

Unit 9 (Bài tập bổ sung)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

The environment we live in is facing many serious problems. We need to be aware of these problems so that we can find ways to **protect** nature.

- A. Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. It is one of the biggest issues facing humans today. It can have serious **consequences** such as rising sea levels, polar ice melting, and extreme weather events like floods or heatwaves.
- B. Another environmental problem is the cutting and clearing of natural forests. The loss of forests can have a negative impact on the environment. It can damage the natural habitats of many animals and put wildlife in danger. It can also destroy the natural soil and lead to climate change.
- C. Air pollution is also a serious problem. It is mainly caused by waste gases that come out of vehicles, machines, or factories. When these harmful gases combine with the water in the air, **they** come down as rain or snow, which can damage all forms of life. In addition, this problem leads to global warming and climate change. It is also a major cause of respiratory diseases or even lung cancer.
- D. Around the world, the number of endangered animals is rising. Many of them disappear because of pollution and climate change. In addition, humans illegally hunt and kill animals, and catch too many fish at once. **This is upsetting the natural balance of ecosystems, which can be harmful to all living and non-living things.**

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Natural disasters are becoming more dangerous.
- B. People need to move away from polluted cities.
- C. The environment is facing many problems and needs protection.
- D. Wildlife is not as important as climate change.

According to the passage, what is one effect of global warming?

- A. It helps plants grow faster.
- B. It reduces air pollution.
- C. It causes rising sea levels and heatwaves.
- D. It creates more forests.

The word “consequences” in paragraph A is CLOSEST in meaning to:

- A. improvements
- B. results
- C. challenges
- D. possibilities

The word “protect” in the first paragraph is OPPOSITE in meaning to:

- A. destroy
- B. care
- C. support
- D. maintain

What does the word “they” in paragraph C refer to?

- A. animals
- B. humans
- C. waste gases
- D. factories

What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. All environmental problems are caused by animals.

- B. Humans are mainly responsible for many environmental problems.
- C. Environmental problems will disappear on their own.
- D. Wildlife is not affected by pollution.

Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Cutting forests helps protect animals' homes.
- B. Air pollution may lead to serious diseases.
- C. Climate change affects both animals and humans.
- D. Illegal hunting causes harm to the ecosystem.

Which sentence best expresses the meaning of the sentence: “*This is upsetting the natural balance of ecosystems, which can be harmful to all living and non-living things.*”?

- A. Destroying ecosystems makes animals happier in their new homes.
- B. Changing the balance of ecosystems may hurt both living creatures and their surroundings.
- C. Ecosystems are not affected by human actions or pollution.
- D. Non-living things are not part of ecosystems, so they stay safe.

Read the following passage about green living and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

Green living refers to a lifestyle that promotes sustainability and environmental consciousness. This way of life encourages individuals to make choices that reduce their carbon footprint and conserve natural resources. Practices such as recycling, using renewable energy sources, and reducing waste are fundamental aspects of green living. By adopting these practices, individuals can contribute to the preservation of the environment and promote a healthier planet for future generations.

One significant component of green living is the use of **renewable** energy sources. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power are examples of renewable energy that can replace fossil fuels. Using renewable energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewable resources. Additionally, renewable energy sources are often more sustainable and have less impact on the environment.

Another important aspect of green living is sustainable consumption. This involves choosing products that are environmentally friendly and responsibly sourced. For example, buying locally produced food reduces the carbon footprint associated with transportation. Moreover, opting for products made from recycled materials helps **conserve** resources and reduce waste.

Green living also emphasizes the importance of conserving water and energy. **Simple actions such as turning off lights when not in use, fixing leaks, and using energy-efficient appliances can significantly reduce energy and water consumption.** These practices not only benefit the environment but also save money on utility bills.

Education and awareness play a crucial role in promoting green living. By educating individuals about the benefits of sustainable practices and how to implement **them**, communities can foster a culture of environmental responsibility. Awareness campaigns, workshops, and educational programs are effective ways to encourage people to adopt green living practices.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a practice of green living?

- A. Recycling
- B. Using renewable energy
- C. Reducing waste
- D. Driving more

The word "renewable" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:

- A. finite
- B. endless
- C. temporary
- D. limited

The word "them" in paragraph 5 refers to:

- A. sustainable practices
- B. non-renewable resources
- C. renewable energy sources
- D. greenhouse gas emissions

The word "conserve" in paragraph 3 could be best replaced by:

- A. save
- B. waste
- C. deplete
- D. increase

Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

- A. Conserving water and energy is not important.
- B. Simple actions can lead to significant reductions in consumption.
- C. Turning off lights has no impact on energy consumption.
- D. Fixing leaks is the only way to conserve water.

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Renewable energy sources are less sustainable than fossil fuels.
- B. Sustainable consumption involves choosing environmentally friendly products.
- C. Green living does not emphasize water conservation.
- D. Education has no role in promoting green living.

Unit 10 (Bài tập bổ sung)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions.

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.

The phrase "**benefit from**" in paragraph 5 is opposite in meaning to:

A. profit by B. lose out on C. gain from D. take advantage of

What can be inferred about people who oppose ecotourism?

A. They want to ban all kinds of tourism.
B. They believe ecotourism does not solve environmental issues.
C. They prefer to build more hotels and airports.
D. They don't care about the environment.

Which sentence best expresses the meaning of this line:

"Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths...?"

A. Tourists are allowed to go anywhere they like in nature.
B. Tourists must always collect litter from the ground.
C. Tourists are expected to behave responsibly and avoid damaging nature.
D. Tourists should never take photos or videos during eco-tours.