NAME:..... G9-U7-BTVN2-MARKS:.....

Unit 7 Natural Wonders of the World

D Reading

1 Read the passage and choose the correct answer to each of the questions.

At 2,535 miles (7,126 kilometres), the Missouri River is nearly as long as the Mississippi River, into which it flows. Together the Missouri and the Mississippi form one of the world's largest river systems.

There are often major changes and disasters of similar kinds on the Missouri. The dams save water from the river to produce electricity. They also create reservoirs, or artificial lakes, behind them. The reservoirs store water that is needed for cities and for irrigation of crops. Irrigation is important because most of the regions around the river have a long dry climate.

In addition to producing electricity, the dams on the Missouri are also used to control the water level of the rivers. Sometimes when the level leads to an urgent flood, it is often lower, while at times it keeps the water level high enough for barges to float downstream.

1 On the Missouri River, there are dozens of _____.
A. major dams B. small canals
C. reserovirs D. crops

2 Why is it necessary sometimes to keep the water level high?
A. To produce electricity. B. To prevent floods.
C. To let barges float downstream. D. To change the flow of water.

3 The word "They" in the last paragraph refers to _____.
A. dams B. parts of the river
C. such changes D. some species

4 Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
A. The Missouri River is longer than the Mississippi River.
B. The Missouri River flows into the Mississippi River.
C. The Mississippi River flows into the Missouri River.
D. Wildlife species in the Missouri region are dangerous.

5 What is probably the best title for the passage?
A. Producing Electricity B. Mississippi River
C. Dams on the Mississippi D. Missouri River

2 Read the passage and mark A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer that best fits each blank.

Mount Everest (Mt. Everest) is the highest mountain (1) _____ the world. It is 8,848 metres high. Mt. Everest was first climbed in 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Every year, a lot of people want to climb Mt. Everest.

It is very dangerous to climb Mt. Everest. The air is very (2) _____ and cold. There are many sudden snowstorms. The cold air without oxygen can cause seriously people's health problems. Many (3) _____ believe that it is more important to protect their health, people leave them behind. They do not have the energy to take (4) _____ the rubbish away. They only have enough energy to go down the mountain.



Rubbish is a terrible problem. Since people first began to climb Mt. Everest, they have left more and more rubbish on the mountain. Some groups have climbed the mountain just to (5) _____ the rubbish. When people plan to climb the mountain, they have to plan to take away their rubbish.



1 A. on B. in C. for D. to

2 A. thin B. giant C. thick D. light

3 A. unless B. until C. when D. before

4 A. freely B. simply C. carefully D. safely

5 A. get out B. pick up C. take off D. turn down



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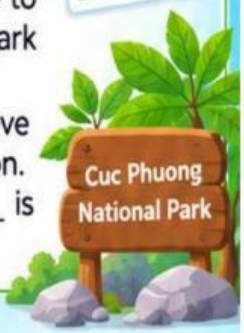
3 Fill in each of the blanks with a suitable word to complete the following passage.



"Leave nothing but footprints. Take nothing but photographs. Kill nothing but your time. Help protect Cuc Phuong National Park!" The message has become a strong slogan reminding visitors **(1)** _____ the importance of their behaviour and its effects on nature when visiting the park.

Cuc Phuong National Park is **(2)** _____ in Ninh Binh Province. Its dense forests form the habitat for some of Asia's rarest plant and animal species. It is home to an amazing diversity of **(3)** _____ and fauna. A number of species in the park are listed in Viet Nam's Red Book of endangered species.

Cuc Phuong National Park **(4)** _____ launched activities to inspire love for nature and improve awareness of the importance of forest conservation. The park has promoted tourism products with the motto: "Each **(5)** _____ is a messenger spreading love for nature!"



E Writing



1 Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D to complete each of the sentences.

1. The teacher asked me if I was sure about those results.
   - **A.** "Are you sure about those results?"
   - **B.** "Were you sure about those results?"
   - **C.** "Do you sure about those results?"
   - **D.** "Are you sure about these results?"

2. I asked the guide whether I could do the shopping when I was there.
   - **A.** "Can I do the shopping when I am there?"
   - **B.** "Could I do the shopping when I was there?"
   - **C.** "Do I do the shopping when I was there?"
   - **D.** "Will I do the shopping when I was there?"

3. Lewis wanted to know if Kevin was touring Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake.
   - **A.** "Is Kevin touring Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake?"
   - **B.** "Was Kevin touring Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake?"
   - **C.** "Does Kevin tour Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake?"
   - **D.** "Did Kevin tour Siem Reap and Tonlé Sap Lake?"

4. I wanted to know whether Sue would leave for Brazil the next month.
   - **A.** "Will Sue leave for Brazil the next month?"
   - **B.** "Does Sue leave for Brazil the next month?"
   - **C.** "Would Sue leave for Brazil the next month?"
   - **D.** "Is Sue leaving for Brazil the next month?"

5. She asked me if the tour guide spoke Spanish.
   - **A.** "Does the tour guide speak Spanish?"
   - **B.** "Did the tour guide speak Spanish?"
   - **C.** "Is the tour guide speaking Spanish?"
   - **D.** "Was the tour guide speaking Spanish?"

2 Choose A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is best written from the words / phrases given.

1. you / have / passport / you / now / ?
   - **A.** "Are you having your passport with you now?"
   - **B.** "Do you have your passport with you now?"
   - **C.** "You have a passport for you now?"
   - **D.** "Can you have a passport with you now?"



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3 Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete each sentence.

2. *we / go / Mount Fansipan / train / .*

A. I wanted to know whether we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

B. We said whether we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

C. I wondered where we could go to Mount Fansipan by train.

D. We asked could we go to Mount Fansipan on a train.

3. *hilltop / get / good / view / our village / .*

A. The hilltop can make our village views better.

B. On the hilltop, our village can be viewed very well.

C. From the hilltop, we can get a better view of our village.

D. From the hilltop, our village can get a better view.

4. *clown / look / funny / can't help / burst out / laugh / .*

A. The clown looks very funny, so we can't help burst out laughing.

B. Clowns looked so funny, and we can't help burst out laughing.

C. The clown looked funny, and we couldn't help bursting out laughing.

D. A clown looks so funny that we can't help to burst out laughing.

5. *guard / not permit / enter / cave / without / tour guide / .*

A. A guard does not permit you to enter the cave without a tour guide.

B. The guard does not permit you enter the cave without a tour guide.

C. The guard did not permit you entering the cave without a tour guide.

D. The guard will not permit you to enter the cave without a tour guide.

4 Read the following facts about two natural wonders of the world, then choose one and write a paragraph (100 – 120 words) about it.



Ha Long Bay:

- located: Quang Ninh Province, Viet Nam
- World Heritage Site (1994)
- nearly 2,000 islands and islets
- many beautiful caves
- delicious seafood
- visitors' activities: exploring floating villages, cruising the bay, kayaking, ...



Mount Killimanjaro:

- highest mountain in Africa (5,895 metres above sea level)
- located: Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania (205 miles from the equator)
- result of volcanic activity
- first climbed in 1889 (German geologist Hans Meyer, Austrian climber Ludwig Purtscheller and local guide Yohani Kinyala Lauwo)
- became a part of Kilimanjaro National Park (1973)
- the park: World Heritage Site (1987)
- now popular with hikers (both first-timers and experienced ones)

Sample paragraph: Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay is one of the most famous natural wonders in the world. It is located in Quang Ninh Province, Viet Nam. Ha Long Bay was recognised as a World Heritage Site in 1994. It has nearly 2,000 islands and islets with many beautiful caves. The seafood here is very delicious. Visitors can explore floating villages, cruise around the bay, or go kayaking. Ha Long Bay has amazing natural beauty, so it attracts millions of visitors every year.

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3 Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. *David:* Can I go with you to the Folk Dance Festival?
Huong: _____
A. No, never. **B.** Yes. Why don't you?
C. Sure. Let's go. **D.** Certainly. You can't.

2. *Mai:* Can I eat this hamburger, Mum?
Mum: _____
A. It's still fresh. **B.** No, you can't. It's not cooked yet.
C. Yes, we can eat it. **D.** This hamburger isn't delicious.

3. *Tam:* May I go out for a few minutes, teacher?
Teacher: _____
A. Sure, you can. **B.** No, you mayn't.
C. Yes, you should. **D.** No, thanks.

4. *Students:* _____
Teacher: Sure. It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
A. Can we do a project on the Shilin Stone Forest? **B.** What's the Shilin Stone Forest in Kunming?
C. Where's the Shilin Stone Forest? **D.** Do we have to go to the Shilin Stone Forest?

5. *Michael:* Can I join your expedition to Quang Binh caves this summer?
Chau: _____
A. I don't think you can. **B.** Why do you ask me?
C. What can I do for you? **D.** Certainly. You're welcome!



LIVEWORKSHEETS