

Trường THPT Đào Sơn Tây

Tổ Tiếng Anh

Tài liệu Kiến thức cơ bản

Tiếng Anh 10

Học kì 2

Năm học 2022 - 2023

UNIT 7: VIETNAM AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (Việt Nam và các tổ chức quốc tế)

I. VOCABULARY

1. Aim (v, n)	/eɪm/	Mục tiêu, đặt ra mục tiêu
2. Commit (v)	/kə'mɪt/	Cam kết
3. Competitive (a)	/kəm'petətɪv/	Tính cạnh tranh
→ Competition (n)	/ˌkɑ:m.pə'tɪʃ.ən/	Sự cạnh tranh
→ compete (v)	/kəm'pi:t/	Cạnh tranh
4. Economic (a)	/ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk/	Thuộc về kinh tế
→ Economy (n)	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	Nền kinh tế
5. Enter (v)	/'entə(r)/	Thâm nhập, đi vào
6. Essential (a)	/ɪ'senʃl/	Cần thiết, cấp thiết
7. Expert (a)	/'ekspɜ:t/	Thuộc về chuyên môn
8. Harm (v, n)	/hɑ:m/	Hiểm họa, sự nguy hiểm
→ harmful (a)	/hɑ:m/	Có hại
9. Invest (v)	/ɪn'vest/	Đầu tư
→ investment (n)	/ɪn'vest.mənt/	Sự đầu tư, vốn đầu tư
→ investor (n)	/ɪn'ves.tə/	Nhà đầu tư
10. Peacekeeping (n)	/'pi:ski:pɪŋ/	Việc gìn giữ hoà bình
11. Poverty (n)	/'pɒvəti/	Tình trạng đói nghèo
→ poor (a)	/pʊr/	Nghèo
→ poorly (adv)	/'pʊr.li/	Một cách tồi tàn, xấu
12. Promote (v)	/prə'məʊt/	Quảng bá, khuyến trương
→ Promotion (n)	/prə'moʊ.ʃən/	Sự quảng cáo, sự xúc tiến
→ Promotional (a)	/prə'moʊ.ʃən.əl/	Thuộc về quảng cáo
13. Quality (n)	/'kwɒləti/	Chất lượng
14. Region (n)	/'ri:.dʒən/	Vùng, miền
→ Regional (a)	/'ri:dʒənəl/	Thuộc về khu vực
15. Relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	Mối quan hệ
16. Respect (v)	/rɪ'spekt/	Tôn trọng, ghi nhận
17. Technical (a)	/'teknɪkl/	Thuộc về kỹ thuật
18. Trade (n)	/treɪd/	Thương mại
19. Vaccinate (v)	/'væksɪneɪt/	Tiêm vắc-xin
20. Welcome (v)	/'welkəm/	Đón chào, hoan nghênh
21. Participate in (v)	/pɑ:r'tɪs.ə'peɪt/	Tham gia vào
→ Participation (n)	/pɑ:ˌtɪs.ɪ'peɪ.ʃən/	Sự tham gia
→ Participant (n)	/pɑ:r'tɪs.ə'pænt/	Người tham gia
22. Organize v)	/'ɔ:r.gən.aɪz/	Tổ chức, thiết lập
→ Organization (n)		Cơ quan, tổ chức
→ Organizational (a)	/ˌɔ:r.gən.ə'zeɪ.ʃən/	(thuộc) tổ chức, cơ quan
	/ˌɔ:r.gən.ə'zeɪ.ʃən.əl/	
23. Environment (n)	/ɪn'veɪ.rən.mənt/	Môi trường
→ Environmental (a)	/ɪn'veɪ.rən'men.təl/	Thuộc về môi trường
→ Environmentally (adv)	/ɪn'veɪ.rən'men.təl.i/	Về phương diện môi trường
24. achieve (v)	/ə'tʃi:v/	Đạt được
→ Achievement (n)	/ə'tʃi:v.mənt/	Thành tích, thành tựu

25. Practical (a)	/'præk.tɪ.kəl/	Thiết thực
26. attract (v)	/ə'trækt/	Thu hút
→Attractive (a)	/ə'træk.tɪv/	Hấp dẫn, lôi cuốn
→Attraction (n)	/ə'træk.ʃən/	Sự thu hút, sức lôi cuốn
27. donate (v)	/'dou.neɪt/	Cho, tặng (từ thiện)
→Donation (n)	/dou'nei.ʃən/	Vật tặng
→Donor (n)	/'dou.nə/	Người tặng, người biếu

II. GRAMMAR

1. Equality comparison (so sánh bằng)

S1 + V + as + adj/ adv + as + S2 (be / auxiliary verb)

Note : ở thể **phủ định và nghi vấn** ta có thể dùng **so + adj / adv as**

Ex: He is as tall as his father.

His job is not so difficult as mine.

Ex: Mary doesn't write her lessons as badly as she did last year.

Last year, Mary didn't write her lessons as carefully as she does.

2. Superiority comparison (so sánh hơn)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn vắn

S1 + V + adj/ adv + er + than + S2 (be / auxiliary verb)

Ex: Today it is hotter than it was yesterday.

Ex: She drives faster than her sister (does).

Note : Những **tính từ** dài vắn mà tận cùng có các đuôi sau đây thì ta so sánh như tính từ ngắn vắn: **y, ow, er, et**

Ex: We are happier than he (is).

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài vắn

S1 + V + more adj/ adv + than + S2 (be / auxiliary verb)

Ex: She is more careful than her mother (is).

Are you more tired than I am?

3. Superlative comparison (so sánh nhất)

a. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ ngắn vắn

S + V + the + adj/ adv + est + in/of + N.

Ex: This street is **the longest** in our city.

She works **the hardest** in her company.

b. Đối với tính từ và trạng từ dài vắn

S + V + the + most adj/ adv + in/of + N.

Ex: Miss Venezuela is **the most beautiful** in the Miss World contest.

He is **the most careless** driver that I have ever met.

Note : Những tính từ và trạng từ bất quy tắc khi so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất .

Adj / Adv	So sánh hơn	So sánh nhất
good / well	Better	the best
bad / badly	Worse	the worst
many / much	More	the most
far	farther/ further	the farthest/ furthest
little	less	the least

EXERCISES

* PHONETICS:

Choose the options that best fit the blanks.

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

1. A. expert B. essential C. economic D. employ
2. A. acts B. likes C. enters D. stops
3. A. needed B. invested C. competed D. organized

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

4. A. participant B. voluntary C. economy D. traditional
5. A. intelligence B. environmental C. responsibility D. communication

* VOCABULARY:

6. The primary goal of this organization is to reduce _____ and improve people's lives.
A. poverty B. prosperity C. wealth D. affluence
7. Our economy will develop faster if we can attract more _____.
A. investors B. invest C. investment D. investing
8. What are the _____ benefits for our country as a member of the WTO?
A. economy B. economic C. economical D. economically
9. We need to find new ways to _____ our local products and services in order to attract more customers.
A. promotion B. promote C. promoted D. promotional
10. UNICEF aims to support the most _____ children in the world.
A. advantaged B. disadvantaged C. advantageous D. disadvantageous
11. Now we can provide _____ goods and services in isolated areas.
A. unnecessary B. necessary C. necessity D. necessitate
12. Some universities in Viet Nam have become more _____ to foreign students than before.
A. attract B. attraction C. attractive D. unattractive
13. UNDP provides _____ support, expert advice and training to help in developing countries to have a better life.
A. technical B. economic C. political D. educational
14. Joining the WTO helps Vietnam gain more _____ benefits.
A. cultural B. religious C. economic D. political
15. It is time for every country to take _____ for keeping the world peace.
A. care B. control C. action D. responsibility

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.

16. Now we can provide essential goods and services in remote areas.
A. necessary B. harmful C. dangerous D. disadvantageous
17. As a member of the WTO, Viet Nam commit to follow its rules.
A. break B. adhere C. participate D. respect
18. This organization aim is to create opportunities for disadvantaged teenagers to continue their education.
A. generate B. compete C. invest D. admit

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.

19. The first aim of this organization is to reduce poverty and improve people's lives.
A. decrease B. decline C. grow D. fall
20. Viet Nam is trying to sell more products in global markets.
A. international B. domestic C. overseas D. worldwide
21. The United Nations is the largest international organisations
A. biggest B. smallest C. greatest D. vastest

* GRAMMAR:

22. The United Nations is the _____ international organisations.
A. larger B. large C. largest D. more large
23. Now our organization is trying to provide _____ support to disadvantaged people than before.
A. more practical B. most practical C. practical D. less practical
24. Some imported goods are _____ than locally produced goods.

- A. cheaper B. less cheap C. cheap D. the cheapest
25. Foreign products are _____ than local ones.
A. competitive B. least competitive C. more competitive D. most competitive
26. No one in the class is _____ than he.
A. disadvantaged B. the disadvantaged C. most disadvantaged D. more disadvantaged
27. Of the four economy, Vietnam develop _____.
A. fast B. faster C. the fastest D. fastly
28. Vietnam is the _____ country in the South Asia.
A. happiest B. most happy C. happier D. least happy
29. Vietnam invests _____ money in education than Lao.
A. most B. more C. least D. many
30. Viet Nam has become one of _____ destinations for foreign tourists in Asia.
A. the popular B. less popular C. the most popular D. more popular
31. They will choose _____ experts to join the peacekeeping activities in the region.
A. better B. worse C. the best D. the worst
32. As our organization gets _____, we will need more volunteers.
A. bigger B. big C. bigger D. more big

Choose the word(s) that need(s) correcting:

33. This city becomes (A) crowded (B) in the (C) summer than in other seasons. (D)
34. European market (A) are (B) much (C) more competitive than (D) Asian ones.
35. This city has (A) become one of the more attractive (B) destinations (C) for foreign visitors. (D)
36. Viet Nam is (A) trying to sell (B) more (C) products in globe (D) markets.

*** WORD FORM:**

37. If we can attract more (invest) _____, our economy will develop faster.
38. Viet Nam has become one of the most (popularity) _____ destinations for foreign tourists in Asia.
39. The (responsible) _____ of every country is to keep the world peace.
40. Organizing distinct festivals (promotion) _____ local customs and values.
41. (particular) _____, the aim of this organization is to help children in need.

*** WRITING**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means the same as the sentence printed before it.

42. Foreign products are more competitive than local ones. (less competitive)
→ _____
43. No trade organization in the world is larger than the WTO. (the largest)
→ _____
44. In the past, Vietnam did not attract as many foreign investors as it does today. (more foreign investors)
→ _____
45. No job market in the region is as active as Ho Chi Minh. (the most active)
→ _____
46. Imported goods are not as good as domestic ones. (better than)
→ _____

UNIT 8. NEW WAYS TO LEARN

I. VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1. blended learning | /ˌblendɪd 'lɜːnɪŋ/ | (n) | : phương pháp học tập kết hợp |
| 2. communicate | /kə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/ | (v) | : giao tiếp, trao đổi |
| → communication | /kə'mjuːnɪ'keɪʃn/ | (n) | : sự giao tiếp |
| → communicative | /kə'mjuːnɪkətɪv/ | (adj) | : cởi mở, thích trò chuyện |
| → communicator | /kə'mjuːnɪkətə(r)/ | (n) | : người giao tiếp |
| 3. control | /kən'trəʊl/ | (n) | : sự kiểm soát |
| 4. digital | /'dɪdʒɪtl/ | (adj) | : kỹ thuật số |
| 5. distract (sb/st from st) | /dɪ'strækt/ | (v) | : làm cho xao nhãng |
| → distraction | /dɪ'strækʃn/ | (n) | : sự xao nhãng, sự mất tập trung |
| 6. exchange | /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ | (v) | : trao đổi |

7. face-to-face	/ˈfeɪs tə ˈfeɪs/	(adj)	: trực tiếp
8. flow chart	/ˈfləʊ tʃɑ:t/	(n)	: lưu đồ, sơ đồ
9. focus (on)	/ˈfəʊkəs/	(v)	: tập trung
10. high-speed	/ˈhaɪ ˈspi:d/	(adj)	: tốc độ cao
11. immediately	/ɪˈmi:diətli/	(adv)	: ngay lập tức
12. improve	/ɪmˈpru:v/	(v)	: cải thiện, cải tiến
→ improvement	/ɪmˈpru:vmənt/	(n)	: sự cải thiện
13. install	/ɪnˈstɔ:l/	(v)	: lắp đặt
14. interact (with)	/ˌɪntərˈækt/	(v)	: tương tác
→ interaction (between A and B)	/ˌɪntərˈækʃn/	(n)	: sự tương tác
→ interactive	/ˌɪntərˈæktɪv/	(adj)	: ảnh hưởng lẫn nhau
15. online learning	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn ˈlɜ:nɪŋ/	(n)	: học trực tuyến
16. original	/əˈrɪdʒənl/	(adj)	: sáng tạo, độc đáo
17. preparation	/ˌprepəˈreɪʃn/	(n)	: sự chuẩn bị
→ prepare (for)	/prɪˈpeə(r)/	(v)	: chuẩn bị
18. real-world	/ˈri:əl wɜ:ld/	(adj)	: thực tế
19. resource	/rɪˈsɔ:s/, /rɪˈzɔ:s/	(n)	: nguồn lực
20. schedule	/ˈʃedju:l/	(n)	: lịch trình
21. strategy	/ˈstrætədʒi/	(n)	: chiến lược
22. teamwork	/ˈti:mwɜ:k/	(n)	: hoạt động nhóm
23. voice recorder	/vɔɪs rɪˈkɔ:də(r)/	(n)	: máy thu âm

II. PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress is the emphasis on certain words in a sentence. We usually stress content words such as main verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Ex: I'll 'go to the 'cinema on 'Friday.

III. GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES (MỆNH ĐỀ QUAN HỆ)

1. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1. Who: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm chủ ngữ, sau Who là "be/V".

Ex: The man is Mr. Pike. He is standing over there.

=> The man who is standing over there is Mr. Pike.

2. Whom: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ người, làm tân ngữ, sau Whom là "S + V + O".

Ex: That is the girl. I told you about her.

=> That is the girl whom I told you about.

Note: Whom có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

3. Which: which dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ vật, làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ.

Ex: The dress is very beautiful. I bought it yesterday.

=> The dress which I bought yesterday is very beautiful.

Note: Which làm tân ngữ có thể được bỏ đi trong mệnh đề quan hệ xác định.

4. That: là đại từ chỉ cả người và vật, đứng sau danh từ để làm chủ ngữ hoặc tân ngữ trong mệnh đề quan hệ.

Ex: This is the book. I like it best.

=> This is the book that I like best.

Note: + Sau dấu phẩy không bao giờ dùng **that**

+ **That** luôn được dùng sau các danh từ hỗn hợp (gồm cả người lẫn vật), sau **everything, something, anything, all little, much, none** và sau dạng so sánh nhất.

5. Whose: là đại từ quan hệ chỉ sở hữu. **Whose** đứng trước danh từ chỉ người hoặc vật và thay thế cho tính từ sở hữu hoặc sở hữu cách trước danh từ. **Sau whose là 1 danh từ.**

Ex: John found a cat. Its **leg** was broken.

=> John found a cat whose **leg** was broken.

NOTE: Relative adverbs

1. When: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ thời gian, When được thay cho **at/on/in** + **danh từ thời gian** hoặc **then**.

Ex: May Day is a day. People hold a meeting on that day.

=> May Day is a day when people hold a meeting.

2. Where: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ nơi chốn, When được thay cho *at/on/in + danh từ nơi chốn* hoặc *there*.

Ex: Do you know the country? I was born.

=> Do you know the country **where** I was born?

3. Why: dùng để thay thế cho danh từ chỉ lí do. **Why** thay cho *for which*.

Ex: I don't know the reason. She left him alone.

=> I don't know the reason **why** she left him alone.

2. TYPES OF RELATIVE CLAUSES (các loại mệnh đề quan hệ)

1. DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (mệnh đề quan hệ xác định)

Được dùng để chỉ rõ người hoặc vật nào muốn đề cập, do đó, mệnh đề xác định không thể thiếu trong câu, nếu không có nó sẽ không rõ nghĩa. Chúng ta **không** dùng dấu phẩy trước và sau mệnh đề xác định.

Ex: The picture which is stolen is worth millions of dollars.

2. NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES (mệnh đề quan hệ không xác định)

Được dùng cho thêm thông tin, khi mệnh đề chính đã đủ nghĩa, thường được tách biệt bằng dấu phẩy.

Mệnh đề không xác định được dùng sau **Tên riêng, This That These Those, Tính từ sở hữu (my, your, our, their, Lan's...)**

Ex: **Mr Dan**, who teaches English, has written several books.

This company, which makes computer, was found 20 years ago.

My cousin, who has just passed the final exam, is going to study abroad.

EXERCISES

PRONUNCIATION

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. talked <u>ed</u> | B. naked <u>ed</u> | C. asked <u>ed</u> | D. liked <u>ed</u> |
| 2. A. young | B. about | C. account | D. sound |

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 3. A. borrow | B. agree | C. await | D. prepare |
| 4. A. although | B. carnation | C. communicate | D. different |
| 5. A. government | B. condition | C. Parliament | D. fortunate |

VOCABULARY

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

6. Teachers can use some _____ to get students more interested in the lessons.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| A. plans | B. tasks | C. strategies | D. notes |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|

7. In _____ learning, students may have class discussions, take online tests and submit homework online.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A. normal | B. blended | C. traditional | D. face-to-face |
|-----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|

8. Online courses give students the chance to work at their own _____.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| A. rate | B. notes | C. mind | D. pace |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|

9. They're excellent learning _____. You can store information, take notes, write essays and do calculations.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| A. equipments | B. tools | C. gadgets | D. techniques |
|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|

10. In English class yesterday, we had a discussion _____ different cultures.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|
| A. around | B. about | C. for | D. from |
|-----------|----------|--------|---------|

11. 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 |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|

12. The phrase '_____ natives' refers to people who are familiar with computers and the Internet from an early age.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|------------|
| A. fast | B. smart | C. different | D. digital |
|---------|----------|--------------|------------|

13. Several students who are able to touch and interact _____ the smart table at the same time will work together more effectively.

- | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|
| A. on | B. about | C. with | D. under |
|-------|----------|---------|----------|

14. Teachers need to prepare their students to deal with _____ situations outside the classroom.

A. real-world B. imaginative C. virtual D. original

15. The project will be completed on _____ this summer.

A. point B. timetable C. schedule D. shift

GRAMMAR

16. We captured a town _____ is in Spain.

A. whom B. where C. which D. it

17. The farmers _____ we saw were in the field.

A. whose B. which C. they D. whom

18. I don't understand the assignment _____ the professor gave us last Monday.

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

19. "Could you lend me some money?" – "I'd like you to give me one good reason _____ I should."

A. that B. which C. why D. who

20. There are sites _____ you can record your own voice and listen to yourself.

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

21. 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

22. The school maintains learning profiles _____ provide detailed information about each student's strengths and weaknesses, _____ teachers use to personalize learning.

A. who - that B. they - that C. that - which D. whose - they

23. 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

24. Some teachers _____ levels of IT are not very high may resist teaching with electronic devices.

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

25. "Why do you like Tania so much?" – "Well, she's one of the few people to _____ I can really talk."

A. which B. whom C. that D. who

26. "What do you want to do this summer?" – "I think we should go somewhere _____ has plenty of sun and sand."

A. who B. where C. when D. that

27. Student social life revolves around the Student Union, _____ is the large yellow building opposite the library.

A. Ø B. which C. that D. it

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

28. Before I came (A) to England, I hadn't had (B) the opportunity to speak to (C) people their (D) native tongue is English.

29. No one has (A) said anything (B) would (C) persuade me to change (D) my mind.

30. The woman sitting (A) on the red chair is (B) the person to who (C) you must (D) give this envelope.

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.

31. Personal electronic devices which distract students from their classwork are banned in most schools.

A. forbid B. prohibit C. divert D. neglect

32. For very young children, electronic devices may help improve listening and speaking skills.

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

33. One advantage of learning going digital is that students no longer have to carry the weight of papers and textbooks with them to school.

A. online B. electric C. computer-based D. modernized

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.

34. Being able to use computers and the Internet can lead to an improved quality of life.

A. increased B. enhanced C. promoted D. deteriorated

35. Each exercise focuses on a different grammar point.

A. attracts B. distracts C. repeats D. neglects

36. Do not download and install programs from websites that you are unfamiliar with.

A. add B. remove C. complete D. store

Word form:

- Teachers are always looking at new ways to develop and _____ their teaching. (improvement)
- There are _____ activities which are available to be downloaded from the Internet. (interact)
- He believes that he is creating something wholly _____. (origin)
- I _____ thought of him when I saw this on the news. (immediate)
- I find it hard to work at home because there are too many _____. (distract)

Rewrite: use relative clause to rewrite the sentences

- Most of the people speak German. They live in Australia.
→ _____
- This bus isn't running today. It goes to Hung Yen.
→ _____
- I don't like the man. He is going out with my sister.
→ _____
- Michelangelo is one of Italy's greatest artists. He lived until he was 90.
→ _____
- Let me see the pictures. You took them at Peter's wedding.
→ _____
- The person asked me some very difficult questions. He interviewed me.
→ _____
- Charlie Chaplin became a very rich man. He was from a poor family.
→ _____
- That bike was too expensive. He wanted to buy it.
→ _____
- The girl looked very upset. Her electronic dictionary broke down.
→ _____
- The man stole £10,000 from a bank. The police have caught him.
→ _____

UNIT 9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**VOCABULARY**

1. apologize	/ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/	(v)	xin lỗi
→ apology	/ə'pɒlədʒi/	(n)	lời xin lỗi
2. affect	/ə'fekt/	(v)	ảnh hưởng
3. aware	/ə'weə(r)/	(a)	nhận thấy, có ý thức
→ aware + of			
→ awareness	/ə'weənəs/	(n)	nhận thức
4. balance	/'bæləns/	(n)	sự cân bằng
5. biodiversity	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪ'vɜ:səti/	(n)	đa dạng sinh học
6. climate change	/'klaɪmət 'tʃeɪndʒ/	(n)	sự thay đổi khí hậu
7. consequence	/'kɒnsɪkwəns/	(n)	hậu quả
→ consequently	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	(adv)	do đó (= therefore /'ðeəfɔ:(r)/)
8. damage	/'dæmɪdʒ/	(n)	sự tàn phá, sự thiệt hại
→ damage		(v)	gây thiệt hại
9. danger	/'deɪndʒə(r)/	(n)	sự nguy hiểm
→ dangerous	/'deɪndʒərəs/	(adj)	nguy hiểm
→ endanger	/ɪn'deɪndʒə(r)/	(v)	gây nguy hiểm
→ endangered	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	(adj)	bị nguy hiểm
→ endangered species	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd 'spi:ʃi:z/	(n)	những loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng
10. deforestation	/ˌdi:ˈfɒrɪˈsteɪʃn/	(n)	nạn phá rừng
→ deforest	/ˌdi:ˈfɒrɪst/	(v)	phá rừng
11. destroy	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	(v)	tàn phá, phá hủy
→ destruction	/dɪ'strʌkʃn/	(n)	sự tàn phá hoặc phá hủy
→ destructive	/dɪ'strʌktɪv/	(adj)	có tính hủy diệt
12. ecosystem	/'i:kəʊˌsɪstəm/	(n)	hệ sinh thái
13. environment	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	(n)	môi trường
→ environmental	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl/	(adj)	thuộc về môi trường

→ environmentalist	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentəlɪst/	(n)	nhà môi trường học
→ environmental protection	/ɪnˌvaɪrən'mentl prə'tekʃn/	(np)	bảo vệ môi trường
14. extreme	/ɪk'stri:m/	(adj)	cực đoan, khắc nghiệt
→ extremely	/ɪk'stri:mli/	(adv)	cực kì
15. forest	/'fɒrɪst/	(n)	rừng
→ forester	/'fɒrɪstə(r)/	(n)	người trông coi rừng
16. giant	/'dʒaɪənt/	(adj)	to lớn, không lồ
17. globe	/gləʊb/	(n)	thế giới, trái đất
→ global	/'gləʊbl/	(adj)	thuộc về thế giới
→ global warming	/ˌgləʊbl 'wɔ:miŋ/	(n)	sự nóng lên toàn cầu
18. gorilla	/gə'rɪlə/	(n)	khỉ đột
19. habitat	/'hæbɪtæt/	(n)	môi trường sống
20. heatwave	/'hi:tˌweɪv/	(n)	sóng nhiệt, đợt không khí nóng
21. ice melting	/aɪs 'meltɪŋ/	(n)	sự tan băng
22. identify	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	(v)	nhận dạng
23. impact	/'ɪmpækt/	(n)	sự tác động
24. issue	/'ɪʃu:/	(n)	vấn đề
25. lead to	/li:d tə/	(v)	dẫn tới (= result in /rɪ'zʌlt ɪn/)
26. nature	/'neɪtʃə(r)/	(n)	tự nhiên
→ natural	/'nætʃrəl/	(adj)	thuộc về tự nhiên
→ naturally	/'nætʃrəli/	(adv)	một cách tự nhiên
27. panda	/'pændə/	(n)	gấu trúc
28. pollution	/pə'lu:ʃn/	(n)	sự ô nhiễm
(= contamination /kənˌtæmɪ'neɪʃn/)			
→ polluted	/pə'lu:tɪd/	(adj)	bị ô nhiễm
→ pollutant	/pə'lu:tənt/	(n)	chất gây ô nhiễm
→ pollute	/pə'lu:t/	(v)	gây ô nhiễm
(= contaminate /kənˌtæmɪneɪt/)			
29. practical	/'præktɪkl/	(adj)	thực tế, thiết thực
30. protect	/prə'tekt/	(v)	bảo vệ, che chở
→ protection	/prə'tekʃn/	(n)	sự bảo vệ, sự che chở
→ protective	/prə'tektɪv/	(adj)	bảo hộ
→ protector	/prə'tektə(r)/	(n)	người bảo vệ; dụng cụ bảo hộ
31. research	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	(v)	nghiên cứu
→ research	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	(n)	cuộc nghiên cứu
	/'ri:sɜ:tʃ/		
→ researcher	/rɪ'sɜ:tʃə(r)/	(n)	nhà nghiên cứu
	/'ri:sɜ:tʃə(r)/		
32. respiratory	/rə'spɪrətɪ/	(adj)	thuộc về hô hấp
	/'respərətɪ/		
33. tortoise	/'tɔ:təs/	(n)	con rùa
34. solution	/sə'lu:ʃn/	(n)	giải pháp, cách giải quyết
35. trade	/treɪd/	(n)	buôn bán
36. upset	/ʌp'set/	(v)	làm rối loạn, xáo trộn
37. wildlife	/'waɪldlaɪf/	(n)	động vật hoang dã

GRAMMAR

REPORTED SPEECH (câu gián tiếp)

Câu gián tiếp là câu dùng để thuật lại nội dung của lời nói trực tiếp.

* Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **quá khứ** thì khi chuyển sang câu gián tiếp ta đổi ngôi, thì của động từ, trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

I. Thay đổi ngôi (Đại từ nhân xưng, Đại từ sở hữu và Tính từ sở hữu)

1. Ngôi thứ nhất: dựa vào chủ từ của mệnh đề tường thuật; thường đổi sang ngôi thứ ba.

I → He / She me → him / her my → his / her

We → They us → them our → their

Ex: He said: “I **learned** English.” → He said that he **had learned** English.

2. Ngôi thứ hai: (You, your)

- Xét ý nghĩa của câu và đổi cho phù hợp, thường đổi dựa vào túc từ của mệnh đề tường thuật.

Ex: Mary said to me: “*You are* late again.” Mary said to me that *I was* late again.

3. Ngôi thứ ba (He / She / Him / Her / His / They / Them / Their) thì giữ nguyên, không đổi.

II. Thay đổi về thì trong câu:

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Simple present – V_{1/s/es}	Simple past – V_{2/ed}
Present progressive – am/ is/ are + V_{ing}	Past progressive – was/ were + V_{ing}
Present perfect – have/ has + V_{3/ed}	Past perfect – had + V_{3/ed}
Present perfect progressive – have/ has been + V_{ing}	Past perfect progressive – had been + V_{ing}
Simple past – V_{2/ed}	Past perfect – had + V_{3/ed}
Past progressive – was/ were + V_{ing}	Past perfect progressive – had been + V_{ing}
Simple future – will + V₁	Future in the past – would + V₁
Future progressive – will be + V_{ing}	Future progressive in the past – would be + V_{ing}
Modals – will/ can/ may + V₁	Past modals – would/ could/ might + V₁

III. Thay đổi các trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn:

DIRECT	INDIRECT
Now	Then
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Today	That day
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Last year	The year before/ the previous year
Tonight	That night
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after
Next month	The following month/ the next month/ the month after
Ago	Before

* NOTE:

Một số trường hợp không thay đổi “thì” của động từ

- Lời nói trực tiếp diễn tả một chân lý, sự thật hiển nhiên

Ex: He said, “The sun rises in the East.” → He said (that) the sun rises in the East.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là các câu điều kiện loại II và III

Ex: “If I were you, I would meet her”, he said.

→ He said that if he were me, he would meet her.

Ex: “If you had tried your best, you would have won,” she told John.

→ She told John that if he had tried his best, he would have won.

- Lời nói trực tiếp là cấu trúc “wish + past simple/ past perfect”

Ex: “I wish I lived in Ho Chi Minh City”, she said.

→ She said she wished she lived in Ho Chi Minh City.

- Lời nói trực tiếp có các động từ khiếm khuyết (could/ would/ should/ might/ ought to/ had better/ used to...)

Ex: Miss Lan said, “You should study hard.” → Miss Lan said I should study hard.

* Nếu động từ của mệnh đề tường thuật dùng ở thì **hiện tại** thì khi đổi sang câu gián tiếp ta chỉ đổi ngôi; không đổi thì của động từ và trạng từ chỉ thời gian và nơi chốn.

Ex: “*I am writing* a letter **now**.” Tom says. → Tom says that *he is writing* a letter **now**.

CÁC LOẠI CÂU TRONG LỜI NÓI GIÁN TIẾP

1. STATEMENT (Câu trần thuật)

Direct:	S + V + (O) : “S + V + ...”
Indirect:	S + said to/ told + O + (that) + S + V _(lùi thì) + ...
	S + said + (that) + S + V _(lùi thì) + ...

Ex: Tom said, “*I want* to visit my friend this weekend.”

→ Tom said (that) he **wanted** to visit his friend that weekend.

2. QUESTIONS (Câu hỏi)

Yes – No question

Direct:	S + V + (O) : “Aux. V + S + V + ...?”
Indirect:	S + asked + (O) + IF / WHETHER + S + V _(lùi thì) + ...

Ex: He asked: “**Have you ever been** to Japan, Mary?”

→ He asked Mary **if/whether** she **had ever been** to Japan.

Wh – question

Direct:	S + V + (O): “ Wh- + Aux. V + S + V + ... ?”
Indirect:	S + asked + (O) + Wh- + S + V _(lùi thì) + ...

Ex: “How long **are** you **waiting** for the bus?” he asked me.

→ He asked me how long I **was waiting** for the bus.

3. COMMANDS / REQUESTS (Câu mệnh lệnh, câu đề nghị)

- Mệnh lệnh khẳng định:

Direct:	S + V + O: “V ₀ + O ...”
Indirect:	S + asked / told + O + to + V ₀ +

Ex: He said to her: “**Keep** silent, please.” → He told her **to keep** silent.

- Mệnh lệnh phủ định:

Direct:	S + V + O: “Don’t + V ₀ + ...”
Indirect:	S + asked / told + O + not + to + V ₀

Ex: “**Don’t forget** to phone me this afternoon,” he said.

→ He reminded me **not to forget** to phone him that afternoon.

* Tùy theo ngữ cảnh trong lời nói động từ tường thuật said hoặc said to có thể đổi thành told, asked, advised, persuaded, directed, begged, encouraged, ...

EXERCISES:

PRONUNCIATION

A. Choose the word that has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest

1. A. destroy B. extreme C. consequence D. upset
2. A. invited B. attended C. celebrated D. displayed
3. A. proofs B. looks C. lends D. stops

B. Choose a word that has different stress pattern

1. A. aware B. balance C. climate D. damage
2. A. forester B. pollutant C. endangered D. protective

C. Mark the stressed syllables in the words

1. Tell me the time.
2. Show me the way.
3. Come for a swim.
4. It’s not the one I want.
5. If you don’t have the best, make the best of what you have.

VOCABULARY

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

1. Some people think that we are not doing enough to protect the _____ from pollution.
A. extinction B. existence C. destruction D. environment
2. The company claims it is not responsible for the _____ in the river.
A. pollute B. pollution C. polluted D. polluting
3. Half the world's rain forests have already been _____.
A. melted B. eroded C. found D. destroyed
4. He would never do anything to _____ the lives of his children.
A. danger B. dangerous C. endanger D. endangered
5. I am fully aware _____ the fact that change needs time.

- A. in B. of C. at D. up
6. We need everybody's help to raise money for this _____ campaign.
A. environment B. environmental C. environmentalist D. environmentally
7. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
A. injury B. flood C. damage D. hurt
8. Eating too much sugar can lead _____ health problems.
A. to B. of C. about D. upon
9. The gradual rise in the Earth's temperature is known as _____.
A. greenhouse effect B. global warming C. ozone layer D. acid rain
10. 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

B. 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.

11. Contamination is threatening the park and many species of animals living in it.
A. Population B. Pollution C. Elimination D. Distribution
12. She didn't explain it clearly – consequently, he didn't understand.
A. though B. because of C. however D. therefore
13. Regular exercise can lead to a loss of weight.
A. take off B. break down C. result in D. look up

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

14. Fresh water is very important to life because no one can live without it. Yet it is one of the limited and most endangered natural resources on our planet.
A. Clean B. Drinkable C. Polluted D. Running
15. Efforts have been made to protect endangered nature.
A. harm B. raise C. save D. ban
16. The match was shown on a giant screen outside the town hall.
A. big B. small C. fat D. enormous

D. Put the words in brackets into the correct forms.

1. Many people are very concerned about the _____ of the rainforests. (destroy)
2. Taking these drugs could seriously _____ your health. (endangered)
3. They played _____ well. (extreme)
4. The rise of sea level due to _____ warming is considered one of the main natural threats for human society. (globe)
5. After his parents died, he became the _____ of his sisters. (protect)

GRAMMAR

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

1. The stranger asked me where I _____ from.
A. come B. coming C. to come D. came
2. Ms. Nga wanted to know what time _____.
A. does the movie begin B. the movie begins C. the movie began D. did the movie begin
3. Mary said she _____ there the day before.
A. is B. had been C. will be D. would be
4. Mai asked Quang _____.
A. when he will come back B. when he would come back
C. when he comes back D. when he is coming back
5. She told me _____ her up at six o'clock.
A. please pick B. to pick C. should pick D. I can pick
6. He said that he and his friend _____ married _____.
A. were getting/ tomorrow B. are getting/ the next day
C. were getting/ the next day D. will get/ the day after
7. He asked me when _____ there.
A. did I arrive B. will I arrive C. I had arrived D. I can arrive
8. The teacher said, "I didn't see her."
→ The teacher said _____ her.

A. he had seen B. I hadn't seen C. he didn't see D. he hadn't seen

9. I wondered _____ the right thing.

A. whether I was doing B. was I doing C. am I doing D. if I am doing

10. Tom _____ that his mother was in hospital.

A. told me B. told to me C. said me D. asked me

11. "I am planning to make a presentation this weekend.", said the biologist.

A. The biologist said he was planning to make a presentation that weekend.

B. The biologist said he was planning to make a presentation this weekend.

C. The biologist said he is planning to make a presentation that weekend

D. The biologist said I was planning to make a presentation that weekend.

12. He asked me, "Why didn't you answer my letter?"

A. He asked me why I hadn't answered his letter.

B. He asked me why I didn't answer his letter.

C. He asked me why didn't I answer his letter.

D. He asked me why hadn't I answered his letter.

B. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

13. Two days ago, the weather forecaster warned us that a tornado is coming.

A. warned B. us C. that D. is coming

14. My friend said me that she wanted to go home.

A. said B. that C. wanted D. to go

15. She said that the book in the library would be available tomorrow.

A. that B. in C. would be D. tomorrow

WRITING: Change these sentences into reported speech

10. My mom said, "I work 5 days a week."

→ My mom said _____.

10. They said, "We are going to have a party next Sunday."

→ They said _____.

10. "I was very tired," she said.

→ She said _____.

10. "I cannot drive them home," he said.

→ He said _____.

10. "Where are you going?" he asked her.

→ He asked _____.

10. "Is the bus station far away?" the girl asked.

→ The girl wanted to know _____.

10. "What are you going to do next summer?" she asked us.

→ She asked us _____.

10. "Did Mr. Brown send the potatoes to you?" Mary asked me.

→ Mary asked me _____.

10. "Please! Open the door." He said to them.

→ He told _____.

10. "Don't leave the window open, Mary", I said.

→ I told _____.

UNIT 10: ECOTOURISM

VOCABULARY

1. Aware (adj)	/ə'weə(r)/	có nhận thức, ý thức được
→ Awareness (n)	/ə'weənəs/	ý thức, sự nhận thức
2. Brochure (n)	/'brəʊʃə(r)/	tờ quảng cáo
3. Craft (n)	/kra:ft/	đồ thủ công
4. Crowd (v)	/kraʊd/	đổ về, kéo về, xúm lại, tụ tập
→ Crowd (n)		đám đông
→ Crowded (adj)		đông đúc, tràn đầy
5. Culture (n)	/'kʌltʃə(r)/	văn hóa
→ Cultural (adj)	/'kʌltʃərəl/	thuộc / liên quan văn hóa

→ Cultured (adj)		có học thức, có văn hóa, có giáo dục
6. Damage (v)	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	làm hư, gây thiệt hại, phá hỏng
→ Damage (n)		sự thiệt hại, sự hỏng hóc
7. Ecotourism (n)	/ˈiːkəʊtʊərɪzəm/	du lịch sinh thái
→ Ecotourist (n)	/ˈiːkəʊtʊərɪst/	khách du lịch sinh thái
8. Explore (v)	/ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/	khám phá
→ explorer (n)	/ɪkˈsplɔːrə(r)/	người khám phá
→ exploration (n)	/ekspləˈreɪʃn/	sự khám phá
→ exploratory (adj)	/ɪkˈsplɒrətəri/	mang tính thám hiểm, có tính thăm dò
9. Floating market (n)	/ˈfləʊtɪŋ ˈmɑːkɪt/	chợ nổi
10. Follow (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	đi theo
→ follower (n)	/ˈfɒləʊə(r)/	người theo dõi, kẻ bắt chước, người đi theo
11. Host (n)	/həʊst/	chủ nhà
→ host (v)		đăng cai tổ chức, tiếp đãi, chiêu đãi
12. Hunt (v)	/hʌnt/	săn bắn
→ hunter (v)	/ˈhʌntə(r)/	thợ săn
→ hunting (n)	/ˈhʌntɪŋ/	việc săn bắt
13. Impact (n)	/ˈɪmpækt/	sự tác động
→ impact (v)	/ɪmˈpækt/	tác động, ảnh hưởng
14. Local (adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	tại địa phương
15. Mass (adj)	/mæs/	theo số đông
16. Path (n)	/pɑːθ/	lối đi
= pathway /pɑːθweɪ/		
17. Profit (n)	/ˈprɒfɪt/	lợi nhuận
→ profit (v)		làm lợi cho, kiếm lời
→ profitable (adj)	/ˈprɒfɪtəbl/	mang lại lợi nhuận, có ích
→ profitability (n)	/ˈprɒfɪtəbli/	sự có ích, việc có lãi
18. Protect (v)	/prəˈtekt/	bảo vệ
→ protective (a)	/prəˈtektɪv/	mang tính bảo vệ
→ protector (n)	/prəˈtektə(r)/	người bảo vệ
→ protection (n)	/prəˈtekʃn/	sự bảo vệ
19. Responsible (adj)	/rɪˈspɒnsəbl/	có trách nhiệm, chịu trách nhiệm
→ responsibility (n)	/rɪˈspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	tình thần trách nhiệm
→ irresponsible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/	vô trách nhiệm, tắc trách
→ irresponsibility (n)	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	sự thiếu tình thần trách nhiệm
20. Souvenir (n)	/ˌsuːvəˈniə(r)/	quà lưu niệm
21. Stalactite (n)	/ˈstæləktart/	thạch nhũ
22. Trail (n)	/treɪl/	đường mòn
23. Waste (v)	/weɪst/	lãng phí
→ waste (n)		rác thải
24. Weave (v)	/wiːv/	dệt, đan, kết lại
→ weaver (n)	/ˈwiːvə(r)/	thợ dệt

GRAMMAR: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (Câu điều kiện)

I. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 1

Câu điều kiện loại 1 diễn tả những tình huống có khả năng xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V (các thì hiện tại) + O, + S + will / can + V1 + O.

= S + will / can + V1 + O + if + S + V (các thì hiện tại) + O.

Ví dụ: If he doesn't work hard, he will not pass the exam.

= He will not pass the exam if he doesn't work hard.

II. CÂU ĐIỀU KIỆN LOẠI 2

Câu điều kiện loại 2 diễn tả những tình huống không có thật ở hiện tại.

Cấu trúc: If + S + V 2/ed + O, + S + would / could + V1 + O.

= S + would / could + V1 + O + if + S + V 2/ed + O.

Ví dụ: If they weren't lazy, they wouldn't fail the exam.

= They wouldn't fail the exam if they weren't lazy.

LƯU Ý: Chúng ta có thể dùng “WERE” thay cho “WAS” trong mệnh đề IF của câu điều kiện loại 2.

EXERCISE

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>c</u> ulture | B. <u>p</u> ublic | C. broch <u>u</u> re | D. h <u>u</u> nt |
| 2. A. <u>pr</u> ofit | B. <u>l</u> ocal | C. <u>h</u> ost | D. br <u>o</u> chure |
| 3. A. <u>cr</u> aft | B. <u>tr</u> ail | C. <u>p</u> ath | D. m <u>a</u> rket |
| 4. A. explor <u>e</u> | B. weav <u>e</u> | C. wast <u>e</u> | D. souven <u>i</u> r |
| 5. A. <u>w</u> aste | B. <u>im</u> pact | C. stalactit <u>e</u> | D. <u>d</u> amage |

II. 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.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 6. A. floating | B. follow | C. aware | D. local |
| 7. A. ecotourism | B. souvenir | C. stalactite | D. impact |
| 8. A. explore | B. culture | C. brochure | D. damage |
| 9. A. profit | B. market | C. nature | D. protect |
| 10. A. litter | B. behind | C. idea | D. tomorrow |

III. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the given verb.

- If you (send)_____ this letter now, she (receive)_____ it on Friday.
- I will pass my English test if I (work)_____ hard.
- She (go)_____ shopping if she (have)_____ free time, but she's very busy now.
- If people (continue)_____ to cut down trees, they (cause)_____ a lot of damage to the environment.
- If I (be)_____ 14 again, I (spend)_____ more time reading books.
- If you (want)_____ to go scuba-diving, you (need)_____ breathing equipment.
- If he (have)_____ enough money, he (go)_____ on an eco tour to Cuc Phuong national park, but now he's on a tight budget.
- There (not be)_____ so much damage to the natural landscape if tourists (be)_____ more responsible.

IV. 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.

- You can see different kinds of rare animals in this park.
A. priceless B. half-cooked C. unlimited D. limited
- 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
- 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
- I am very much interested in learning more about ecotourism and its benefits.
A. problems B. advantages C. dangers D. issues
- Tourists enjoy the beauty of wildlife without harming it.
A. fostering B. damaging C. protecting D. preserving
- Ecotourism can be beneficial to local people.
A. bad B. good C. different D. meaningless
- Ecotourism helps tourists learn how to protect the environment.
A. damage B. change C. adapt D. save
- Ecotourism activities have had negative impacts on the environment and people in the area.
A. influences B. factors C. criteria D. stimuli
- The worst impact is the massive loss of land.
A. minimal B. tiny C. heavy D. acceptable

V. 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.

- Mass tourism has contributed to the destruction of the environment.
A. organization B. structure C. construction D. devastation
- Hunting animals may lead to their extinction.
A. reduction B. imprisonment C. death D. survival
- If animals become less careful about other animals, they are at risk of being harmed by their natural predators.
A. attacked B. endangered C. protected D. threatened

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

1. If (A) businesses want to (B) protect the environment, they (C) will aid the local community and (D) educating travellers.
2. Nowadays, (A) many of us (B) tried to live in a way that will (C) damage the environment (D) as little as possible.
3. Ecotourism must (A) benefits the (B) local people and (C) involve the (D) local community.
4. Ecotourism (A) must be sustainable, (B) that is make a profit (C) without destroy (D) natural resources.
5. (A) Ecotourism must provide (B) an experiences that (C) tourists want to (D) pay for.
6. In a true ecotourism project, (A) a nature reserve allows a small number of tourists (B) to visiting its rare animals and uses the money that (C) is generated to (D) continue with important.
7. The (A) local people have jobs in the nature reserve (B) as guides and wardens (C) and also has a voice in (D) how the project develops.
8. (A) Tourists stay in local houses (B) with local people, not in (C) special built hotels.
9. (A) Tourists experience the (B) local culture and do not (C) take precious energy and water away from (D) the locally population.
10. Tourists (A) travel by foot, (B) by boat, bicycle or elephant (C) so that (D) there is no pollution.
11. (A) Ecotourism brings tourists (B) a specially experience that they will remember all of their lives.
12. (A) This type of tourism can (B) only involve (C) small number of people so it can (D) be expensive.
13. (A) Tourists (B) should learn about (C) the place that they (D) going to visit.
14. (A) Remember the phrase "Leave (B) nothing behind you except footprints (C) and taking nothing away (D) except photographs".

VII. WRITING

1. Peter doesn't know her address. He can't send her a package.
If _____
2. There are too many tourists visiting the area. The beach is heavily polluted.
If _____
3. Jack doesn't show respect to the local cultures. The people there get offended.
If _____
4. Hoa keeps putting things off. She misses the deadline of the project.
If _____
5. Tourists use local services. They help to create more jobs for the locals.
If _____
6. Be hurry or you will miss the train.
If _____
7. Work hard otherwise you will regret it later.
If _____
8. Animals are forced to participate in performances to entertain tourists. They are harmed and injured.
If _____

VIII. WORD FORM

1. There was an almost complete lack of _____ of the issues involved. (aware)
2. They suddenly became _____ of people looking at them. (aware)
3. A small _____ had gathered outside the church. (crowd)
4. Thousands of people are _____ the narrow streets. (crowd)
5. The main beach can get really _____ in summer. (crowd)
6. The film examines the _____ of ancient civilisations. (culture)
7. Teachers need to be aware of _____ differences. (culture)
8. Mrs Ramsay was a _____ woman who travelled a great deal. (culture)
9. The building suffered extensive _____ by fire in 1925. (damage)
10. Smoking seriously _____ your health. (damage)
11. Westerners did not set out to _____ the world until the fifteenth century. (explore)
12. Budgets for space _____ have been cut back. (explore)
13. Early _____ traded directly with native people. (explore)
14. A _____ is a person who hunts wild animals for food or sport. (hunt)
15. In 1966, the commercial _____ of blue whales was banned. (hunt)
16. Cavemen had to _____ for their food. (hunt)

17. The television station earns a _____ from its advertising. (profit)
18. It is usually more _____ to sell direct to the public. (profit)
19. Our aim is to _____ the jobs of our members. (protect)
20. These people remain under the _____ of the police. (protect)
21. Workers should wear full _____ clothing. (protect)
22. Mike is _____ for designing the entire project. (responsible)
23. Act _____ to show you can be trusted. (responsible)
24. It's time for someone to take _____ and get the job done. (responsible)

IX. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. If she _____ hard, she will pass the exam.
A. work B. will work C. works
2. If it rains, we _____ the match.
A. cancelled B. will cancel C. would cancel
3. If she _____ late, we _____ without her.
A. is - will go B. will be - go C. will be - will go
4. If you _____, I _____ the police.
A. don't go - will call B. won't go - call C. won't go - will call
5. Nobody _____ if you _____ a mistake.
A. notices - will make B. will notice - makes C. will notice - make
6. What _____ if you miss the plane?
A. are you doing B. will you do C. would you do
7. You _____ the bus if you _____.
A. will miss - don't hurry B. won't miss - don't hurry C. miss - won't hurry
8. If I _____ hungry, I _____ something to eat.
A. was - will get B. am - will get C. will be - get
9. If I were you, I _____ him.
A. will marry B. marries C. would marry
D. married
10. Would you buy this house if you _____ a million dollars?
A. have B. had C. will have

The end

