ENGLISH CLASS ZAGEN

SKILLS

READING

STUDENT Ms TUOI

VI. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

What is Sports Tourism?

Sports tourism is travelling from one region, country, state, etc. to engage or participate in a sports-related activity. Sports tourism combines the passion for sports with the desire to experience new experiences or destinations.

While sports tourism has not always been extremely popular, it is definitely on the rise. A recent report estimates the value of the global sports tourism market was $587.87 billion in 2022. The industry is expected to grow at a rate of 17.5% through 2030. The popularity of events like the Olympic Games, the NBA, and the FIFA World Cup have contributed to this growth. While these events have economic short-term benefits for an area, they can be a catalyst for longer-term tourism development opportunities.

In 2004, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) issued a joint statement that illustrates the strong dynamic between sports and tourism, "Tourism and sports are interrelated and complementary. Sport – as a professional, amateur or leisure activity – involves a considerable amount of travelling to play and compete in different destinations and countries. Major sporting events, such as the Olympic Games, football and rugby championships and auto racing have become **powerful tourism attractions** in themselves – making a very positive contribution to the tourism image of the host destination".

(Adapted from: *https://www.sports-management-degrees.com*)

1. Sports tourism is the combination of _____.
   A. the love for nature and the passion for new experiences
   B. the passion for new destinations and the desire for new experiences
   C. the love for sports and the desire for new experiences
   D. the love for new experiences and the passion for new destination
2. Sports tourism is becoming increasingly popular due to _____.
   A. the global sports tourism market of $587.87 billion
   B. the increasing popular sports events
   C. the growth rate of 17.5% through 2023
   D. economic short-term and long-term benefits

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3. What is illustrated in the 2004 joint statement?
   A. WTO and the IOC are dynamic.
   B. Tourism and sports are unrelated but supplementary.
   C. Tourism and sports are one and the same.
   D. Tourism and sports are interrelated and complementary.
4. Major sporting events do not include _____, according to the passage.
   A. horse racing B. football championships
   C. rugby championships D. auto racing
5. What is meant by **powerful tourist attractions**?
   A. The destinations are economic powers.
   B. The host destinations are rich.
   C. The host nations are enhanced with a tourism image.
   D. The hosts have a very positive contribution.

STUDENT Ms TUCH

VII. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Different Types of Sports Tourism

There are actually four primary types of sports tourism. These include:

Event-based tourism: Sports event tourism involves travelling to another city or country to watch a sport event. Examples of sports (1) _____ in this category include travelling to watch major sporting events like the Olympics or the Super Bowl.

Active sports tourism: This form of sports tourism (2) _____ actually participating in a sport while visiting a destination. Some travellers choose tourism (3) _____ known for a specific sport or outdoor activity. Examples of active sports tourism include going to Hawaii for surfing or to Colorado for skiing.

Sports heritage tourism: Sports heritage tourism involves visiting places with (4) _____ significance to sport. Examples might include visiting the Baseball Hall of Fame in New York, Camp Nou in Barcelona, or a sports museum.

Sport-themes cruises or tours: These (5) _____ trips combine travel with a sporting event or activity. Examples include cruises for people who love to play tennis or tours that take sport fans to different stadiums around the world.

1. A. tourism	B. event	C. type	D. travel
2. A. contains	B. involves	C. composes	D. consists
3. A. departures	B. arrivals	C. destinations	D. activity

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4. A. history B. historical C. historically D. historian
5. A. organisation B. organising C. organiser D. organised

VIII. Read the passage and tick T (true) or F (false).

Ecotourism is tourism that aims to preserve nature while providing economic benefits and maintaining the cultural integrity of the local community. Besides having fun, travellers can also help preserve nature, and help the local community's economy.

Below are three top ecotourism destinations in the world.

1. The Komodo National Park in East Nusa Tenggara

Travellers can experience a memorable holiday exploring the Komodo National Park in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. This national park consists of three large islands: Komodo, Rinca, and Padar. Apart from being a habitat for Komodo dragons, the park is also home to hundreds of other species of land animals.

2. Serengeti National Park, Tanzania

The Serengeti National Park is located in the Serengeti Plain, northern Tanzania. This national park is near the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. We can see herds of zebras, gazelles, lions, and other African endangered wild animals in this national park, which has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1981.

3. Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Australia is also well-known for its eco-tourism and is on many people's bucket lists. The Great Barrier Reef is a must-see destination, with a 2,300-kilometre-long coastline in northern Queensland, Australia. It is the world's most extensive coral reef system, containing over 2,900 individual coral reefs and more than 150 species of underwater animals.

(Adapted from: *https://www.traveloka.com*)

Statements	T	F
1. Ecotourism visitors can explore a place, help preserve the local nature and improve the local economy.		
2. Visitors to Komodo National Park can see dragons and aqua animals.		
3. People visiting Serengeti National Park can only see endangered animals.		
4. Australia is well-known for ecotourism and is on a list of must-see places for many people.		
5. The Great Barrier Reef covers the largest area of coral in the world.		

ENGLISH GRADE 8

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IX. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. Tour guide: _____

   Visitor: I'm sorry. I didn't know there's a queue here.

   A. You don't jump the queue!

   B. It's necessary that we queue here, please.

   C. You must wait over there.

   D. Don't you see what you should do?

2. Mother: Mai, _____

   Mai: Yes, mum. Coming.

   A. could you please be a bit quicker?

   B. why don't you come?

   C. you must hurry up or we'll be late to school.

   D. if you don't go, I'll go now.

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3. Mi: Tom, you must scan your fingerprint here before coming in.

   Tom: _____

   A. I'm sorry. I'll do it now.

   B. Why do I have to do so?

   C. No, I don't like it.

   D. I'm sorry. But I don't feel like it.

4. Teacher: It's necessary that you finish homework by tomorrow.

   Mike: _____

   A. I'm sorry, I don't like homework.

   B. I'm sorry. I have finished it.

   C. Must I? What if I don't?

   D. Yes, sir. I'll finish it.

5. Dad: _____ The temperature is going down.

   Mike: Yes, I've got it, dad.

   A. You must take some more T-shirts.

   B. It's necessary that you take a scarf.

   C. Why don't you let me pack for you?

   D. You'd better choose a homestay.

LISTENING

X. Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. 24

1. The tour agency introduces _____ tourist attraction(s).

   A. one B. two C. three D. four

2. Gunung Mulu National Park is _____.

   A. a sea area B. a mountain C. a valley D. a highland

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3. Jeju Island is NOT _____.
   A. a fantastic tourist destination
   B. a filming location
   C. a famous nature reserve
   D. a deserted island
4. The word **unique** means _____.
   A. popular
   B. only one
   C. unpopular
   D. common
5. The tour to the Himalayas doesn't allow visitors to _____.
   A. graze yaks
   B. explore an alpine forest
   C. do camping
   D. watch subtropical valleys

STUDENT Ms TUOI

WRITING

XII. Make complete sentences from the prompt.

1. I / received / itinerary / safari / Kenya.

   _____

2. journey / will last / seven / day.

   _____

3. first destination / Nairobi and then we / travel / Amboseli National Park / be home home of the largest tuskers / day two.

   _____

4. day three, we / move to Nakura / stay in the peaceful Lake Nakuru / a night.

   _____

5. day 4 to 7 / we / travel / Masai Mara, / which / probably / most prolific wildlife destination / planet.

   _____

XIII. Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. The tour includes a visit to a nature reserve where you can see endangered animals.
   A. The tour includes a visit to a nature reserve when you can see endangered animals.
   B. The tour involving a visit to a nature reserve which you can see endangered animals.
   C. The tour which includes a visit to a nature reserve where you can see endangered animals.
   D. The tour involves a trip to a nature reserve where you can see animals at risk.

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2. The tour guide in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.
   A. The tour guide who was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.
   B. The tour guide whose was in charged will introduce the scenic and special points of the areas.
   C. The tour guide which was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.
   D. The tour guide what was in charged introduced the scenic and special points of the areas.
3. A self-guided tour requiring more time and effort is often selected by the young.
   A. A self-guided tour, who requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.
   B. A self-guided tour, where requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.
   C. A self-guided tour, which requires more time and effort, is often selected by the young.
   D. A self-guided tour, that more time and effort, is often selected by the young.
4. A package tour offering more convenience is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.
   A. A package tour, that offers more convenience, is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.
   B. A package tour offers more convenience, yet is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.
   C. A package tour offers more convenience is being more favourable for people lazy to arrange.
   D. A package tour, which more convenience, is more favourable for people lazy to arrange.
5. Although visitors can reduce stress in a package tour, they have to follow a fixed itinerary.
   A. Despite visitors reducing stress in a package tour, they have to follow a fixed itinerary.
   B. Despite reducing stress in a package tour, visitors have to follow a fixed itinerary.
   C. Although reducing stress in a package tour, visitors have to follow a fixed itinerary.
   D. Visitors can reduce stress in a package tour, despite they have to follow a fixed itinerary.

S.T. STUDEO Ms TUOI

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