

4. If you use local guides or homestays, you (devote) \_\_\_\_\_ your money to the local people.
5. The beach would be more beautiful if tourists (not leave) \_\_\_\_\_ litter behind.
6. If we (not buy) \_\_\_\_\_ any souvenirs, those local people wouldn't make any money.

**VII** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. If Jack \_\_\_\_\_ his motorbike, he would go on this fantastic road trip with us.  
A. was repairing      B. repaired      C. repairs      D. will repair
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ a good walk along the cliffs if the weather is fine.  
A. will take      B. take      C. would take      D. is taking
3. If you take fewer flights, you \_\_\_\_\_ your carbon footprint.  
A. reduce      B. had reduced      C. will reduce      D. was reducing
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ stuck in this horrible traffic jam if we could use the subway.  
A. weren't      B. won't be      C. wouldn't be      D. hadn't been
5. If we had a lot of money, we \_\_\_\_\_ around the world.  
A. will travel      B. are travelling      C. would travel      D. had travelled
6. We will end single use plastic if we \_\_\_\_\_ our own bags to the stores.  
A. carry      B. are carrying      C. will carry      D. have carried

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

1. Do you cook dinner if I am tired tonight?  
A      B      C      D
2. If you eat too much, you would become very fat.  
A      B      C      D
3. We would go camping if the weather would be better.  
A      B      C      D

## SKILLS

### READING

**I** Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Ecotourism is growing in Viet Nam as tourists become more mindful of reducing their impacts on the beautiful lands they visit. Approximately 150 km from Ho Chi Minh City, Cat Tien National Park is never crowded with visitors so it can be an easy (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from

the big city. Visitors can see (2) \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife, enormous ancient trees and more than a hundred orchid species. From Ho Chi Minh City, tourists can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ a tour that includes public transportation, meals, treks and accommodation at a basic guest house. A guided trek through the forest to see the giant *Tung* trees is a great way to increase (4) \_\_\_\_\_ awareness. The hiking trail is mostly flat, so it is not necessary to wear hiking boots. However, one thing to note is that the hiking path is unmarked on Google Maps, (5) \_\_\_\_\_ hikers should follow a public pathway that seems to be more heavily traveled.

- |                     |                |                         |                     |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. getaway       | B. takeout     | C. breakthrough         | D. turnaround       |
| 2. A. many          | B. few         | C. lots of              | D. much             |
| 3. A. make          | B. take        | C. do                   | D. bring            |
| 4. A. environmental | B. environment | C. environment-friendly | D. environmentalist |
| 5. A. but           | B. or          | C. because              | D. so               |

**II** Read the following web article and decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

Responsible tourism relies on the tourists and their choices to create a positive, lasting impact on the destination. A responsible tourist aims to protect the natural environment, respects local culture and tries to find connections with locals and positively contributes to local economy. Here are some ways to be responsible tourists:

- Reduce, reuse and recycle. The 3-Rs help you to save money, energy, and natural resources.
- Travel off peak seasonally. Travelling during off-peak season means not only cheaper flights and hotels but also the chance to see a tourist site at a less busy time of year.
- Travel in small groups. Travelling in a group can create responsible travelling behaviours by reminding each other to be more aware of the travel footprint.
- Take direct flights instead of cheaper transit ones. Flying releases a lot of carbon dioxide so the less you flight, the better the environment will be.
- Avoid animal exploitation. Stop paying to directly pet, bathe, get photos with or touch wild animals.
- Leave nothing behind. Be an invisible tourist who leaves no carbon footprint, unless it's a footprint on the sand.

- |                                                                                  |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Responsible tourists try not to produce harmful effects on the tourist sites. | _____ |
| 2. If travellers fly in peak seasons, they can buy cheaper flight tickets.       | _____ |
| 3. Tourists travelling together can teach each other to be more responsible.     | _____ |
| 4. Direct flights are more expensive but less polluted than connecting flights.  | _____ |
| 5. Invisible tourists are those who leave a country without buying anything.     | _____ |



**III** Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

For decades, ecotourism has helped to protect nature and living species. It minimizes human impacts on the environment and builds environmental and cultural awareness. Covid-19 and the closure of tourist sites have left huge impacts on wildlife and the communities that protect it. On the bright side, the Covid-19 pandemic has created conditions for the natural ecosystem to recover faster. Yet, the pandemic **cut off** local people's source of income. Without tourists, local people and tourism officers are facing financial problems. Moreover, many protected areas have to cut budget for staff, which leads to an increase in illegal hunting and logging, especially when community members have lost their income and **have few other choices**.

To solve the problem in the period when nobody knows whether there will be a new wave of the disease, digital tours can be a key. Tourists can take a digital tour on YouTube, through interactive maps and live cameras. On YouTube, tourists can check out several wildlife tours, watch the tigers in Nepal wait until dark to hunt, or the cheetahs in Africa chase their preys. Live cameras can provide real-time footage from Sumatra where local tour guides are live-streaming the orangutans climbing and swinging from tree to tree. The money can't be as much as the lost income from direct visitors, but **it** proves that we are finding new ways of doing things.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about ecotourism, according to the passage?
  - A. It helps to save the environment.
  - B. It reduces tourists' impacts on the tourism sites.
  - C. It has negative impacts on the local communities.
  - D. It controls the number of tourists.
2. One positive aspect of the Covid-19 pandemic is that it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. helps heal the ecosystem
  - B. protects the local community
  - C. closes tourist sites
  - D. raises cultural awareness
3. The underlined phrase **cut off** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. add to
  - B. decrease
  - C. live on
  - D. earn
4. By saying the local people **have few other choices**, the writer wants to imply that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the budget has decreased sharply
  - B. hunting and logging are illegal
  - C. their best option is to protect wildlife
  - D. they have no other ways to earn money
5. The underlined word **it** in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a key
  - B. the money
  - C. lost income
  - D. the disease



6. What is the solution to the budget shortage caused by the pandemic?
- A. Visitors check out as many wildlife tours as possible.
  - B. Tourists only visit Nepal and Africa.
  - C. Tour guides should live-stream more.
  - D. Visitors travel virtually using digital technology.

### SPEAKING

**IV** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the option that best completes each of the following exchanges.

1. "Hello, I want to buy a plane ticket." – " \_\_\_\_\_ "

  - A. What's your destination?
  - B. How are you doing?
  - C. How much does it cost?
  - D. What hours do the trains operate?

2. " \_\_\_\_\_ " – "Sure, madam. In this package, you will get 2 nights and 3 days in a 4-star hotel!"

  - A. How can I make the payment?
  - B. Can you tell me about the package?
  - C. How can you spell the word 'package'?
  - D. Could I book a tour, please?

**V** Complete the conversation with the expressions in the box.

- A. How can I get there?
- B. If you see it, you will be astonished.
- C. Where did you travel?

A: How was your cycle trip?

B: It was wonderful. I really enjoyed it.

A: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

B: We rode our bikes to Lanai, the most beautiful place in Oahu. (2) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Really? (3) \_\_\_\_\_

B: You can get there through unique trails with the help from professional nature guides. They were mostly off the tourists' common paths so most visitors never see them.



**WRITING**

**VI** Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1. *I don't know his number so I don't call him.*
  - A. If I call him, I will know his number.
  - B. If I knew his number, I would call him.
  - C. If I don't call him, I don't know his number.
  - D. If I called him, I would know his number.
2. *I am sure anyone travelling to Hue should visit its royal mausoleums.*
  - A. If you travel to Hue, you should visit its royal mausoleums.
  - B. Visiting its royal mausoleums is a must if you travel to Hue.
  - C. Anyone who wants to visit royal mausoleums must travel to Hue.
  - D. Hue has nothing to visit but its royal mausoleums.
3. *Tourists ought to create deep cultural interactions with the locals.*
  - A. Tourists are allowed to create deep cultural interactions with the locals.
  - B. Tourists are required to create deep cultural interactions with the locals.
  - C. Tourists are encouraged to create deep cultural interactions with the locals.
  - D. Tourists are threatened to create deep cultural interactions with the locals.
4. *Having a map when you travel is not a must, but highly recommended.*
  - A. You can't travel anywhere without a map.
  - B. A highly-recommended map is a must.
  - C. You should highly recommend a map after travelling.
  - D. Travellers should have a map when they travel.
5. *We're afraid that we don't have time. We can't go with you.*
  - A. If we had time, we would go with you.
  - B. We don't have time because we can't go with you.
  - C. We can't go with you so we don't have time.
  - D. If we have time, we won't go with you.
6. *"Why don't we have a trip to the countryside?" Ann said.*
  - A. Ann invited us to have a trip to the countryside.
  - B. Ann forced us to have a trip to the countryside.
  - C. Ann suggested having a trip to the countryside.
  - D. Ann wished to have a trip to the countryside.





7. The locals dump their rubbish into the river, but tourists should put trash where it belongs.

A. If the locals dump their rubbish into the river, tourists should put trash where it belongs.

B. Although the locals dump their rubbish into the river, tourists should put trash where it belongs.

C. The locals dump their rubbish into the river and tourists should put trash where it belongs.

D. When the locals dump their rubbish into the river, tourists should put trash where it belongs.

**VII** Write an advertisement of between 120 – 150 words for a tour to Big Island of Hawaii, using the cues provided.

- \* youngest and largest island in Hawaii chain
- \* four different climate zones: wet tropical Hawaii Volcanoes National Park to snow-caped heights of Maunakea
- \* biking, horseback riding among island's waterfalls, beaches and volcanic landscapes, hiking trails through the island, coffee farm tours, farmer market tours (locally grown fruits, Hawaii Regional Cuisine)

