

UNIT 10.

PLANET EARTH

TEST 2

I. Find the word which has different stress pattern from that of the others. (Tìm từ có trọng âm khác với các từ còn lại.)

1. A. planet	B. discuss	C. balance	D. canyon
2. A. coastline	B. surface	C. preserve	D. rocky
3. A. important	B. temperate	C. medicine	D. oxygen
4. A. habitat	B. condition	C. tropical	D. rainforest
5. A. ecology	B. appreciate	C. impossible	D. contribution

II. Circle the correct word to complete the sentences. (Khoanh vào từ đúng để hoàn thành các câu.)

1. Most living things on Earth need (oxygen / carbon dioxide) to survive.
2. Protecting endangered species is important for maintaining a healthy (ecological balance / Earth's ecology).
3. Large parts of Africa are covered in a vast (highland / grassland) where lions, elephants, and giraffes roam freely.
4. Earth is the only planet in the (Solar System / outer space) that is known to support life.
5. Most of Earth's surface is covered by (liquid water / water bodies), which is essential for life as we know it.
6. The largest and deepest body of water on our planet is called the (Mediterranean Sea / Pacific Ocean).
7. Scientists have recently discovered evidence of (earthquake / moonquake) on the moon, which could help us understand the moon's internal structure.
8. The longest river in South America is the (Amazon / Nile), which is vital to the health of its rainforest.
9. (Polar / Tropical) regions are the areas closest to the equator which experience a lot of sunshine and rainfall.
10. Earth has a blue atmosphere, while pictures of (Mars / Venus) show a red and dusty surface.

III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D. (Chọn đáp án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D.)

1. The atmosphere, _____ protects us from harmful radiation, is essential for life on Earth.
A. where B. that C. which D. whom
2. Ms. Jane, _____ studies ocean currents, is presenting her findings today.
A. whose B. who C. whom D. that
3. Mount Everest, _____ peak is the tallest mountain in the world, is located in the Himalayas.
A. who B. which C. that D. whose
4. The oceans, _____ cover most of the planet's surface, are home to a vast variety of life.
A. which B. whose C. where D. that
5. Researchers, _____ are developing new technologies for renewable energy, are making a positive impact.
A. whom B. that C. who D. when
6. Dr. Patel, _____ we owe a great deal for her work on climate change, is a leading researcher.
A. whom B. who C. which D. whose
7. The Earth's core, _____ temperature is extremely hot, is made up mostly of iron and nickel.
A. where B. which C. whose D. why
8. The Amazon rainforest, _____ is considered the "lungs of the planet," is crucial for our
A. that B. which C. whom D. who
9. We should listen to the experts _____ have dedicated their lives to studying our planet.
A. which B. whose C. whom D. who
10. The Earth's magnetic field, _____ protection deflects charged particles from the sun, is crucial for life.
A. which B. whose C. where D. when

IV. Complete the dialogue with the sentences from the box. (Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại với các câu trong khung.)

- A. Right in the center is the sun.
- B. Our planet Earth is just a tiny dust in this vast solar system.
- C. It's the red planet.
- D. Then comes Venus, which is also super-hot and covered in thick clouds.
- E. Eight planets! F. That's Jupiter, the biggest planet in our solar system.
- G. It makes me feel even smaller, but in a cool way.
- H. It's famous for its beautiful rings made of ice and rock particles.
- I. Maybe someday we can travel to other planets and explore them.
- J. It's the only one known to support life as we know it, with liquid water, breathable air, and perfect temperatures.

Lila: Isn't it amazing how big the universe is? All these stars... there must be so many planets out there!

Ethan: You're right, Lila. It's mind-boggling! (1) _____

Lila: Speaking of our solar system, tell me again about the planets. I remember there's a giant one and one with rings.

Ethan: Sure! (2) _____ It's a giant ball of hot gas that provides light and heat to all the planets orbiting around it, just like a giant lightbulb!

Lila: So, Earth needs the sun to survive?

Ethan: Exactly! Now, the closest planet to the sun is scorching hot - it's called Mercury. (3) _____

Lila: Wow, that sounds intense! What's next?

Ethan: That's our home, Earth! The third planet from the sun. (4) _____

Lila: That's incredible! We should take good care of it then.

Ethan: Absolutely! Beyond Earth comes Mars. (5) _____ It's much colder and drier than Earth, but scientists are still looking for signs of past or even present life there.

Lila: Wow, that would be a game-changer! What about the giant planet you mentioned?

Ethan: Ah, yes! (6) _____ It's a gas giant, kind of like a giant ball of swirling gas with a really strong gravitational pull.

Lila: Gravitational pull? What's that?

Ethan: Imagine it like an invisible force that keeps everything in orbit around the sun. The bigger the planet, the stronger its pull.

Lila: Cool! And what about the one with rings?

Ethan: That's Saturn, the second-largest planet. (7) _____ It also has many moons, some even bigger than Pluto, which used to be considered a planet but is now classified as a dwarf planet.

Lila: Dwarf planet? So, how many planets are there then?

Ethan: There are eight official planets in our solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Uranus and Neptune are far out, very cold, and made mostly of gas and ice.

Lila: (8) _____ That's still a lot! Do you think there are other solar systems with planets like ours out there?

Ethan: That's a great question, Lila. Scientists believe there's a very high possibility! With so many stars in the universe, it's almost impossible for Earth to be the only planet with life.

Lila: That would be amazing! (9) _____

Ethan: Who knows, Lila? Maybe one day space travel will be advanced enough for us to do just that! But for now, let's just appreciate the beautiful night sky and our amazing planet Earth.

Lila: You're right, Ethan. Thanks for explaining everything! (10) _____

Ethan: Exactly! We may be small, but we're part of something much bigger and more awesome than we can even imagine.

V. Read the passage and write True or False after each statement. (Đọc đoạn văn và viết True (Đúng) hoặc False (Sai) sau mỗi câu.)

Our solar system is a bustling neighborhood filled with eight planets, all orbiting a giant star called the Sun. These planets come in a variety of sizes and compositions, but they all share a gravitational dance with the Sun. Let's meet some members of our planetary family!

Mercury: The closest planet to the Sun, Mercury is a tiny world scorched by scorching heat on its day side and freezing cold on its night side. It has no atmosphere to speak of, meaning it can't hold onto heat.

Venus: This planet is often called Earth's "twin" due to its similar size, but that's where the similarities end. Venus is shrouded in a thick atmosphere of carbon dioxide, trapping heat in a runaway greenhouse effect, making it the hottest planet in the solar system.

Earth: Our home planet is a unique oasis in the solar system. With a lifesustaining atmosphere, abundant liquid water, and a moderate temperature range, Earth provides the perfect conditions for life as we know it to thrive.

Mars: Often nicknamed the "Red Planet" due to the iron oxide on its surface, Mars is a cold and dry world with a thin atmosphere. However, recent discoveries of ice deposits and potential past water features suggest a more dynamic history for Mars.

Jupiter: The solar system's giant king, Jupiter is a gas giant with a swirling atmosphere and a swirling storm system known as the Great Red Spot. It has dozens of moons, some even larger than Pluto, the former ninth planet.

Saturn: Another gas giant, Saturn is famous for its stunning rings made of ice and rock particles. Similar to Jupiter, Saturn has a thick atmosphere and numerous moons, including the fascinating moon Titan with its own lakes and rivers of liquid methane.

Uranus and Neptune: These two distant planets are known as "ice giants" due to their thick atmospheres rich in methane and hydrogen. Both have a blueish hue and tilt on their axes at extreme angles.

1. ___ Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system.
2. ___ Earth and Venus are almost identical in composition.
3. ___ Mars is the only planet with evidence of past water.
4. ___ Jupiter's Great Red Spot is a giant hurricane.
5. ___ Saturn's rings are made of ice and rock particles.
6. ___ The ice giants Uranus and Neptune are closer to the Sun than Jupiter and Saturn.

VI. Choose the sentence that best combines the original ones. (Chọn câu kết hợp đúng nhất các câu được cho.)

1. Mars is a rocky planet. It has two moons.

- A. Mars, which has two moons, is a rocky planet.
- B. A rocky planet with two moons, Mars is a giant planet.
- C. As Mars is a rocky planet, it has two moons.
- D. Two moons orbit Mars, a rocky planet.

2. The Sun is a giant star. It is the center of our solar system.

- A. A giant star is the Sun that is at the center of our solar system.
- B. The giant star, the Sun, is the center of our solar system.
- C. Because the Sun is the center of our solar system, it is a giant star.
- D. The Sun, which is the center of our solar system, is a giant star.

3. Many famous artists have lived in Paris. Their works of art inspire people worldwide.

- A. Many famous artists, whose works of art inspire people worldwide, have lived in Paris.
- B. Paris, a city whose history is rich with culture, has been home to many famous artists.
- C. We visited the Louvre museum in Paris, which houses masterpieces by famous artists.
- D. Paris, where works of art inspire people worldwide, is home to many famous artists.

4. Isaac Newton observed the falling apple. He developed the theory of gravity.

- A. An apple, which was observed by Isaac Newton, helped him to form his theory of gravity.
- B. The falling apple, which Isaac Newton observed, led to his theory of gravity.
- C. Isaac Newton, who developed the theory of gravity, observed the falling apple.
- D. Isaac Newton observed a falling apple, which helped him develop the theory of gravity.

5. Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for rabies. It saved countless lives.

- A. The vaccine for rabies, which was developed by Louis Pasteur, saved countless lives.
- B. Louis Pasteur's work on rabies resulted in a vaccine that saved countless lives.
- C. Louis Pasteur, who developed a vaccine for rabies, saved countless lives.
- D. Louis Pasteur developed a vaccine for rabies, which saved countless lives.

6. The Amazon rainforest is a vast jungle. Humans have lived there for thousands of years.

- A. Humans have lived in the Amazon rainforest for thousands of years, which is a vast jungle.
- B. The Amazon rainforest, where humans have lived for thousands of years, is a vast jungle.
- C. Humans have lived in a vast jungle, which is the Amazon rainforest, for thousands of years.
- D. Humans have lived in a vast jungle for thousands of years when there was the Amazon rainforest.