

10. Final revision 3

WORD BUILDING:

1. As a country situated in Asia, in which many mysteries and legends originate, Vietnam has kept various _____ beliefs about daily activities. (SUPERSTITION)
2. The coastal areas have been severely _____ by the disposals of harmful chemical rubbish. (POLLUTE)
3. The _____ of fossil fuels has gradually increased in many countries which is concern for many environmentalists. (CONSUME)
4. All fossil fuels are _____ resources that cannot be replaced after use. (RENEW)
5. Increased consumption will lead to faster _____ of our natural resources. (EXHAUST)
6. Many national parks have been established to protect _____ animals. (DANGER)
7. A large international meeting was held with the aim of promoting _____ development in all countries. (SUSTAIN)
8. _____ are making great efforts to help save the giant panda from becoming extinction. (ENVIRONMENT)
9. Evolution occurs as a result of _____ to new environments. (ADAPT)
10. _____ is the business of organizing holidays to places that people do not usually visit in a way which does not damage the environment. (TOURISM)
11. The destruction of the rain forests is an _____ disaster. (ECOLOGY)
11. Pike claimed they had _____ against him because of his nationality. (DISCRIMINATION)
12. She was aware of gender _____ in favour of men in her company. (PREFER)
13. These old envelopes are _____ so we can save money (USE)
- 14 _____ , my father used to go to school with your father. (INTEREST)
15. The _____ loss of land is the result of severve deforestation (MASS)
16. It is advised that _____ must be responsible for their action during the trip (TOUR)

17. In Russia, it is believed that black cats bring _____ to the people who happen to meet them. (FORTUNE)
18. In the UK, it is _____ for the bride to throw her bouquet of flowers into a crowd of well-wishers. (CUSTOM)
19. Voice _____ is the app which helps some types of smartphone attracts customers (RECOGNIZE)
20. Accessing to _____ information harms your mental health (APPROPRIATE)

Read the following passage and choose the best answers to the questions.

A. Conservation conflicts **arise** when natural-resource shortages develop in the face of steadily increasing demands from a growing human population. Controversy frequently surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom. For example, a river may **supply** water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory. Farmers, fishers, and industry leader vie for unrestricted access to this river, but such freedom could destroy the resource, and conservation **methods** are necessary to protect the river for future use.

Conflicts worsen when a natural resource crosses political boundaries. For example, the headwaters, or source, of a major river may be located in a different country than the country through which the river flows. There is no guarantee that the river source will be protected to accommodate resource needs downstream. In addition, the way in which one natural resource is managed has a direct effect upon other natural resources. Cutting down a forest near a river, for instance, increases erosion, the wearing away of topsoil, and can lead to flooding. Eroded soil and silt cloud the river and adversely affect many organisms such as fish and important aquatic plants that require clean, clear freshwater for survival.

1. What does "supply" in line 3 mean?

- A. cover B. provide C. make up for D. compensate for

2. Which word in the reading means " living or growing in, or relating to water" ?

- A. agriculture B. major C. fresh D. aquatic

3. When do conflicts get worse ?

- A. when natural-resource shortages increase in the features of gradually increasing demands from a rising human population.
- B. when a natural resource crosses political borders
- C. when freedom could destroy the resource.
- D. when eroded soil and silt cloud affect many organisms.

4. Which sentence below is NOT correct?

- A. Argument often surrounds how a resource should be used, or allocated, and for whom.
- B. A river may provide water for agricultural irrigation, habitat for fish, and water-generated electricity for a factory
- C. Conservation methods are incidental to care for the river for future use.
- D. Farmers, fishers and industry leaders vie for open access to this river.

5. What is the passage above mainly about?

- A. Conservation conflicts
- B. Agricultural irrigation
- C. The headwaters of a major river
- D. Natural-resource shortages

B. In many ways, the increasingly rapid pace of climate change is a direct result of the growth of the human population. In the last 100 years, the world population has more than tripled. Obviously, this has meant that the world has needed to produce three times as much food, energy, and other natural resources.

In addition, the average person uses more energy and natural resources than the average person one hundred years ago, meaning that the rates of consumption are actually much higher than just the increase in population would imply.

All of these activities: food production, energy usage, and the use of natural resources, contribute to climate change in some way. The greater amounts of oil and other fuels burned to create energy release chemicals which add to global warming. In order to produce more food, farmers cut down trees to gain more land for their fields. In addition, we cut down trees to build the houses needed for a larger population. Those trees are an essential part of controlling global warming.

In addition to a growing population, the world also has a population that desires a higher standard of living than in the past, and a higher standard of living requires the use of even more natural resources. For example, China is the world's most populous nation, with 1.3 billion people. Currently, the standard of living for most of those people is far below that of people in first world nations. Therefore, the average Chinese citizen uses far fewer natural resources and less energy than the average citizen of the US or Japan. If every Chinese person attains a first world lifestyle, the amount of energy and natural resources needed in the world will double, even if the standard of living in every other nation on Earth remains the same as it is today.

1. The word "pace" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. growth
- B. speed
- C. problem
- D. pollution

2. The word "consumption" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

A. development B. usage C. population D. increase

3. According to the passage, how does food production contribute to global warming?

A. Food production requires that the forests be cleared to create farmland.

B. Food production uses many chemicals which add to global warming.

C. Producing more food leads to growth in the world population.

D. Food production decreases the ability of the air to release heat.

4. According to the passage, how does the standard of living affect global warming?

A. Higher standards of living are better for the environment.

B. First world nations create less population than developing nations.

C. The use of natural resources is directly related to the standard of living.

D. High standards of living lead to increases in world population.

5. Why does the author discuss China, Japan and the United States?

A. To compare the standards of their citizens.

B. To explain why China will not be able to become a first world nation.

C. To explain why the world's use of energy will need to double soon.

D. To better illustrate the effects of an increase in standards of living.

WRITING

Rewrite the following sentences with the given words.

1. The last person that leaves the house must lock the door. (*Reducing the relative clause*)

2. I can't remember the name of the garage. We had the car repaired at this garage. (*Using a relative pronoun*)

I _____

3. I'm sure that you are exhausted because you've been driving all day. (*using "must"*)

4. We didn't go on holiday because we didn't have enough money.

5. I would like to express my thanks for everything you have done for me. (*using the word "thankful"*)

6. The porter said to me, "I'll wake you up when the train arrives in Leeds." (*using Reported speech*)

7. Don't be impatient or you will make mistakes.

8. The car breaks down so often because you don't take good care of it.

=> Were _____.

9. A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical. (*Using a relative pronoun*)

=> Most of _____

10. "Phone to me for an answer tomorrow" the manager said to the client. (*using Reported speech*)

=> The _____

11. It is necessary to finish the project today.

The _____

12. It was wrong of you to criticize him in front of many people.

You shouldn't _____.

13. He regrets having said those terrible things.

He wished _____

14. I'm sure that he did it on purpose.

He must _____.

17. It is not necessary for you to pay too much attention to your appearance.

You don't _____.

18. Life on earth will be destroyed if nuclear tests do not stop.

Should _____.

19. This is the first time I have ever met such a kind-hearted girl.

She is _____.

20. My house is 115 square meters wide, An's house is 115 square meters wide, too. (**size**)

My house _____

