UNIT 8.TOURISM

PART A: LANGUAGE FOCUS (4.0 POINTS)

I. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0.6 điểm)

0. **A.**<u>th</u>ey	**B.**<u>th</u>ese	**©.** <u>th</u>ank	**D.**<u>th</u>an
1. **A.** b<u>a</u>nk	**B.** l<u>a</u>g	**C.** p<u>a</u>ck	**D.** c<u>a</u>ve
2. **A.** ch<u>e</u>ckout	**B.**<u>e</u>rode	**C.**<u>e</u>xplore	**D.** r<u>e</u>sort
3. **A.** <u>e</u>xciting	**B.** <u>e</u>xcursion	**C.** <u>e</u>xotic	**D.** <u>e</u>xpensive

II. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ có trọng âm chính rơi vào vị trí âm tiết khác các từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (0.4 điểm)

0. **A.** diverse	**B.** combine	©. garnish	**D.** shallot
1. **A.** luggage	**B.** reserve	**C.** afford	**D.** attract
2. **A.** safari	**B.** traveller	**C.** delicious	**D.** vacation

III. Khoanh tròn một phương án A, B, C hoặc D ứng với từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong các câu sau, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (2,0 điểm)

0. I often go to school _____ bicycle.
A. on **B.** at **©.** by **D.** in

1. My husband is going on a business _____ to New York next week.p
A.tour **B.** travel **C.** trip **D.** journey

2. One million people live in _____ capital city Santo Domingo.
A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** x

3. The hotels are always full during the _____ season.
A. peak **B.** low **C.** good **D.** top

4. We have _____ up our mind where to go on holiday.
A. done **B.** made **C.** given **D.** set

5. I like tasting delicious local _____ like crispy pancakes and broken rice.
A. special **B.** specially **C.** speciality **D.** specialities

6.Located in Quang Binh Province, Son Doong Cave was discovered by a local man _____ Ho Khanh in 1991.
A. naming **B.** named **C.** names **D.** to name

7. _____ is a feeling of tiredness and confusion about time after a long plane journey.
A. Delay **B.** Traffic jam **C.** Drawback **D.** Jet lag

8. Nick: "Why not go on a package tour with me?" John: "_____"
A. Yes. It's cool and sunny. **B**. What a pity! It's raining heavily.
C. Sounds great! **D**. Congratulations!

9. In addition to the travel, it is often difficult for you to find good _____ at a seaside resort which is affordable.
A. souvenirs **B.**accommodation **C.**destination **D.** price

10. Since we've got a _____ holiday, we could go on a tour of the country.
A. three-week **B.** three-weeks **C.** three-weeks' **D.** three-week's

IV. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn chỉnh câu, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm (1,0 điểm)

0. We are practicing (jog) ___**jogging**___ in the park
1. My mother (buy) _____ me this T-shirt on his trip to Da Lat last summer.
2. These delicious dishes (often, make) _____ from special ingredients.
3. We would have caught the last bus if we (leave)_____ the cinema five minutes earlier.
4. This beautiful place will make you (feel) _____ better.
5. We (walk) _____ on the beach when it started to rain.

PART B: READING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Đọc đoạn văn và khoanh tròn một phương án đúng nhất A, B, C hoặc D ứng với mỗi từ hoặc cụm từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống trong đoạn văn sau như ví dụ. (1.0 điểm)

Together with Cai Be and Phong Dien, Cai Rang Floating Market in Can Tho City is one (0) __ the three biggest in the Mekong Delta. The shops and stalls at these markets are boats of different sizes.

Cai Rang Floating Market is (1) _____ all day but it is busiest from sunrise to about 9am. The main items sold there are farm products and specialities of Cai Rang Town, Chau Thanh District and neighboring areas. (2) _____ boat has a long upright pole at its bow on which samples of the goods for sale are hung. Sellers do not have to cry out about their goods (3) _____ their goods can be seen in a distance and their cries would not be heard in the vastness of the river and the noise of boat engines.

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Small boats that sell beer, soft drinks and wine go among the other boats to (4) _____ market-goers and visitors. The most common goods sold are fruits. Big boats are the wholesalers, selling fruit to dealers from neighboring provinces. Each boat is loaded with plenty of seasonal goods. Activities at the market are also an (5) _____ for tourists to study the cultural aspects of southerners.

0. **A.** at	**B.** on	©. of	**D.** in
1.**A.** open	**B.** opened	**C.** close	**D.** closed
2.**A.** Some	**B.** Many	**C.** Little	**D.** Every
3. **A.** so	**B.** because	**C.** although	**D.** while
4. **A.** sell	**B.** meet	**C.** serve	**D.** catch
5. **A.** occasion	**B.** excursion	**C.** experience	**D.** event

II. Đọc đoạn văn, trả lời các câu hỏi 1, 2, 3 và khoanh tròn phương án trả lời thích hợp nhất cho các câu hỏi số 4, 5. (2,0 điểm)

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.

1. What does ecotourism aim at?

.....

2. What should tourists do to protect the environment?

.....

3. Do the local people benefit from tourism?

.....

4.The word "**it**" in paragraph 1 refers to ____. **A.** tourism **B**. impact **C**. place **D**. environment

5.The word **"avoid"** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. promote **B**. bring **C**. improve **D**. prevent

PART C: WRITING (3.0 POINTS)

I. Hoàn chỉnh câu thứ hai sử dụng từ cho sẵn sao cho nghĩa không thay đổi so với câu đã cho, như ví dụ (câu 0) đã làm. (2,0 điểm).

0. I don't have a new car.

→ *I wish I had a new car*

1.AlthoughTony has a cold, he still wants to go up the Eiffel Tower.

→ Despite …….

2.I have never tasted a more delicious cake than this before.

→This is ……..……..

3. It's such an expensive present that we can't buy it.

→ This present ……

4. "It was nice of you to show me around this wonderful city. Thank you very much!" She said to me.

→ She thanked ……..……

5. My sister enjoys Pho more than noodles.

→ My sister prefers ……

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