 6: Viet Nam has also become more attractive to foreign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (INVEST) → investors

Question 7: UNICEF aims to create \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities for all children ( EDUCATE) → educational

Question 8: UNICEF has run projects in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fields to provide the highest possible support for children  
in our country. (VARY) → various

Question 9: UNICEF helps Viet Nam in joining regional educational programmes to improve children's learning  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (ACHIEVE ) → achievements

Question 10: When you leave school, you should have the necessary skills and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work in a fastchanging world. (KNOW) → knowledge

Question 11: Joining international \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will bring many benefits to a country. (ORGANIZE) → organizations

***E5: 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:** We need to find new ways to **promote** our local products and services in order to attract more customers.

**A.** desire **B.** manage **C.** consider **D.** advertise

**Question 2:** UNICEF **set up** an office in 1975 in Viet Nam

**A.** established **B.** widened **C.** promoted **D.** instructed

**Question 3:** Young people are taught **essential** skills for the job market.

**A.** completely satisfied **B.** completely delighted **C.** completely new **D.** completely necessary

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

**Question 1:** The aim of the programme is to better prepare children for the **challenges** in the future.

**A.** difficult tasks **B.** easy tasks **C.** new tasks **D.** interesting tasks

**Question 2:** Medical **experts** are predicting a massive rise in obesity-related illnesses.

**A.** professors **B.** specialists **C.** acquaintances **D.** novices

***E7: Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the superlative form of the adjectives given.***

Question 1: Russia is bigger than any other country in the world. (big)

🡪 Russia is the biggest country in the world.

Question 2: Many people believe that no sea in the world is warmer than the Red Sea. (warm)

🡪 Many people believe that the Red Sea is the warmest in the world

Question 3: The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (long)

🡪 The Nile is the longest river in the world.

Question 4: No ocean in the world is deeper than the Pacific. (deep)

🡪 The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.

Question 5: Mount Everest is higher than every mountain in the world. (high)

🡪 Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

***E8: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.***

More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(1)** 13,000 staff work with UNICEF, with approximately 85 per located in the field in 190 countries. Seven regional offices and over 124 country offices worldwide, 34 national committees, a research centre in Florence, a supply division in Copenhagen, a shared services centre in Budapest and offices in Berlin, Brussels, Seoul and Tokyo, and UNICEF headquarters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(2)** New York and Geneva work on helping children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence.

We employ committed professional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(3)** in our five focus areas: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, HIV/AIDS, Child Protection and Policy Advocacy and Partnerships. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(4)** employ staff with expertise in administration and finance, human resources, information technology, supply and logistics as well as external relations and communication. UNICEF’s presence in humanitarian crises means that we also seek experts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(5)** emergency preparedness and response.

**Question 1: A.** than **B.** less **C.** the **D.** over

**Question 2: A.** of **B.** in **C.** on **D.** with

**Question 3: A.** work **B.** working **C.** to work **D.** worked

**Question 4: A.** well **B.** also **C.** fully **D.** very

**Question 5: A.** to **B.** in **C.** on **D.** with

***E9: Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.***

What is the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and what is its purpose? The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a multilateral organization which was **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ to give Southeast Asian states a forum to communicate **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ each other. Since the region had a long colonial past and a history of endemic warfare, there has never been much peaceful and constructive **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ between kings, presidents and other officials. A neutral forum was, **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_, a very useful development for all of those countries.

ASEAN was formed as a result of the Bangkok **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ of 1967 and initially had five members: Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines and Singapore. Brunei **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ joined in 1984 after it had won independence from Britain. Vietnam became the seventh member of the group, officially joining in 1995. **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ several years of negotiation, Myanmar and Laos joined in 1997 and the final member of the ten, Cambodia, joined in 1999. The only **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ state in Southeast Asia which is not a member of ASEAN is now East Timor. It is still **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ vulnerable and fragile to be able to participate for the foreseeable future.

**Question 1: A.** created  **B.** made  **C.** done  **D.** discovered

**Question 2: A.** in **B.** on  **C.** for  **D.** with

**Question 3: A.** interflow  **B.** interaction **C.** interference  **D.** intercommunity

**Question 4: A.** nevertheless  **B.** moreover  **C.** therefore  **D.** however

**Question 5: A.** Entitle  **B.** Requirement  **C.** Independence  **D.** Declaration

**Question 6: A.** a  **B.** an  **C.** the  **D.** Ø

**Question 7: A.** subsequently  **B.** fortunately  **C.** approximately  **D.** surprisingly

**Question 8: A.** Before **B.** After  **C.** Since  **D.** While

**Question 9: A.** dependent  **B.** independent **C.** independently  **D.** independence

**Question 10: A.** enough  **B.** either  **C.** also  **D.** too

***E10: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks.***

The United Nations Children's Fund, or UNICEF, was **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency Food and **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1953, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System and its name was shortened from the **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund but it has continued to be known by the popular acronym based on this old name. **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York City, UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to' children and mother in developing countries. UNICEF is currently focused **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_ five primary priorities: Child Survival and Development, Basic Education and Gender Equality, including girl's education, Child protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse, HIV/AIDS and children, and Policy advocacy and partnerships for children's rights. Related areas of UNICEF action include early childhood development, adolescence development and participation; life skills based education and child rights all over the world.

**Question 1: A.** taken off  **B.** set up  **C.** paid on  **D.** pushed back

**Question 2: A.** instrument  **B.** projects  **C.** work  **D.** healthcare

**Question 3: A.** original  **B.** ancestor  **C.** old  **D.** relatives

**Question 4: A.** Managed  **B.** Led  **C.** Headquartered  **D.** Committed

**Question 5: A.** at  **B.** with  **C.** on  **D.** in

***E11: Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that best fits each space in the following passage.***

UNICEF was created in 1946 to help bring food and medicine to children who suffered during World War II in Europe. It began as a temporary agency, but became a permanent part of the United Nations in 1953 **(1)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the need for its services around the world. UNICEF's primary concern is to help governments of developing countries improve the quality of life for **(2)**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one billion children. UNICEF's main office is in the United Nations offices in New York City, but it also has more than 40 offices and 100 programs **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1965, UNICEF won the Nobel Peace Prize for its work helping children and building brighter future.

UNICEF works with governments to provide three kinds of services. First, UNICEF plans and develops programs in developing countries. These programs serve the community **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ providing health care, information about nutrition, basic education, and safe water and sanitation. Then UNICEF trains people to work in these programs. UNICEF also provides supplies and equipment that **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the programs to work.

**Question 1: A.** due to **B.** instead of  **C.** except for **D.** in spite of

**Question 2: A.** most  **B.** the most  **C.** almost **D.** all most

**Question 3: A.** in world  **B.** worldwide  **C.** on world **D.** worldly

**Question 4: A.** for  **B.** with  **C.** about **D.** by

**Question 5: A.** enable **B.** let  **C.** make **D.** suggest

***E12: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.***

The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War. So while the WTO is relatively young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under the GATT is over 70 years old.

The past 70 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports have grown on average by 6% annually. This growth in trade has been a powerful engine for overall economic expansion and on average trade has grown by 1.5 times more than the global economy each year. Total exports in 2016 were 250 times the level of 1948. The GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.

The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under the GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly with tariff reductions but later negotiations included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The 1986-94 round – the Uruguay Round – led to the WTO’s creation.

**Question 1:** What is the passage mainly about?

**A.** the World Trade Organization **B.** the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade **C.** the Second World War **D.** the global economy

**Question 2:** When was the World Trade Organization founded?

**A.** in 1993 **B.** in 1994 **C.** in 1995 **D.** in 1996

**Question 3:** How many percent have merchandise exports grown on average annually?

**A.** 2% **B.** 4% **C.** 6% **D.** 8%

**Question 4:** How many times were the total exports in 2016 in comparison with 1948?

**A.** 50 times **B.** 520 times **C.** 250 times **D.** 20 times

**Question 5:** Which sentence is NOT TRUE?

**A.** Trade has grown rapidly. **B.** WTO creates a strong and prosperous trading system.

**C.** Trade negotiations can also be called rounds. **D.** GATT was established in the first World War.

***E13: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to the questions.***

**A.** UNICEF provides a relief network for children and their parents or other caregivers in the aftermath of disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and droughts. It has worked extensively with children from war-tom countries to help alleviate their suffering. The organization works to prevent

child abuse, child labor, sexual exploitation of children, and the use of children as soldiers. In the United States, UNICEF has focused its work on inner-city children victimized by random violence and gang warfare.

**B.** UNICEF has provided immunization to millions of children against potentially fatal diseases, such as diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, measles, polio, and tuberculosis. UNICEF's promotion of basic health-care delivery systems and treatments, such as rehydration therapy for children suffering from diarrhea, has also contributed to dramatic reductions in child mortality. In response to the global epidemic of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), UNICEF works to prevent the transmission of AIDS and human immunodeficiency virus (VHS) in young people and to obtain medicine for infected individuals. It also helps communities, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, care for the millions of children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS.

**C.** UNICEF receives financial support from more than 150 national governments. Like many international aid organizations, however, UNICEF faces shrinking government subsidies for the work it performs. UNICEF' s challenge in the years ahead is to attract a greater percentage of its funding from foundations, corporations, and individuals to ensure its programs can continue.

**Question 1:** Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?

**A.** UNICEF provides programs improving early health-care system for children.

**B.** UNICEF works to protect children from harmful effects.

**C.** UNICEF is funded by more than 150 national governments

**D.** UNICEF creates better working conditions for children

**Question 2:** UNICEF was established in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** solve conflicts between children and their parents **B.** prevent problems that affect children badly

**C.** prevent natural disasters such as droughts, floods, earthquakes **D.** support homeless children in big cities

**Question 3:** Millions of children can escape from fatal diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** the immunization program of UNICEF **B.** the prevention from the transmission of AIDS

**C.** the improvement of modern medical system in the world **D.** the new treatments in hospital for children

**Question 4:** In communities in sub-Saharan Africa, UNICEF also helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** children victimized by random violence

**B.** children orphaned by the death of their parents from AIDS

**C.** children infected fatal diseases

**D.** children suffered the aftermath of natural disasters

**Question 5:** In the near future, the challenge of UNICEF is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**A.** to reduce child mortality **B.** to prevent the transmission of AIDS

**C.** to attract a greater fund from foundations **D.** to continue its programs

**UNIT 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN [NHỮNG CÁCH MỚI ĐỂ HỌC]**

***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.** flow **B.** modern  **C.** project  **D.** online

**Question 2: A.** distract  **B.** tablet **C.** strategy **D.** exchange

**Question 3: A.** immediate **B.** schedule **C.** blended **D.** lesson

**Question 4: A.** focus **B.** control **C.** role **D.** modern

**Question 5: A.** recordings **B.** educate **C.** children **D.** device

***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.** control **B.** exchange **C.** focus **D.** install

**Question 2: A.** upload **B.** prepare **C.** discuss **D.** textbook

**Question 3: A.** digital **B.** schedule **C.** strategy **D.** distraction

**Question 4: A.** immediate **B.** disadvantage **C.** material **D.** original

**Question 5: A.** digital **B.** personal **C.** excellent **D.** effective

**Question 6: A.** connect **B.** distance **C.** knowledge **D.** access

**Question 7: A.** graduate **B.** develop **C.** consider **D.** enable

**Question 8: A.** concentrate **B.** benefit **C.** understand **D.** mobilize

**Question 9: A.** similar **B.** positive **C.** effective **D.** interesting

**Question 10: A.** exercise **B.** volunteer **C.** calculate **D.** interview

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

**Question 1:** Our teachers always encourage us to prepare\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lessons before class.

**A.** to **B.** on **C.** for **D.** with

**Question 2:** This way of learning gives him a chance to discuss with his classmates, who may have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideas on the topic.

**A.** interested **B.** negative **C.** honest **D.** original

**Question 3:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning allows us to communicate with teachers immediately and directly.

**A.** Face-to-face **B.** Online **C.** Blended **D.** indirect

**Question 4:** One benefit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning is that you can learn anytime and anywhere.

**A.** face-to-face **B.** online **C.** blended **D.** direct

**Question 5:** You need a specific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve your English speaking skills.

**A.** connection **B.** strategy **C.** outline **D.** list

**Question 6:** Nick is watching the video that his geography teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on Google Drive.

**A.** uploaded **B.** registered **C.** applied **D.** removed

**Question 7:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning combines online videos with traditional classroom methods.

**A.** Face-to-face **B.** Online **C.** Blended **D.** indirect

**Question 8:** Modern schools are designed to help each student to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** succeed **B.** success **C.** successful **D.** successfully

**Question 9:** Teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the role of a guide for them and prepare students for lifelong learning.

**A.** put **B.** play **C.** do **D.** make

**Question 10:** Students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discussions and express personal opinions.

**A.** take part in **B.** get on with **C.** put up with **D.** catch up with

**Question 11:** Teachers can use some\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get students more interested in the lessons.

**A.** plans **B.** tips **C.** strategies **D.** tricks

**Question 12:** In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning, students may have face-to-face discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.

**A.** normal **B.** blended **C.** traditional **D.** online

**Question 13:** Online courses give students the chance to work at their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** pace **B.** notes **C.** rate **D.** stage

**Question 14:** Teachers can create a classroom blog for students to post ideas and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** materials **B.** comments **C.** activities **D.** greetings

**Question 15:** Many teachers have tried to change their \_\_\_\_\_\_ classrooms into a modern learning environment.

**A.** blended **B.** traditional **C.** original **D.** ancient

**Question 16:** We are often asked to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for short presentations in class.

**A.** choose **B.** prepare **C.** watch **D.** suggest

**Question 17:** I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all my assignments on Eclass for my teachers to mark.

**A.** check **B.** upload **C.** download **D.** read

**Question 18:** Using digital devices in class can help students improve their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience in many ways.

**A.** education **B.** educational **C.** technical **D.** learn

**Question 19:** Teachers are looking for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ways to encourage learning and improve their teaching methods.

**A.** new **B.** traditional **C.** blended **D.** face-to-face

**Question 20:** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the project is to provide students with opportunities to learn social skills.

**A.** application **B.** aim **C.** experiment **D.** distraction

**Question 21:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ becomes common these days due to Covid pandemic.

**A.** Domestic violence **B.** Online learning **C.** Economy **D.** Smartphones

**Question 22:** One of the techniques that teachers often use in blended learning is to adopt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in doing projects.

**A.** attendance **B.** teamwork **C.** exercises **D.** individual

**Question 23:** In order to give the best results for students, teachers must come up with an effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** economy **B.** operation **C.** laptop **D.** strategy

**Question 24:** Students can also use word processing applications to their vocabulary.

**A.** improve **B.** make **C.** store **D.** spend

**Question 25:** Computers with the Internet connection allow us to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many informative websites.

**A.** identify **B.** educate **C.** access **D.** concentrate

**Question 26:** I can easily scan a page of a book with a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_camera on a smartphone.

**A.** digital **B.** native **C.** similar **D.** financial

**Question 27:** You can use an electronic device more effectively after reading\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_carefully.

**A.** software **B.** application **C.** disadvantages **D.** instructions

**Question 28:** I appreciate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_functions of electronic devices since they help check information quickly.

**A.** immediate **B.** educational **C.** expensive **D.** portable

**Question 29:** An electronic device like smartphones has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the effectiveness and mobility of learning.

**A.** identified **B.** educated **C.** concentrated **D.** improved

**Question 30:** Personal \_\_\_\_ devices are useful for learning.

**A.** electric **B.** electrical **C.** electronic **D.** electronical

**Question 31:** In English class yesterday, we had a discussion \_\_\_\_ different cultures.

**A.** around **B.** about **C.** for **D.** from

**Question 32:** On the web you can read \_\_\_\_ newspapers or magazines; you can watch videos, download music or buy anything.

**A.** virtual **B.** online **C.** digital **D.** offline

**Question 33:** I went to classes two evenings a week and I was surprised at how quickly I \_\_\_\_ progress.

**A.** had  **B.** made  **C.** did **D.** produced

**Question 34:** Personal electronic devices which distract students \_\_\_their classwork are banned in most schools.

**A.** from **B.** with **C.** in **D.** for

**Question 35:** If you're not sure what something means, \_\_\_\_ in your dictionary or use your electronic dictionary for help.

**A.** check up  **B.** look up  **C.** translate **D.** interpret

**Question 36:** It is very easy to listen to news read by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_speakers by using the Internet and YouTube.

**A.** native **B.** national **C.** original **D.** capable

**Question 37:** Whenever you hear a new word that you think is important, \_\_\_\_ in your notebook.

**A.** keep it down  **B.** put it down  **C.** write it down **D.** spell it down

**Question 38:** My teacher, \_\_\_\_ has been teaching for 25 years, finds it hard to make use of electronic devices in her teaching.

**A.** she  **B.** who she  **C.** who **D.** whose

**Question 39:** Like children elsewhere, children in the US have greatly benefited \_\_\_\_ modern technology.

**A.** of  **B.** from  **C.** in **D.** with

**Question 40:** Students can also use word processing applications to \_\_\_\_ their vocabulary.

**A.** improve  **B.** learn **C.** prove  **D.** study

**Question 41:** When used the right way, mobile technology has the \_\_\_\_ to help students learn more and understand that knowledge.

**A.** ability  **B.** advantage  **C.** development  **D.** potential

**Question 42:** Letting students use their own digital devices in class can improve the\_\_\_experience in many ways.

**A.** educated  **B.** educational  **C.** uneducated  **D.** educator

**Question 43:** They’re excellent learning \_\_\_\_. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

**A.** equipments **B.** tools **C.** gadgets **D.** techniques

**Question 44:** You can listen and study anywhere because these devices are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** affordable  **B.** available **C.** feasible **D.** portable

**Question 45:** For very young children, electronic devices may help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listening and speaking skills.

**A.** advertise  **B.** popularize  **C.** discourage  **D.** promote

**Question 46:** One advantage of learning going \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

**A.** online **B.** electric  **C.** digital  **D.** modernized

**Question 47:** When I first started learning English ten years ago, I could hardly \_\_\_\_ a word - "hello”, “goodbye”, “thank you” was just about it!

**A.** speak  **B.** talk **C.** say **D.** tell

**Question 48:** Students use smartphones to record their phone calls, \_\_\_\_ they later share with the class.

**A.** Ø **B.** that **C.** which **D.** whose

**Question 49:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ damage to children's body may be caused by frequent contact with electronic devices.

**A.** Immediate  **B.** Permanent **C.** Short-term  **D.** Serious

**Question 50:** Mr. Brown has created a list of the most useful apps for the classroom, \_\_\_ is available on his blog.

**A.** that  **B.** which  **C.** who  **D.** whose

**Question 51:** Many teachers have worked to chance their traditional classrooms into an environment \_\_\_\_ students can use the latest technology for their learning process.

**A.** whose **B.** who **C.** where **D.** that

**Question 52:** My youngest son, \_\_\_\_ may be quiet or shy in a classroom, may become active in a social learning situation made possible by digital devices.

**A.** that  **B.** who **C.** whose  **D.** whom

**Question 53:** Mr. Forbes teaches a class for students \_\_\_\_ native language is not English.

**A.** which  **B.** who **C.** whose **D.** those who

**Question 54:** Some teachers \_\_\_\_ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.

**A.** who  **B.** whom **C.** whose  **D.** which

**Question 55:** The interactive whiteboard involves students directly in work in front of the board, \_\_\_\_ most of them love.

**A.** that  **B.** Ø **C.** which **D.** whose

**Question 56:** That media player, \_\_\_\_ I often use to practise my English, has some great apps.

**A.** Ø  **B.** that  **C.** what **D.** which

**Question 57:** Students \_\_\_\_ seem to be taking notes on their laptop are sometimes surfing the Internet in class.

**A.** who  **B.** which **C.** whose  **D.** they

**Question 58:** Notebooks, tablets and cellphones are all technology \_\_\_\_ students are accustomed to and can use as learning aids.

**A.** when  **B.** whose  **C.** that **D.** where

**Question 59:** All smartphones \_\_\_\_ storage hardware is big can store downloaded audio books.

**A.** which  **B.** who **C.** whose  **D.** that

**Question 60:** Science teachers \_\_\_ use the 3D projectors and other electronic devices can easily illustrate the lessons.

**A.** whom  **B.** what  **C.** who  **D.** whose

**Question 61:** Smartphones, laptops and tablets are the modern devices \_\_\_\_ have changed the way we think.

**A.** what  **B.** Ø  **C.** whose **D.** that

**Question 62:** A tablet is perfect for people \_\_\_\_ work is to draw and write.

**A.** who  **B.** Ø  **C.** which **D.** whose

**Question 63:** You can access the Internet, download programs and information \_\_\_\_ can help you understand the material and widen your knowledge.

**A.** what  **B.** that **C.** Ø **D.** who

**Question 64:** There are sites \_\_\_\_ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

**A.** where  **B.** when  **C.** that **D.** which

**Question 65:** In the USA, a public school is a state school, \_\_\_\_ is run by the government and is free to attend.

**A.** that **B.** which **C.** who **D.** Ø

**Question 66:** I don't understand the assignment \_\_\_\_ the professor gave us last Monday.

**A.** which  **B.** that **C.** Ø **D.** All are correct

**Question 67:** Parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have to pay for mobile devices may be happy with the new method of teaching and its benefits.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** whose **D.** which

**Question 68:** Students will enjoy doing many activities, including games, puzzles, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes are the development of team spirits.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** whose **D.** which

**Question 69:** There are interactive activities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are available to be downloaded from the Internet.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** whose **D.** which

**Question 70:** The smart table has been used in several schools, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_brings many benefits to our students.

**A.** who **B.** whom **C.** whose **D.** which

**Question 71:** I \_\_\_\_ a lot of new language from speaking with my host family and with other students from all over the world.

**A.** picked up  **B.** took up **C.** made up **D.** saved up

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

**Question 1:** In class, teachers and students use computers to access **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** learning resources. (DIGIT)

**Question 2:** Class **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a main feature of modern schools. (DISCUSS)

**Question 3:** Students attend school camps to make friends with other students and to develop life skills in **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** environments. (FAMILIAR)

**Question 4:** Most of the teachers see the new classroom technology as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in the educational process (USE)

**Question 5:** Laptops and wireless technologies allow students to access **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** relevant to class topics immediately. (INFORM)

**Question 6:** Digital devices offer an opportunity to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** students about media use. (EDUCATION)

**Question 1:** In class, teachers and students use computers to access **digital** learning resources. (DIGIT)

**Question 2:** Class **discussion** is a main feature of modern schools. (DISCUSS)

**Question 3:** Students attend school camps to make friends with other students and to develop life skills in **unfamiliar** environments. (FAMILIAR)

**Question 4:** Most of the teachers see the new classroom technology as **useful** in the educational process (USE) **Question 5:** Laptops and wireless technologies allow students to access **information** relevant to class topics immediately. (INFORM)

**Question 6:** Digital devices offer an opportunity to **educate** students about media use. (EDUCATION)

***E5: Combine these sentences using RELATIVE CLAUSES:***

**Question 1:** The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.

**🡪**  The girl whose electronic dictionary broke down looked very upset.

**Question 2:** His grandmother had a great influence on his life. She was a hard – working woman.

**🡪** His grandmother, who was a hard — working woman, had a great influence on his life.

**Question 3:** Mai is interested in physics. I don't like it.

**🡪** Mai is interested in physics, which I don't like

**Question 4:** Tom has hundreds of books. They are all in foreign languages.

**🡪** Tom has hundreds of books, which are all in foreign languages

**Question 5:** Shakespeare was a famous playwright. His birthplace was Stratford - upon - Avon.

**🡪** Shakespeare, whose birthplace was Stratford - upon — Avon, was a famous playwright

**Question 6:** I will always remember the teacher. He taught me how to read and write.

**🡪** I will always remember the teacher who taught me how to read and write

**Question 7:** The pub is opposite the Town Hall. I first met my wife there.

**🡪** The pub where I first met my wife is opposite the Town Hall

**Question 8:** He was sitting on a chair. It was uncomfortable.

**🡪** He was sitting on a chair which was uncomfortable

**Question 9:** He smokes cigarettes. They are very strong.

**🡪** He smokes cigarettes which are very strong

**Question 10:** Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.

**🡪** Let me see the pictures which you took at Peter's wedding

**Question 11:** Some people only think about money. I don't like them.

**🡪** I don't like some people who only think about money

**Question 12:** Do you know that lady? I repaired her car.

🡪 Do you know that lady whose car I repaired **?**

**Question 13:** That girl is Swedish. Tom is in love with her.

**🡪** That girl is Swedish who Tom is in love with

**Question 14:** John has bought a house. There are ghosts in that house.

**🡪** John has bought a house in which there are ghosts.

**🡪** John has bought a house where there are ghosts.

**Question 15:** Some people drive drunk. I never travel with them.

**🡪** I never travel with some people who drive drunk

**Question 16:** A man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.

**🡪 A** man whom the police have caught stole £10,000 from a bank

***E6: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges.***

Young children are increasingly using tablets as well as smartphones and other devices with touch screens in early education **(1)** and with family members.

Tammy and Rose, age 4, have been studying sunflowers with their classmates. They want to sing and record a song about sunflowers while creating a drawing, using a(n) **(2)** on the tablet. The girls have coordinated their efforts and are happy with the result.

To help the class learn more about sunflowers, Kathryn, Tammy and Rose’s teacher, used the tablet to find online **(3)** with photos and facts. She then took the children on a **(4)** tour of Van Gogh’s sunflower paintings. They read and discussed an electronic picture book about Van Gogh’s life. The children had already examined real sunflowers and their parts, made sketches, read informational texts and stories, counted seeds, and **(5)** a variety of investigations, touching on every learning domain. The teacher’s use of the tablet together with early practical learning activities expanded the children's **(6)** . Activities offered on the tablet provided new **(7)** for the children to represent and share what they learned.

Tablets have the **(8)** to be powerful tools for early learning. The choices we make about how they are used determine **(9)** the technology is helpful or not. We need to develop “digital literacy” skills and decide how to use these new tools in ways **(10)** can support every child’s healthy development and learning.

**Question 1: A.** places **B.** setting **C.** positions **D.** times

**Question 2: A.** application **B.** request **C.** design **D.** permission

**Question 3: A.** boxes **B.** positions **C.** places **D.** sites

**Question 4: A.** real **B.** strange **C.** virtual **D.** unrealized

**Question 5: A.** participated in **B.** participated **C.** taken part in **D.** took place

**Question 6: A.** distances **B.** skies **C.** lessons **D.** horizons

**Question 7: A.** manners **B.** ways **C.** behaviours **D.** roads

**Question 8: A.** energy **B.** development **C.** potential **D.** achievement

**Question 9: A.** if **B.** whether **C.** how **D.** what

**Question 10: A.** we **B.** they **C.** what **D.** that

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

Look around your classroom. Do you see students sitting at desks? Are teachers writing on a board and giving lectures? At Southern Cross School, near the famous Kruger National Park in South Mrica, things are different. Here, nature is the classroom.

Both the park and the school are home to wild animals such as giraffes, impalas, and warthogs. Students at the school study the same subjects as other students in South Mrica. But at Southern Cross, the staff and students ***go out into the wild*** to learn.

In one lesson, students apply the principles of mathematics to the study of local wildlife. Younger students count how many kinds of animals drank at the nearby water troughs during the night. Older students measure the amount of water the animals drank, and calculate how much water the animals will need over weeks or months.

In language classes, a common topic is conservation. In one recent debate, students discussed an important question: should people give water to wild animals during a drought? Another project might consist of finding out how an animal died.

The director of the school is Ant de Boer. His aim is for students to learn the importance of caring for the environment. De Boer says, “When they leave school, we want them to be champions of the natural environment.” As the school motto says, Southern Cross aims to be a “School for the Planet.”

*(Reading Explorer 0 - student book)*

**Question 1:** Southern Cross is a special kind of school because its students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** don’t study normal school subjects **B.** listen to a lot of lectures about nature

**C.** use nature to study school subjects **D.** take care of animals in their classroom

**Question 2:** Which of the following is closest in meaning to “***go out into the wild***” in paragraph 2?

**A.** go camping **B.** go away **C.** go outdoors **D.** go to school

**Question 3:** What is the purpose of the third paragraph?

**A.** to give examples of how Southern Cross students study mathematics

**B.** to describe the various subjects that students study at Southern Cross

**C.** to explain how much water South African animals drink

**D.** to show why it’s important to learn about mathematics

**Question 4:** Which of these is a kind of wildlife?

**A.** students **B.** animals **C.** mathematics **D.** troughs

**Question 5:** Which type of lesson goal is NOT mentioned?

**A.** measuring how much water animals drink

**B.** learning how an animal died

**C.** talking about a conservation topic

**D.** calculating how many animals there are in the park

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

If you find yourself learn better by making notes during the lecture, or when the teacher uses a new word, you want to see ***it*** written immediately, then you are very likely to be a more ***visual*** learner. You prefer to see the written words. You learn by reading and writing. Visual learners often think in pictures. If you find a particular task or text difficult, look for sources that will suit your learning style, e.g. sources with illustrations, charts, tables, or videos.

If you prefer recording the lecture and listening again to taking notes, or you memorize something by repeating it aloud instead of writing it out several times, you are probably a more ***auditory*** learner. You prefer to learn by listening and speaking. Auditory learners often learn best from lectures, discussions, by reading aloud, and by listening to audio material.

However, it is probably that you, like most people, learn through a mixture of styles. Sometimes you may prefer to learn by reading, at other time by listening. Ask yourself which is the best style for the particular task you are doing.

**Question 1:** Which of the following is probably **NOT** preferred by a visual learner?

**A.** reading aloud  **B.** sources with illustrations

**C.** sources with videos  **D.** making notes

**Question 2:** What does the word "***it***" in paragraph 1 refer to?

**A.** the lecture  **B.** the new word  **C.** the note **D.** the written word

**Question 3:** The word “***visual***” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

**A.** picturesque  **B.** written  **C.** illustrative  **D.** seeable

**Question 4:** Which of the following statement is TRUE?

**A.** Auditory learners hate taking notes.

**B.** Auditory learners prefer listening to speaking.

**C.** Most people are auditory learners.

**D.** When learning something by heart, an auditory learner prefers reading it out loud.

**Question 5:** The word "***auditory***” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_.

**A.** discussive  **B.** noisy **C.** audible **D.** recordable

**UNIT 9. PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT [BẢO VỆ MÔI TRƯỜNG]**

***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 **natural** habitats. (NATURE)

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

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

**Question 4:** The presentation focused on environmental protection and climate change. (ENVIRONMENT) **Question 5: Illegal** hunting can cause pain and suffering to wild animals, and destroy animal families.

(LEGAL)

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

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

**Question 8:** **Biodiversity** is important because plants and animals depend on each other to suwive.

(DIVERSE)

**Question 9:** A new series of educational programmes shows the **importance** of wildlife to humans.

(IMPORTANT)

**Question 10:** Earth Hour has grown to become an intemational **movement** for the environment. (MOVE)

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

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

**Question 13:** Researchers are finding that sometimes a **solution** 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 foragriculture.

**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."

**🡪 Mr Jones was very sad and said that**

**all that rubbish was killing fish and other sea creatures.**

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

**🡪 Nick said that they could clean the beach together.**

**Question 3:**

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

**🡪 Mary told them that she would ask their friends and neighbours to come and help them.**

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

**🡪 Mr Jones told his children that he was so happy to hear that.**

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

**🡪 Tony said that the disposal of untreated sewage in rivers and oceans led 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.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 16:** "More people are aware of the preservation of natural resources" the editor said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 17:** "We are discussing the protection of the natural environment" the students told their teacher.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 18:** "Use the web search engine to find the information that you need" Nam's father told him.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 19:** He said, “I don’t have much time to talk to you.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 20:** Kate said, “I will help you carry your luggage.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 21:** They said, “We went to Japan on holiday last week.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 22:** She said, “I can go home on my own.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 23:** They said, “We haven’t been to the bank for a long time.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 24:** He said, “I don’t understand the teacher’s question.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 25:** Mary said, “I will play cards tomorrow.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 26:** Nick told me, “I am going to see my parents next month.”

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 27:** “ I enjoyed the performance yesterday,” Trang said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 28:** “I am very happy with your results,” Mrs. Green said to us.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 29:** “I stopped using single-use plastic box,” Mary said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 30:** “Adam will repair the car next weekend,” she said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 31:** “Many activities will be held to encourage environmental protection,” my teacher said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 32:** “I will take the dog out for a walk,” my mother said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 33:** “We took part in many activities of preserving the environment yesterday,” the students said.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWERS CHECK:**

**Question 6:** Mary said (that) loud and annoying sounds from imumerable vehicles in the highway nearby cause noise pollution.

**Question 7:** Mai said (that) the rising sea level was product of global warming, a natuml phenomenon. The only unnatural thing about global wanning was the accelerated rate at which it was happening.

**Question 8:** Linda said (that) environmental pollution was an impact of human activities on the environment.

**Question 9:** Mr Jones gave the people gloves and told them to protect themselves from genns.

**Question 10:** Nam said (that) the environment was severely affected by pollution.

**Question 11:** Mai said (that) the buming of fossil fuels led to air pollution.

**Question 12:** Peter said (that) intensive insecticide and pesticide sprays in agñculture make the soil contaminated.

**Question 13:** Nam said that it was confusing because there were too many web pages about the environment.

**Question 14:** Scientists said that air pollution was one of the causes of the greenhouse effect.

**Question 15:** Nam said that pollution was one of the problems in his neighbourhood.

**Question 16:** The editor said that more people were aware of the preservation of natural resources.

**Question 17:** The students told their teacher that they were discussing the protection of the natural environment.

**Question 18:** Nam's father told him to use the web search engine to find the information that he needed.

**Question 19:** He said (that) he didn't have much time to talk to me.

**Question 20:** Kate said (that) she would help me cany my luggage.

**Question 21:** They said (that) they had gone to Japan on holiday the previous week/ the week before.

**Question 22:** She said (that) she could go home on her own.

**Question 23:** They said (that) they hadn't been to the bank for a long time.

**Question 24:** He said (that) he didn't understand the teacher's question.

**Question 25:** Mary said (that) she wouldn't play cards the following day/ the day after.

**Question 26:** Nick told me (that) he was going to see his parents the following month/ the month after.

**Question 27:** Trang said (that) she had enjoyed the perfonnance the previous day/ the day before.

**Question 28:** Mrs. Green said to us (that) she was very happy with our results.

**Question 29:** Mary said (that) she had stopped using single-use plastic box.

**Question 30:** She said (that) Adam would repair the car the following weekend/ the weekend after.

**Question 31:** My teacher said (that) many activities would be held to encourage environmental protection.

**Question 32:** My mother said (that) she would take the dog out for a walk.

**Question 33:** The students said (that) they had taken palt in many activities of preserving the environment the previous day/ the day before.

***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 le 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)*

**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 [DU LỊCH SINH THÁI]**

***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

***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.** catched  **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 you did exercise , you wouldn't put on weight

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

🡪 If you try hard, you can pass the examination

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

🡪 If he didn't get up late, he would catch the bus.

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

🡪 Unless he works harder, he'll lose his job.

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

🡪 Unless it is sunny, the children won't go swimming

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

🡪 Unless she works harder, she'll fail her entrance exam.

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

🡪 If you don't stop talking, you won't understand the lesson.

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

🡪 If you don't go away, I will call the police.

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

🡪 If he didn't have such a lot of English homework , he would go to the party

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

🡪 Phong would / could travel abroad if he had enough money.

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

🡪 If I drove too close to the animals on safari, they would get scared

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

🡪 If Tom had a passport, he could travel abroad

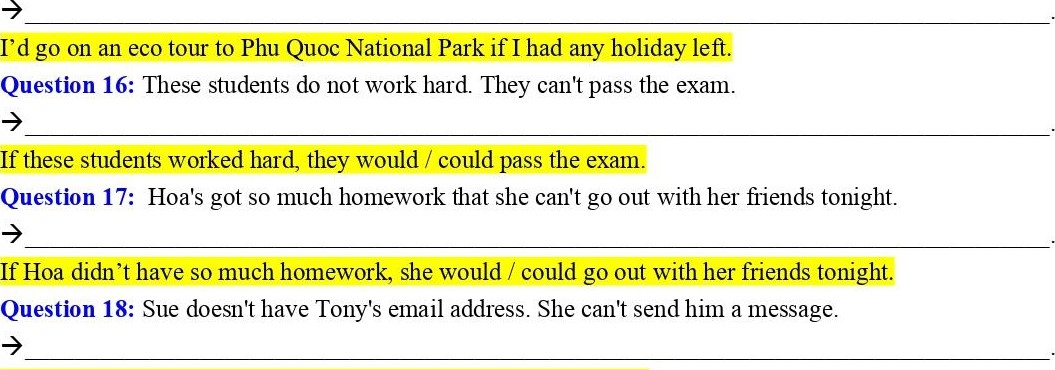
**Question 13:** There are so many tourists visiting the national parks. The environment there is badly damaged.

🡪 If there weren't so many tourists visiting the national parks, the environment there would not be badly damaged.

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

🡪 If tourists didn't throw litter in the river, the water would not be polluted.

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



If Sue had Tony's email address, she would send him a message.

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

🡪 I'd make a cake for you now if there were eggs in the fridge

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

🡪 If Nancy lived near the park, she would/could go running there every morning

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

🡪 I could / would go to the concert if I didn't have so much homework to do.

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

🡪 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***

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

**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) **DAILY**

**Question 3:** Ecotourism helps to protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_environment. (NATURE) **NATURAL**

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

**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) **HABITAT**

**Question 6:** Mass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_may cause numerous problems. (TOUR) **TOURISM**

**Question 7:** I am very much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits (INTEREST)

**INTERESTED**

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

**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) **TOURISTS**

**Question 10:** Ecotourism can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to local people. (BENEFIT) **BENEFICIAL**

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

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

**POLLUTION**

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

**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 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:** Cuting 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

***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 identity, 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.***

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 **B.** Some Dos for ecotourists

**C.** Some Don'ts for ecotourists **D.** Benefits and drawbacks of ecotoursim

**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