**Unit 7: RECIPES AND EATING HABITS**

**A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **A** | **B** |
|  | 1. a spoonful of  2. a glass of/ a bottle of  3. a cup of/ a mug of/ a pot of  4. a bag of  5. a carton of  6. a head of  7. a bunch of  8. a cube of  9. a slice of  10. a clove of | **A.**lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, garlic, broccoli  **B.**flour, sugar, oat, beans  **C.**sausage, bread, pork, cheese  **D.**milk, water, beer, wine, cola  **E.**grapes, bananas, onions, carrots  **F.**eggs, milk, yogurt, soup  **G.** honey, medicine, ice cream, sugar  **H.** garlic, shallots  **I.** coffee, tea, cocoa, hot water  **J.** butter, sugar, ice |

**I. Match the food quantifiers in column A with the groups of nouns in column B. Writethe answer in each blank.**

**II. Match each cooking verb in column A with its definition in column B. Write the answer in each blank.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **A** | **B** |
|  | 1. bake  2. roast  3. boil  4. fry  5. steam  6. simmer  7. toast  8. stir-fry  9. barbecue  10. stew | **A.**cook something slowly in hot liquid kept at or just below the boiling point (85°c/ 95°C)  **B.**cook food in hot oil, or fat  **C.**cook food over charcoal on a grill  **D.**cook or brown food, like bread or cheese by exposing it to a grill or fire  **E.**cook, especially meat, in an oven or over a fire  **F.**cook meat and vegetables slowly in liquid in a closed dish or pan  **G.**fry very quickly over high heat  **H.**cook in an oven without any extra fat  **I.**cook food in boiling water that is 100°C  **J.**cook food by heating it in the steam made from boiling water |

**III. Make each way to cook an egg with its instruction. Write the answer in each blank.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Answer** | **A** | **B** |
|  | 1. A hard-boiled egg  2. A soft-boiled egg in an eggcup  3. A poached egg  4. A scrambled egg  5. A sunny-side-up egg  6.An over-easy egg  7. An over-hard egg  8. A baked egg | **A.**Crack an egg and cook for 3—5 minutes in water at about 80°C.  **B.**Flip the egg over and fry the other side for a few seconds.  **C.**Fry in a pan with yolk left runny.  **D.**Cook for 10 minutes in boiling water.  **E.**Flip the egg over and fry the second side until the yolk is solid.  **F.**Bake the egg into a greased pan until the yolk begins to thicken.  **G.**Cook for 3 minutes in boiling water.  **H.**Fry a whisked egg in a pan. Stir while it is cooking. |

**IV. Read the text about a traditional English breakfast. Fill each blank with the verbs in the box.**

*add x2 put x2 deep-fry toast fry slice*

**An English Breakfast Sandwich**

The English breakfast is famous all over the world. People usually have it when they are on holiday or at the weekend because it’s a very big breakfast. When people have an English breakfast, they always have bacon and eggs and they sometimes have other things like tomatoes, sausages, and beans.

Here is a recipe for an English breakfast sandwich.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ingredients** | **Instructions** |
| bread (2 pieces)  a tomato  bacon  an egg  some oil  salt and pepper | * (1) the bread. * (2) the tomato. * (3) the tomato, bacon, and egg in some oil; sometimes (4) the bacon. * (5) one piece of bread on the plate. * (6) the bacon, then the egg, then the tomato. * (7) some salt and pepper. (8) theother piece of toast on top. |
| *Your sandwich is ready. Enjoy it!* | |

**V. Underline the correct verb in each sentence.**

1. (Stir/ Drain/ Chop) the carrot into small circles.

2. (Mix/ Boil/ Bake) the lasagne for 30 minutes in the oven.

3. After ten minutes, (drain/ boil/ fry) the spaghetti until there is no water left. Then place the pasta into a large bowl.

4. (Peel/ Stir/ Fry) the onion and throw away the skin.

5. (Drain/ Marinate/ Chop) the steak with salt, pepper and lemon.

6. (Simmer/ Fry/ Bake) the onion until it is soft, but not brown.

7. Constantly (fry/ stir/ boil) the mixture using a wooden spoon.

8. When the mixture looks shiny, (fry/ pour/ chop) it into individual dishes.

9. When you have finished preparing the vegetables, (stir/ mix/ chop) them together with your hands.

10. (Fry/ Bake/ Boil) the spaghetti for ten minutes, or until soft.

**VI. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box. Each verbhas to be used once, and make sure that you use the correct verb forms.**

*taste simmer bake cut stir*

*whisk mix peel pour grate*

1. You have to some vegetables before cooking them.

2. To make an apple pie, you the apples in thin slices.

3. To prepare a whipped cream, you should to the cream quickly.

4. Swiss cheese is to before being added to pasta.

5. You should the sauce you have prepared to be sure that it is not spicy.

6. When you heat a soup on a gas stove, to it frequently with a wooden spoon.

7. In a bowl, you add different ingredients and then you to them to obtain ahomogenous mixture.

8. Most of the cakes are to in an oven at 200°C.

9. In an earthenware, you can let the preparation to for a long time.

10. To prepare poached eggs, remove the shells, and to them into boiling water.

**VII. Fill each blank of the instructions with a word from the box. A word may be used more than once.**

*add simmer put*

*separate pour choose*

Beef Noodle Soup

* (1) contents to make broth into a large saucepan.
* (2) carrots, ginger, cinnamon, star anise, cloves, garlic, and peppercorns.
* (3) the saucepan for 20 minutes.
* (4) fish sauce and (5) about 5 more minutes.
* (6) all the used spices by draining.
* (7) noodles in each bowl with beef, onion, shallots, and bean sprouts.
* (8) broth into each bowl, and serve.
* Each person can (9) other items such as herbs, basil or chilies to (10) to his or her bowl.

**VIII. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct quantifier from the box. Some quantifiers can go with more than one noun.**

*a bunch bars pieces cubes*

*a box slices squares a bag*

1. We bought of spaghetti.

2. We ate several of cheese.

3. We bought several of chocolate.

4. We bought of carrots.

5. We used several of bread.

**IX. Fill in each blank in the passage about the instructions to make a Greek salad with the correct word/ phrase from the box.**

*cubes slices a cup pieces (x2) a tablespoon*

*leaves a couple of slices a head a slice*

**A Greek Salad**

 To make a salad, wash (1) of lettuce thoroughlyand pat the leaves dry. Slice it into small pieces. Boil five spears of asparagus for one minute and let cool. Arrange the (2) of lettuce on a plate and create a "bed". Slice the tomatoes very thin. Place the slices of tomato on the lettuce in a fan shape. Lay the(3) of asparagus on top of the (4) oftomato and lettuce. Take (5) of cheese and cut itinto (6) on top of the tomatoes.

Place a few leaves of basil on top of the cheese. Mix one(7) of vinegar with (8) of olive oil. Add alarge spoonful of salt and pepper. Add a few (9) of ice to keep thesalad cold. Then, add (10) of lemon for flavor. Your delicious healthful salad is ready to enjoy!

**X. Fill in each gap in the passage with ONE suitable word.**

**Vietnamese Cooking Habits**

The Vietnamese prefer fresh foods, and will rarely (1) ready-made orfrozen food. Since Viet Nam is an agricultural country, there are many kinds of vegetablesand fruits (2) . Viet Nam also has a long coastal line, which means thatthere are many kinds of (3) available.

Vietnamese households also prefer cooking and eating at (4) . As Viet Nam is originally an agricultural country, its culture is a community (5) . Therefore, a family may have several (6) , and meals are family affairs.(7) they may eat out with their friends after work to (8) those relationships, they still join their families’ meals later in the evening.

**XI. Fill in each blank with a, an, *some,* or *any*.**

1. Have you got orange juice?

2. Fish is good baby food.

3. We haven’t got eggs.

4. My little brother is three. He eats with plastic spoon.

5. Are there knives on the table?

6. I want sandwich with herbs and spices.

7. We haven’t got more bread. Would you like biscuits with your cheese?

8. “I’m sorry, we haven’t got hot food, but we’ve got sandwiches if you’re hungry.” „

9. “What would you like to drink with your breakfast, sir?” - “ black coffee, please.”

10. “Is there ice cream left?” - “No, there isn’t. Have apple!

**XII. Complete the sentences with a, an, *some,* or *any.***

1. We need cheese to go with the pasta.

2. I’m reading interesting book at the moment.

3. We haven’t got homework this weekend.

4. Are there apples on the table?

5. I’d like olive oil on my pizza.

6. There isn’t salt in this soup.

7. Mi got tickets for the concert.

8. I need clove of garlic for this recipe.

9. Have we got rice and fresh fish for the sushi?

10. I’d like egg for my omelette.

**XIII. Read the text, and fill in each blank with the most suitable modal verb.**

**This week's nutrition tips**

1. Eat three times a day. If you are hungry, you feel moody, and you not concentrate.

2.Popular snacks, like crisps or biscuits, aren’t healthy. If we eat a lot of these foods, we have problems with our weight. Choose healthy snacks, like fruits.

3. Cook your meals at home from fresh products. If you use fresh products, your meals not have a lot of had chemicals and be healthy.

4. Fish is good for the brain. If you don’t eat fish, your memory get worse.

5. Broccoli and tomatoes have a lot of vitamins and minerals. They help us to stay healthy if we eat them regularly.

**XIV. Use the cues given to make the conditional sentences type 1.**

1. You/ not drink/ enough water → feel tired.

2. Children/ eat a lot of sweets → have problems with their teeth.

3. You/ not sleep eight hours every night → feel moody.

4. We/ eat chocolate → feel happy.

5. We/ not eat fruits and vegetables → have health problems.

**B. READING**

**I. Read tile passage and match the ideas to the paragraphs. Write the answer in each blank.**

A. Coffee and tea are bad for you.

B. There are “good” foods and “bad” foods.

C. Vegetarian food is always healthy.

D. Fruit juice is good for you.

E. Carrots help you see in the dark.

F. It’s OK not to eat breakfast.

**Food: Facts and Myths**

1.

True and false. Natural fruit juice is good for you, but it can be bad for your teeth. So yes, have some orange juice with your breakfast or lunch, but don’t drink any juice between meals. Try water instead. Up to eight glasses of water a day is good for you, and water hasn’t got any calories.

2.

False. When you sleep, you don’t eat for a long time and in the morning it’s important to start the day with a good breakfast. Without breakfast, you often feel hungry later in the morning and start eating biscuits or chocolate. These sugary snacks are not a good idea. (If you want a healthy snack, try some nuts or melon.)

3.

True and false. People drink coffee when they are tired, but it isn’t very healthy so don’t have more than two cups a day and don’t drink any coffee before you go to bed. Tea is generally good for you, but drink it with lemon and put any milk or sugar in it! Green tea is especially healthy'.

4.

False. Vegetarian dishes often contain a lot of cheese and oil and these can be very fattening. It’s important to eat some vegetables every day. (Doctors say five portions ofvegetables and/or fruit). We need the vitamins and minerals, especially from green vegetable.

5.

False. Carrots have a lot of vitamins A and vitamin A is good for your eyes, but nobody can really see in the dark!

6.

False. There are good and bad diets. For example, real chocolate contains vitamins and minerals and can help you when you are tired. But it also has a lot of sugar, so don’t eat it often. Eat a balanced diet with some rice, pasta, bread or noodles and lots of vegetables and fruit. You also need protein, from meat, grilled fish, cheese or nuts. And you need oil: olive oil and fish oil are particularly good.

**II. Read the text, and identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).**

Vietnamese food culture varies by regions from the north to the south. In Northern VietNam, Vietnamese food is characterized by light and balanced flavours with the combination of many ingredients. Northerners have been using many kinds of meats like pork, beef, and chicken to cook; besides, some kinds of freshwater fish, crustaceans, and other mollusks like shrimps, crabs, and oysters, etc. Many famous dishes of Viet Nam are cooked with these ingredients such as Bun Rieu, Pho, Bun Rieu, Bun Thang, Bun Cha, Banh Cuon, etc.

Then, food culture in Central and Southern Viet Nam has developed suitable flavors in each region. In Central Viet Nam, the regional cuisine of Central Viet Nam is famous for its spicy food, which differs from two other parts with mostly non-spicy food. Hue cuisine is typical Central Viet Nam’s food culture. Dishes of Hue cuisine are decorative and colorful, which expresses the influence of the Vietnamese royal cuisine in the feudal period. Food in the region is often decorated sophisticatedly and used with chili peppers and shrimp sauces, namely, Bun Bo Hue, Banh xeo, or Banh beo, etc.

In Southern Viet Nam, the region is characterized by warm weather and fertile soil, which creates favorable conditions for planting a variety of fruit, vegetables and livestock. Thus, food in the region is often added with garlic, shallots and fresh herbs. Particularly, Southerners are favored of sugar; they add sugar in most dishes. Here, there is also an influence of western and Asian cuisines on southern food, such as influences from China, India, France, and Thailand.

**T F**

1. Vietnamese food is rich in flavours and ingredients. 🞏 🞏

2. Vietnamese food cuisine differs from region to region. 🞏 🞏

3. Dishes in the north are often spicy with shrimps, crabs, and oysters. 🞏 🞏

4. Hue cuisine reflects the Vietnamese royal cuisine. 🞏 🞏

5. Hue dishes Used to be decorated sophisticatedly in the feudal period. 🞏 🞏

6. We can easily see the Western-style food in Central Viet Nam. 🞏 🞏

7. Maybe people from other regions feel that southern dishes are sweet. 🞏 🞏

8. Food in Central Viet Nam is used with garlic, shallots and flesh herbs 🞏 🞏

**III. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.**

**From bush food to barbecues**

 Australia is a huge country and it has a lot of different kinds of food. In the past, the Aboriginal people of Australia ate animals like crocodiles and some insects like the witchetty grub. Aboriginal Australians travelled around the Australian countryside, or ‘bush’, to find food.

When the first British and Irish people moved to Australia in the 1830s, they brought sheep and cows from Europe. They also brought traditional English and Irish recipes. Many of these recipes, like fish and chips and meat pies, are still popular today. They also created new Australian recipes such as the *pavlova* (a fruit dessert - named after a Russian dancer) and *damper* (a bread cooked in the bush).

After 1945, a lot of people came to live in Australia fromcountries like Italy, Germany, Greece, Thailand and India. They brought recipes with them and Australians began to eat and drink different things. People started to drink espresso coffee and eat Mediterranean and Asian food.

A lot of modern Australians love cooking with fresh food. They often cook food on barbecues in their gardens or on the beach. Today more people also eat Aboriginal food like kangaroo and emu. Mark Olive, an Aboriginal chef, has a popular TV cookery programme about traditional bush food. There are always new recipes to try in Australia!

**Task 1.** Read the passage again, and decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not given (NG).

**T F NG**

1. Australia doesn’t have many different types of food. 🞏 🞏 🞏

2. In the past, Aboriginal people found food in different places. 🞏 🞏 🞏

3. British and Irish people brought food and recipes to Australia. 🞏 🞏 🞏

4. The people who arrived after 1945 didn’t like Australian food. 🞏 🞏 🞏

5. Australians like food from countries like Italy, Greece, and Thailand. 🞏 🞏 🞏

6. Cooking outside is popular in Australia. 🞏 🞏 🞏

7. Today many people in Australia eat crocodile. 🞏 🞏 🞏

**Task 2.** Find words in the passage that mean...

1. very big (paragraph 1):

2. a name for the first people in Australia (paragraph 1):

3. somewhere to cook food outside (paragraph 4):

**IV. Read the passage, and match the statements (1-8) with the diets (A-C).**

**Healthy diets around the world**

Harry Chen is a fitness expert. In his new book, he describes three healthy diets fromaround the world and tells us what we can learn from them.

*A. The Japanese diet*

People in Japan are generally very healthy and one of the main reasons is fish. The Japanese diet includes a lot of fish, which contains healthy oil. Another reason is that they also eat a lot of fruit and vegetables - for any meal, including breakfast. People in Japan eat less than in other countries. This is because: firstly, people eat small portions on separate small plates, not one big plate. Secondly, some people eat until they are about 80 percent full, then wait for ten minutes to see if they are still hungry. This is called *hara hachi bu.*

*B. The Mediterranean diet*

Health experts know that a lot of oil in your diet is unhealthy. The Mediterranean diet (for example, in Greece, Italy and Spain) contains a lot of oil, but it is a very healthy diet. This is because they use olive oil, which is good for your heart. Another important factor is that they eat a lot of fruit and vegetables. Vegetables in these countries are often main dishes, not just side dishes. Finally, people in this region eat with family and friends and sometimes a meal lasts several hours. This means people relax and they don’t eat too much.

*C. The South Indian diet*

There are many different regions in India with different types of food. The South Indian diet is especially healthy as it contains a lot of fruit and vegetables. There is a long tradition of vegetarian food in this region. They eat some meat, but not much. In South India, they add a lot of herbs and spices, like cinnamon and turmeric, to their cooking. The spices not only make the food delicious and attractive, but they are also good for digestion. Health experts also know that some of these spices can fight diseases, such as heart disease and cancer.

1. They eat of lot of fish.

2. They eat a lot of olive oil.

3. They eat a lot of vegetarian food.

4. They eat vegetables as amain dish.

5. They eat vegetables for breakfast.

6. They use spices when they cook.

7. They don’t eat large amounts of food.

8. They take a long time to eat their dinner.

**V. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**A World of Sausage**

All over the world, all different cultures created interesting processed meat products, and one of the most popular is undoubtedly sausage.

To begin with, sausage making may be considered disgusting as it deals with using various animal parts. Since meat is ground up, certain cuts and parts of an animal that wouldn’t be served in their original forms can be used. Literally, this means animal parts such as noses, ears, and other less appetizing areas of an animal’s body. Very often, the ground up meat and flesh is mixed with a certain percentage of fat, along with spices and other fillers. After being mixed well, this meat mixture is then stuffed into the cleaned intestines of the animal, which are then sealed at both ends. The result is sausage.

The meats used in sausages come from a variety of animals, although beef and pork are by far the favourites. In some cultures, sausage made from the meat of horses is considered a delicacy. When sausages are cooked, the cooking process sometimes adds to the flavour. While boiling is probably the simplest method, smoking sausages will add a lot of smoky flavour.

Next time you bite into a sausage, it is probably best not to think too much about how it became the tasty thing you are eating. After all, you don’t want to ruin a good snack.

1. Where is the mixture of meat placed?

**A.**Inside a plastic package **B.** Inside a cleaned intestine

**C.** Inside a refrigerator  **D.** Inside a metal container

2. What won’t be served in their original forms?

**A.**Certain cuts and parts of animals **B.** Spices and fillers

**C.** Sausages of all types **D.** Intestines of an animal

3. What are by far the favourite meats for making sausages?

**A.** Chicken **B.** Horse meat **C.** Cuts of lamb **D.** Beef and pork

4. What is the simplest method of cooking sausages?

**A.** Grilling **B.** Smoking **C.** Boiling **D.** Baking

5. What advice is given in the passage?

**A.**Be careful when making sausages.

**B.**Don’t think too much about what you are eating when eating sausages.

**C.** Try not to use too much fat in the meat mixture when making sausages.

**D.** Make sure intestines are cleaned before packing with meat.

**VI. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**Insects on the Menu**

Humans have a long history of eating insects, and it turns out that they can be a very nutritious part of a person’s regular diet. Insects have a lot of protein, and they are often easier to catch than prey animals. Therefore, it is no wonder that when our ancient ancestors saw some tasty worms or grubs wiggling on the ground, they made a quick snack of them.

In Thailand, insects are a regular part of the street food that can be found. The different insects that people snack on are crickets, grasshoppers, giant water bugs, and assorted worms. They are often deep-fried and salted, so they have a crunchy texture that makes them a perfect snack food. If you can get past the fact that you are eating a cricket, it will crunch in your mouth just like a corn chip!

For a lot of people, however, it is difficult to get over the fear of eating insects. People tend to see insects as invaders, especially when they are crawling on the food that we are about to eat. Therefore, being able to eat insects without feeling disgusted is cultural. Some people cannot eat French cheese or stinky tofu because they weren’t brought up doing so. To many of us, insects fall right into that category, making it difficult to even try them.

If given the chance, though, be courageous. Insects can be nutritious and tasty, so long as you can get over the “yuck” factor.

1. Which is the reason given for gathering and eating insects?

**A.** They are very easy to find close to the home.

**B.** They are more nutritious than most vegetables.

**C.** They come in all shapes and sizes.

**D.** They are easier to catch than other prey animals.

2. Why are deep-fried insects considered a perfect snack food?

**A.** Because they taste exactly like corn chips.

**B.** Because they don’t fill you up.

**C.** Because they have a crunchy texture.

**D.** Because they are not expensive.

3. Which insects are not mentioned in the passage?

**A.** water bugs **B.** grasshoppers **C.** beetles **D.** crickets

4. Where are insects a regular part of the street food?

**A.** France **B** Thailand **C.** Britain **D.** All of the above

5. What advice is given in the passage?

**A.** Be courageous **B.** Eat very cautiously

**C.** Try eating worms first **D.** Always cook your insects

**VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, Cor D for each question.**

**Free and Easy**

In the past, getting recipes and cooking tips was a complicated process. A person had to go to the store and buy a cook book, or get recipes from friends. Fortunately, the Internet has changed all that. Now, if you want to find a recipe for lasagne or Cobb salad, you just search online. It couldn’t be simpler.

Cooking blogs are a great source of information because they are free and there are so many of them. They are also nice because they give all different kinds of ideas. The problems with blogs is that because we don’t know who is writing them, we need to use with caution. When you are looking at a new blog, you don’t know if the writer knows what he or she is talking about.

We’d like to introduce two popular cooking blogs. The first is called Smitten Kitchen. This website is run by a family living in New York City. It focuses on food that doesn’t require many ingredients. If you want to make food that is simple but wonderful, then this is the site for you. It offers hundreds and hundreds of recipes, divided into categories. You will be amazed at how many there are.

Wednesday Chef is another great cooking blog. It is run by a writer who lives in Berlin. This blog also offers many recipes, along with recommendations for great restaurants in Berlin, and advice for people who want to start their own blogs. Wednesday Chef has great pictures of its food, as well as interesting pictures of Berlin. The blog got its name because in the past, newspapers published their food articles on Wednesdays.

There ate a lot of cooking blogs on the Internet, and most of them are pretty good. Go online and check some of them out. You might be surprised at how much they can help you improve your cooking.

1. How did Wednesday Chef get, its name?

**A.**The writer only posts recipes on Wednesdays.

**B.**The writer only cooks on Wednesdays.

**C.** The writer was born on a Wednesday.

**D.**Newspapers used topublish food articles on Wednesdays.

2. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of cooking blogs?

**A.** There are many of them. **B.** Everyone who writes them is an expert.

**C.** They are free. **D.** They give a lot of different ideas.

3. Who runs the blog Smitten Kitchen?

**A.** A family in New York. **B.** A woman in New York.

**C.** A family in Berlin. **D.**A woman in Berlin.

4. What does the passage say about Smitten Kitchen?

**A.**It only gives recipes on Italian food.

**B.** It focuses on simple recipes.

**C.** It only offers a few recipes.

**D.**Most of the food on that blog is hard to make.

5. Why should we be careful when we are looking at new blogs?

**A.**We don’t know who the writers are.

**B.**Most new blogs are terrible.

**C.** The recipes on new blogs are usually hard to make.

**D.**They charge you some fees to get the recipes.

**C. SPEAKING**

**Complete the conversation about eating habits, using the responses (A-H) given.**

**A.**But people consume three times more salt than necessary in some regions.

**B.**All of us should be wise consumers.

**C.** Doctors try to make the public aware of the problem.

**D.**Teenagers tend to drink more soft drinks.

**E.**I think nutrition education must be carried out in school, when their eating habits are still forming.

**F.**But now there is an unbalanced diet of much more sugar and salt.

**G.**The intake of calcium is an essential element for height growth.

**H.**I often have water instead of soft drinks.

***Nina:*** I think all of you have a balanced diet and it’s good for health. Right, Mi?

***Mi:*** It is our traditional way of eating. (1)

***Nina:*** It may lead to health risks, like in our country.

***Mi:*** (2)

They contain sugar and other harmful substances.

***Nina:*** How about your family?

***Mi:*** (3)

I think we consume more sugar from soft drinks, andit’s not good for health.

***Nina:*** I think taking a lot of salt is not beneficial to our health, either.

***Mi:*** (4)

***Nina:*** It may be the causes of high blood pressure. Is there any measure to stop that?

***Mi:*** (5)

My parents eat less salt, and so do I.

***Nina:*** At puberty, we need a lot of calcium. What about Vietnamese teenagers?

***Mi:*** (6)

Nowadays, it only meets 50 to 60 percent of the body’s demand

***Nina:*** Really? We could solve it by buying fresh and healthy supply of food.

***Mi:*** I agree with you. (7)

***Nina:*** But there are a lot of attractive advertisements about fast food and soft drinks for young people. Some teens don’t know much about nutrition.

***Mi:*** (8)

**E. WRITING**

**Write complete sentences about the eating customs in Viet Nam, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.**

1. In Viet Nam/ rice/ one/ staple foods.

2. most common cooking styles/ deep-frying/ stir-frying/ boiling/ steaming.

3. Vietnamese food/ tend/ not/very fatty/ as/ they/ use/ minimal oil/ dishes.

4. Most/ the meals/ combination/ meats/ vegetables/ herbs.

5. Most meals/ served/ extra soy sauce/ fish sauce.

6. The food/ often all/ placed/ center/ table.

7. The Vietnamese/ usually use/ chopsticks/ spoons.

8. Cooks/ like/ emphasize/ fresh, natural taste/ ingredients.

KEY:

A.VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR

I. 1.G 2.D 3.I 4.B 5.F 6.A 7.E 8.J 9.C 10. H

II. 1.H 2E 3.I 4.B 5.J 6.A 7.D 8.G 9.C 10.F

III. 1.D 2.G 3.A 4.H 5.C 6.B 7.E 8.f

IV. 1.toast 2. Slice 3.fry 4.deep- fry 5. Put 6.add 7.add 8.put

IV. 1.chop 2.bake 3.drain 4.peel 5.marinate 6.fry 7.stir 8.pour 9.mix 10.boil

VI. 1.peel 2.cut 3.whisk 4.grated 5.taste 6.stir 7.mix 8.baked 9.simmer 10.pour

VII. 1.pour 2.add 3.simmer 4.add 5.simmer 6.separate 7.put 8.pour 9.choose 10.add

VIII. 1.a bag/ a box 2.slices/ cubes/pieces 3.bars/ squares/pieces 4.a bunch 5.slices

IX. 1. A head 2.leavess 3.pieces 4.slices 5.a slices 6.pieces 7. A tablespoon 8. A cup 9. Cubes 10.a couple of slices

X. 1.choose 2. Available 3. Seafood 4.home 5.one 6.generations 7.although 8.maintain

XI. 1.any 2.a 3.any 4.a 5.any 6.a- some 7.any-some 8.any- some 9.a 10.any-an

XII.1.some 2.an 3.any 4.any 5.some 6.any 7.some 8.a 9.any 10.an

XIII.1.may 2.will 3.will-will 4.may-might 5.can/will

XIV.

If you don’t drink enough water, you will feel tired.

If children eat a lot of sweets, they will have problems with their teeth.

If you don’t sleep eight hours every night, you may feel moodly.

If we eat chocolate, we may/might feel happy

If we don’t eat fruits and vegetables, we will have health problems.

B.READING

I.1.D 2.F 3.A 4.C 5.E 6.B

II.1.T 2T 3F 4.T 5.F 6.F 7.T 8.F

III.

TASK 1. 1.F 2.T 3.T 4.NG 5.NG 6.T 7.NG

TASK 2. 1.huge 2.the Aboriginal 3.gardebs/ beach

IV.1.A 2.B 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.C 7.A 8.B

V.1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B

VI. 1.D 2.C 3.C 4.B 5.A

VII. 1.D 2.B 3.A 4.B 5.A

C SPEAKING

1.F 2D 3.H 4.A 5C 6.G 7.B 8E

D.WRITING

1.IN Viet Nam, rice is one of the staple foods.

2. The most common cooking styles are deep- frying, boiling and steaming.

3.Vietnamese food tends not to be very fatty, as they use minimal oil in their dishes.

4.Most of the meals are a combination of meats vegetables and herbs.

5.Most meals are served with extra soy sauce and fish sauce

6.The food is often all placed in the center of the table

7.The Vietnamese usually use chopsticks and spoons

8.Cooks like to emphasize the fresh, natural taste of the ingrudients

**TEST 1 (UNIT 7)**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.**grate **B.**staple **C.**marinate **D.**shallot

2. **A.**versatile **B.**slice **C.**sprinkle **D.**combine

3. **A.**sprinkle **B.**drain **C.** tender **D.**garnish

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

4. **A.**recipe **B.**tablespoon **C.**ingredient **D.**benefit

5. **A.**avocado **B.**traditional **C.**ingredient **D.**significant

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. Moderation doesn't mean the foods you love.

**A.**to eliminate **B.**eliminating **C.**to prevent **D.**preventing

7. Studies suggest only when you are most active and giving your digestive system a long break each day.

**A.**to eat **B.**being eaten **C.**eating **D.**being eating

8. Your body uses calcium to build healthy bones and teeth, them strong as you age.

**A.**remain **B.**care **C.**continue **D.**keep

9. If you eat too quickly, you may not attention to whether your hunger is satisfied.

**A.**pay **B.**take **C.**keep **D.**show

10. Common eating habits that can lead to are: eating too fast, eating when not hungry, eating while standing up, and skipping meals.

**A.**gain weight **B.**weight gain **C.**put on weight **D.**be heavy

11. Keeping a for a few days will help you discover your bad eating habits.

**A.**diary **B.**personal **C.**food diary **D.**report

12. You may have had certain eating habits for so long that you do not they are unhealthy.

**A.**recognize **B.**realize **C.**understand **D.**tell

13. If children don’t play sports, they sleepy and tired.

**A.**would feel **B.**will feel **C.**would have felt **D.**had felt

14. If parents don’t cook at home, their children more fast food.

**A.**have **B.**would have **C.**may have **D.**had had

15. If you eat a lot of fruit, you health problems.

**A.**have **B.**may have **C.**had **D.**will never have

**IV. Complete the following sentences with a suitable cooking verb. Do not use any word already given in the sentence.**

16. You vegetables or fruits when you want to eat them. It means that you cut away their skin.

17. You the mixture of water, flour, yolk and sugar when you want to make a cake. This mixture is called a dough.

18. You meat only. It means you cut the meat in pieces or slices.

19. You such substances like cheese, chocolate or carrot. You do it with a grater to cut the food into a lot of small pieces.

20. You fruit and vegetables in order to prepare a juice.

**V. Complete the conditional sentences type 1 with the suitable modal verbs and ordinary verbs.**

21. If my parents work late, I bread and cheese.

22. If we make noise in class, we at the front.

23. If I feel sad, I to my friends.

24. If I don’t know the answer to a question, I the answer whenworking in a group.

25. If I feel tired, I a shower.

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, Cor D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**A Healthy Life?**

(26) health experts believe that children and young people today are more(27) than they used to be. So why has this happened?

One reason is bad eating habits. (28) of young people don’t have a healthy diet. They eat too much fast food (29) hamburgers and pizza and not enough fruit and vegetables. In the US, many children (30) fast food regularly since they were veryyoung. In fact, almost one-third of American children aged four to nineteen have been eating fast food (31) all the time. They also don’t (32) exercise and spend too(33) of their time watching TV, surfing the Internet or playing computer games.

So how can you change your habits if you have been following an unhealthy lifestyle for a long time? First, change your (34) and eat more fruit and vegetables. Next, find an activity you enjoy. Why not try something different like rock climbing, surfing or hiking? Many young people have found that (35) fit and healthy can be a lot of fun.

26. **A.** Many **B.** Much **C.**A lot **D.**Plenty

27. **A.** healthy **B.** healthily **C.**unhealthy **D.** unhealthily

28. **A.** Many **B.** Much **C.**Lots **D.**Very few

29. **A.** such **B.** includes **C.**like **D.**as

30. **A.** eat **B.** are eating **C.**have been eating **D.**ate

31. **A.** nearly **B.** most **C.** most of **D.**for

32. **A.** play **B.** make **C.**do **D.**bring

33. **A.** many **B.** much **C.**mostly **D.**most

34. **A.** menu **B.** ingredients **C.**recipes **D.**diet

35. **A.** become **B.** becoming **C.**became **D.**to be become

**VII. Read the article, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**Simple Ways to Lose Weight on a Budget**

Plan to Cook at Home

Instead of buying costly prepared meals, which often tend to be high in calories, cook your own at home. Plan out your meals with high-fiber foods like beans and whole grains which will keep you full and are a cheaper, healthier alternative to rich proteins and more processed grains.

Eat Less

Eating less leads to weight loss, and cost savings, especially if you cut down on the right things. Start by cutting your portions of pricy meat and poultry. Or swap out meat and poultry for cheaper vegetarian proteins like beans, lentils, tofu and eggs for some of your meals.

Double Up on Vegetables

Vegetables are great for weight loss, as well as all-around health. They are low in calories and high in water and fiber - two things that keep you feeling full. Save cash by shopping for those that are in season. Frozen vegetables can be a great bargain, with just as much nutrition as fresh, since they are picked and frozen at their peak ripeness.

Get Creative with Your Exercise Options

You don’t need to **shell out** a monthly gym fee to get moving. Instead, find fun activities you enjoy for free. If you’re just getting started with a regular exercise routine, try your beginning with daily walks: start slowly and build up time and speed.

Make Friends with Someone

One of the most powerful resources you have for helping you lose weight is your social network. Find a friend who is also trying to lose weight and agree to help each other stay motivated. One study found that when friends participated in a group weight-loss programme together, they lost more weight than people who did the same programme on their own.

36. The advantage of cooking at home is .

**A.**to have food that is high in calories

**B.**to enjoy a variety of rich proteins and more processed grains

**C.** to plan out your costly prepared meals

**D.** to choose foods that keep you full and is cheaper

37. In order to cut down on your daily calories, you should do all the following things EXCEPT .

**A.**follow vegetarian diets for your meals

**B.**eat less meat and poultry

**C.** eat more beans, lentils, tofu and eggs

**D.** cut down on animal proteins for some of your meals

38. All of the following are true about vegetables EXCEPT that .

**A.**vegetables can keep you feeling full

**B.**they help you lose weight effectively

**C.** frozen vegetables are not good for your health

**D.** you feel healthier and save money with fresh vegetables in season

39. We can infer from the article that .

**A.**you should join in a social network instead of going to a gym

**B.**a partner can make you feel more motivated in losing weight

**C.** you should find fun activities at the gym and follow them

**D.** joining a programme you can lose more weight than your partner

40. The phrase “**shell out**” is closest in meaning to .

**A.** become more interested in something **B.** pay money for something

**C.** peel something out **D.** take someone out of a shell

**VIII. Complete the conversation about Vietnamese eating habits, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.**

**A.**In Viet Nam, I eat a bowl of soup for breakfast every morning.

**B.**I know I feel a lot better while in Viet Nam, and it is because of the better diet.

**C.** I had a sandwich for lunch with a large dose of meat, a few vegetables, and of course a Coke.

**D.**Last week, it was served as one of the main dishes at the canteen.

**E.**I may also eat a lot of bread, bacon, and a Coke.

**F.**We always have different fruits at lunch lime and after dinner.

**G.**For dinner, we have a large meat portion, including hamburgers and steaks.

***Phong:*** What did you often have for breakfast in your country?

***Nick:*** I often had a bowl of cereal for breakfast. (41)

***Phong:*** Your breakfast was of high calories. And how about your breakfast in Viet Nam?

***Nick:*** (42)

Maybe it is beef soup, beef noodles or pho.

***Phong:*** It is better for your health, Nick. How about lunch in your country?

***Nick:*** (43)

***Phong:*** In Viet Nam, lunch usually consists of a meat dish and a main vegetable dish, along with rice, and vegetable soup at the end.

***Nick:*** We often have that menu at our school canteen. (44)

Potatoes in various forms are often added tothe dinner, and occasionally a vegetable.

***Phong:*** Dinner here is lighter but it offers a variety of vegetables. I think it’s better for our health. Anyway, have you ever tried fried silkworms?

***Nick:*** (45)

I think it is very tasty and delicious.

**IX. Write complete sentences about eating habits in Viet Nam, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.**

46. Vietnamese people/ consider/ combination/ yin/ yang/ cooking/ healthy.

47. The salty food/ belong/ yang/ and/ sour and sweet one/ belong/ yin.

48. In each meal/ everyone/ own bowl/ and/ dishes/ put/ middle.

49. Therefore/ each one/ eat/ whatever they want/ and/ they/ not need/ eat what/ they dislike.

50. The food/ meat/ sliced/ small pieces/ so that/ everyone/ take them easily.

**KEY:**

**I+II.** 1.D 2.C 3.A 4.C 5.A

III. 6.B 7.C 8.D 9.A 10.B 11.C 12. B 13.B 14.C 15.D

IV. 16.peel 17.whisk 18.slice 19.grate 20.squeeze

V. 21.will eat 22.will have to sit 23.can talk 24.will find out/ look for 25.may have/ take

VI. 26.A 27.C 28.C 29.C 30.C 31.A 32.C 33.B 34.D 35.B

VII. 36.D 37.A 38.C 39.B 40.B

VIII. 41.E 42.A 43.C 44. G 45.D

IX.

46. Vietnamese people consider the combination of yin and yang in cooking is healthy.

47.The salty food belong to yang, and the sour and sweet one bolongs to yin.

48.In each meal, everyone has own bowl, and dishes are put in the middle

49.Therefore , each one can eat whatever they want, and they do not need to eat what they dislike

50.The food like meat are sliced into small pieces so that everyone can take them easily.

**TEST 2 (UNIT** 7)

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.** garnish **B.** slice **C.** dip **D.**grill

2. **A.** spread **B.** cream **C.** bread **D.**head

3. **A.**sauce **B.**stew **C.**sugar **D.**steam

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

4. **A.** celery **B.** marinate **C.** versatile **D.**mayonnaise

5. **A.** cucumber **B.** delicious **C.**tomato **D.**nutritious

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, Cor D to complete the sentences.**

6. Such as sugar, sugarcane, and coconut water are mostly used in Southern Vietnamese food than in Northern and Central Viet Nam.

**A.**dishes **B.**courses **C.**ingredients **D.**menus

7. Despite the differences in cuisine of each region, there are similarities, such as the for main meals - rice, ways of adding fish sauce, herbs and other flavors.

**A.**staple **B.**basic **C.**foundation **D.**necessity

8. Some of famous in Southern Viet Nam are Hu Tieu Nam Vang, Bun Mam, fried rice, flour cake, and many kinds of puddings.

**A.**foods **B.**dishes **C.**staples **D.**ingredients

9. Food in Northern Vietnam is not as as that in Central and Southern Viet Nam, as black pepper is often used rather than chilies.

**A.**strong **B.**flavour **C.**spicy **D.**exciting

10. Another feature in northern cuisine is in winter all family members gather around a big hotpot there is a combination of seasoned broth, vegetables and meats.

**A.**which **B.**in which **C.**what **D.**in what

11. A meal of Hue people has a natural combination between flavors and colors of dishes,which creates the unique in the regional cuisine.

**A.**feature **B.**part **C.**description **D.**list

12. One special feature of cuisine in Southern Vietnam is short cooking time which aims to the freshness of food.

**A.**stay **B.**continue **C.**remain **D.**exist

13. If I feel hungry in the afternoon, I snacks like fresh carrots.

**A.**would have **B.**had **C.**had had **D.**might have

14. If my mother goes home late this evening, my father .

**A.**will cook **B.**would cook **C.**had cooked **D.**has cooked

15. If people work so much, they depressed and eat more.

**A.**felt **B.**had felt **C.**may feel **D.**may have felt

**IV. Complete the following sentences with a suitable cooking verb. Do not use any word already given in the sentence.**

16. You usually vegetables like onion. It means that you cut them into many small pieces.

17. You food in a frying pan in hot oil or fat.

18. You food mainly in an oven. You always need to adjust the proper temperature.

19. You meat, fish with several spices or seasoning to improve its flavour before cooking.

20. You liquid substance. You use a utensil like a spoon in order to mix thesubstance.

**V. Complete the conditional sentences type 1 with the suitable modal verbs and ordinary verbs.**

21. If it rains, I to school by bus.

22. If our teacher gets angry with us, she us extra homework.

23. If people don’t have much time, they fast food.

24. If you drink hot milk before bedtime, you well.

25. If you get up late, you time for breakfast.

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in thefollowing passage.**

The survey of eating habits was (26) in Ho Chi Minh City by a group of Japanese (27) in order to understand the changes of eating environments and habits acompanying with the economic growth after the war in Viet Nam.

The surveys were made in 2002 and 2006. In the survey in 2002, the Vietnamese surely took three meals a day without (28) any snacks. They mainly took (29) like rice, bread, noodles and some vegetables. But the (30) of oils and fats and milk products was rare. It is like (31) of Japan in several decades ago.

In the survey in 2006, the changes in eating habits were observed. (32) the rising of their concern on eating, they rarely took food late at night. The variety and frequency of food was increased. The intake of snacks was also increased. These changes are (33) tohave been caused by the change in their (34) towards eating due to the change in lifestyle and those changes had been observed in Japan. More (35) , however, theywere in Viet Nam.

26. **A.** behaved **B.**carried **C.**conducted **D.**made

27. **A.** nutrition **B.**nutritionists **C.**inspections **D.**inspector

28. **A.** taking **B.**making **C.**doing **D.**asking

29. **A.** basics **B.**proteins **C.**staples food **D.**staples

30. **A.**processes **B.**intake **C.** production **D.**amount

31. **A.**that **B.**what **C.**those **D.**which

32. **A.**Together with **B.**Because **C.**Despite **D.**Due to

33. **A.** thinking **B.**found **C.**considered **D.**regarded

34. **A.**confidence **B.**attitude **C.**impression **D.**effect

35. **A.** rapid **B.**rapidly **C.**fast **D.**friendly

**VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, Cor D for each question.**

**World BBQ**

 To some people, there is nothing more appetizing than the smell of meat sizzling over an open fire. Throughout the world, people love to eat barbecue because it lets them together with friends and family to enjoy a meal that **brings them backto their caveman roots**. Cooking over coals or an open flame makes people feel more sociable.

Most countries have barbecue traditions, and they usually take place on national holidays. In the United States, it is a tradition to have a barbecue of hamburgers and hot dogs on July 4, which is Independence Day. In Taiwan, people get together to eat barbecue during the Moon Festival, and the smell of burning coal is in the air all day.

In South America, and in Argentina in particular, barbecue is a way of life. All sorts of meats andsausages are put on a large grill together over hot coals. Barbecue is even considered the national dish in Argentina, and it is given the name *asado* in Portuguese. This means not only the dish, but also the social event that surrounds an Argentinian barbecue.

When a person speaks about Turkish and Middle Eastern barbecue, the kebab immediately comes to mind. The tradition of taking different meats, and sometimes vegetables as well, and spearing them with a sharp stick called a skewer has crossed cultural lines today. Practically anywhere in the English-speaking world, the thought of shish-kebab will make barbecue lovers’ mouths water.

Wherever you go in the world, you are almost certain to come across a local method of preparing barbecue. If you visit different places, be bold and try whatever the local specialities are.

36. What does the phrase **“brings them back to their caveman roots”** in paragraph 1 mean?

**A.**Make people want to eat barbecue on an open flame

**B.** Keep people from eating meat

**C.** Make people think about how things were with their ancestors

**D.** Cause people to act more sociable during festivals

37. Where is barbecue considered a way of life?

**A.** The United States **B.** Taiwan **C.** The Middle East **D.** Argentina

38. What are the sharp sticks that are used to cook meat called?

A. Specialities **B.** Skewers **C.** Shish-kebabs **D.** *Asado*

39. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

**A.**Cooking over open fires makes people feel less sociable.

**B.**Shish-kebabs are well-known in Turkey.

**C.** People in the United States eat hamburgers and hot dogs.

**D.** Argentina’s *asado* is considered the national dish.

40.What is the main idea of the passage?

**A.**Barbecue is a healthy way to eat meat.

**B.**People today are eating more vegetables with their barbecue.

**C.** Local barbecue specialities can be found all over the world.

**D.** People in some countries mostly use sausages when they barbecue.

**VIII. Complete the conversation about eating habits, using the responses (A-G) given.There are two extra ones.**

A. Besides reducing the intake of sugar, we should eat more fresh fruits and vegetables, cook meals at

B. Have green tea after meals because it can help increase metabolic rate.

C. I never skip breakfast because we cannot concentrate in class when we’re hungry.

D. Many of us tend to eat a lot of snack when we do homework late at night.

E. Our teachers often say that eating right can help us maintain a healthy weight andavoid certain health problems.

F. We need a lot of water every day, not soft drinks.

G. We may eat five or six times a day whenever we feel hungry.

***Tom:*** Have you had breakfast yet, Nina?

***Nina:*** I did. (41)

***Tom:*** I agree with you. And I always bring my water bottle with me to school.

***Nina:*** (42)

***Tom:*** Soft drinks are rich in energy and they are bad for our teeth.

***Nina:*** (43)

***Tom:*** Right. I always enjoy breakfast and dinner cooked by my Mum.

***Nina:***Me too. (44)

And we should close the kitchen after dinner.

***Tom:*** What do you mean?

***Nina:*** (45)

***Tom:*** I think so. It’s of course a bad habit.

**IX. Write complete sentences about healthy eating habits, using the words/ phrases given in their correct forms. You can add some more necessary words, but you have to use all the words given.**

46. We/ eat/ only/ much food/ as/ body/ need.

47. Moderation/ key/ any healthy diet/ and/ it/ also/ mean/ balance/ our diet.

48. Cutting down/ your intake/ sugar/ or/ salt/ help/ you/ prevent/ several problems/ disease.

49. You/ eat/ only when/ you/ active/ during daytime/ and/ avoid/ eat/ night.

50. If/ you/ work/ feel hungry/ you/ healthier snacks/ such/ fruits or vegetables.

KEY:

I+II.1.B 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.A

III. 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.B 11.A 12.C 13.D 14.A 15.C

IV.16.slice 17.stir-fry 18.bake 19.marinate 20.whisk

V.21.will go 22.may/ might give 23.will eat /have 24. May sleep 25.won’t have

VI. 26.C 27.B 28.A 29.D 30.B 31.A 32.D 33.C 34.B 35.B

VII.36.C 37.D 38.D 39.A 40.C

VIII.41.C 42.F 43.A 44.E 45.D

IX.

46.We should eat only as much food as our body needs.

47.Moderation is the key to any healthy diet, and it also means the balance in our diet.

48.Cutting down on your intake of sugar or salt helps you prevent several problems and diseases

49.You should eat only when you are active during daytime and avoid eating at night

50.If you work and feel hungry, you can have healthier snacks such as fruits or vegetables.

**Unit 8: TOURISM**

**A. VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR**

**I. Match each word in the box with the corresponding list of tourist attractions.**

*Nature* *Culture* *Entertainment & Leisure Architecture Events*

**Tourist attractions**

1. : monuments, palaces, castles

2. : theme parks, sports centres, stadiums, concert halls, casinos

3. : mountains, lakes, rivers, national parks, coasts

4. : music/arts festivals, religious festivals, carnivals, parades

5. : art galleries, museums, archeological sites, historic sites

**II. Fill each blank with a word from the list.**

***pack try have read go on book go see***

1. : a flight, a hotel 2. : guidebooks, holiday brochures

3. : shopping, sightseeing 4. : bags, suitcases

5. : excursions, day trips 6. : a good time, a look around town

7. : mountains, the scenery 8. : the local specialty, local dishes

**III. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct compound noun from the box.**

*security announcement* *flight attendant* *tour guide* *window seat*

*package holiday* *boarding card* *aisle seat* *excess luggage*

1. A(n) is a sitting place for a passenger in a vehicle next to the window.

2. A(n) is a sitting place for a passenger in avehicle next tothe passage between the rows of seats.

3. A(n) is a holiday organized by a travel agent, witharrangements for transport, accommodation, etc., made at an inclusive price.

4. is luggage weighing more than the limit allowed on anaircraft and likely to an extra charge.

**5.** A(n) is a piece of information regarding security given overa public address system, for example loudspeakers.

**6.** A(n) is a person who shows the way to others, especially one employed to show tourists around places of interest.

**7**. A(n) is a pass for boarding an aircraft, given to passengerswhen checking in.

8. A(n) is a person who serves passengers on an aircraft.

**IV. Fill in each blank in the sentences with the correct word from the box. Some words can be used more than once.**

*trip travel journey cruise*

*tour voyage flight*

1. For general advice about , go to a travel agent.

2. One day I would like to do the by train and ship across Russia to Japan.

3. We are going on a of Europe, visiting 11 countries in five weeks.

4. We went on a three-week round the Mediterranean. The ship stopped at Venice, Athens, Istanbul and Alexandria.

5. He once went by ship to Australia. The took 31/2 weeks.

6. My father is going on a business to Ha Noi next week.

7. Vietnam Airlines VN507 from Ha Noi to Tokyo will be taking off in ten minutes.

8. The from Heathrow Airport to the centre of London takes about 45minutes by underground.

9. On our first day in New York we went on a three-hour of the city by bus.

10. During our stay in London we went on a day to Oxford, and anotherto Windsor.

*Note:* cruise (n) = a holiday in which you travel on a ship and visit different places

**V. Form compound nouns from a word in the upper row and another in the lower, and then fill them in the blanks. Make sure that you use them in the correct form.**

*note* *earth hair ice bed key ear air arm cow*

*berg* *phones craft chair boy quake cut book room board*

1. This is my grandfather’s favorite made in the 19th century.

2. The landed safely at the airport.

3. I use my when I travel on business.

4. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is very small but nice.

5. I asked my nephew to use his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because I did not like his music.

6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loved his horses.

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured 5.3 on the Richter scale.

8. A(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can sink a ship.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an input device.

10. I need a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at every two weeks.

**VI. Form compound nouns from a word inthe upper row and another in the lower, and then fill them in the blanks. Make sure that you use them in the correct form.**

*bus* *washing sun* *green* *black* *blue* *soft* *foot* *swimming* *fire*

*board* *ware bird* *ball* *stop* *flies* *pool* *house* *rise* *machine*

1. is a type of bird.

2. is a place where we grow plants.

3. We join a in every summer holiday.

4. Lots of come at night in the summer season.

5. We played today for two hours.

6. Teachers make us understand by writing properly on .

7. Windows is an operating system on everyone PC.

8. I know how to wash clothes in a .

9. I have to wait for bus number 12 at the .

10. I wake up daily before the .

**VII. Fill in each blank in the passage with the correct word or phrase from the box.**

*peach off the beaten track package holiday off-peak resort*

*leisure cut-price tickets travel agents youth hostels hitchhiking*

People have more money and more (1) nowadays and even young people can afford to go abroad. Many (2) offer cheap (3) for flights to all parts of the world, so youngsters can avoid the crowded, well-known places and get to less famous areas which are (4) . Instead of using public transportand hotels, they can travel by (5) and stay at (6) . But most people prefer some kind of (7) at a popular holiday (8) which means that everything is arranged for you and the price you pay includes transport, food and accommodation. Try to avoid taking your holiday during the busy(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourist season. It is more crowded and expensive. If possible; go inthe quieter (10) period.

***Note:*** *-* hitchhike (v) = to travel by getting free rides in other people’s cars

**VIII. Look at the quiz and complete the gaps with *a*, *an*, *the*, or *zero article* (Ø). Then look at the bold in the quiz, and decide the statements (1-7) are true or false by surfing the Internet.**

**MEXICO QUIZ: True or False**

1. Mexico has got borders with three other countries: Guatemala, Costa **Rica,** and United States.

2. The national language is **Portuguese,** but many people understand English, especially in tourist areas, and near the borders.

3. The population of Mexico City, including the surrounding area; is about **18million.**

4. There are lot of traffic problems, so from Monday to Friday you can only drive your car into the city centre **four times**.

5. Many Mexicans travel around by taxi. The traditional colours for taxis in the city centre are **green** and **gold.**

6. Offices are usually open in Mexico City from **7.00** in morning to 6.00 in evening.

7. There are many famous Mexicans. For example:

* Thalia: she’s **businesswoman**
* Carlos Slim Helú: he’s **singer**
* Salma Hayek: she’s **actress**

**IX. Complete the postcard with *a*, *an*, *the*, or *zero article (Ø).***

Hi*Amelia,*

*I am now in Buenos Aires. It's (1)* *awesome city andit's got some beautifulbuildings. Last night,we went to (2)* *club to see a tango show and have (3)* *dinner. It was great! Before* B*uenos Aires, we were in Patagonia and went to the Perito Moreno Glacier. We also visited the ValdesPeninsula to see (4)* *whales and penguins. Tomorrow, we’re going (5)* *north to visit (6)* *Iguazu Falls. I love it here because (7)* Ar*gentinian people are really friendly.*

*Yesterday, I bought (8)* book *to learn Spanish.*

*Hasta la vista! (Seeyou soon)*

*David*

**X. Read the article about Hawaii, and complete the gaps with *a*, *an*, *the* or *zero article (Ø).***

**Welcome To Hawaii**

Hawaii is (1) popular holiday destination. But which island should you choose foryour holiday in (2) paradise?

 OAHU

All (3) international flights go from the capital,Honolulu, on Oahu Island. Oahu is the most populated

island and (4) home of the famous Waikikibeach. International surfing competitions take place here.

Oahu is also (5) place for shops, restaurants andthe best nightlife.

MAUI

Maui is the most romantic island and ideal for relaxing. There are (6) white sandybeaches with turquoise water, and in summer the waves are small and perfect forinexperienced surfers. In winter, you can see whales in the warm water. Maui is ideal fornature lovers and visitors fall in love with (7) island's natural beauty.

BIG ISLAND

Big Island is cheaper and for the more adventurous visitors. You can go to (8) top of the highest mountain 4000 metres above (9) sea level and enjoy (10) amazing view.

**B. READING**

**I. Read the text, and do the following tasks.**

**The Dominican Republic**

*Richard:* Hi, I’m planning (1) trip to theDominican Republic later this year. I’d love to know where to go, what to see, etc. Any ideas welcome.

*Sunshine90:*

Hi, Richard

You’ll have (2) extremely fantastic time. The Dominican Republic is beautiful. Go toJarabacoa. It’s got (3) great climate. (4) temperature is between 16°C and 22°C all year. That’s why a lot of people call it “(5) Everlasting Spring’’ because it’s always spring time there. There’s (6) great festival in February with music and dancing and it’s close to Pico Duarte, the highest mountain in (7) Caribbean. It’s 3,098 metres high but you can walk to the top. It takes about three days and you have to go with someone who knows (8) area. There are (9) places to sleep on themountain but you need warm clothes because it’s very cold at night.

*Fred\_dilling:*

Hi Richard

If you like history, spend a few days in (10) capital, Santo Domingo. Columbus camehere in 1492 and there are a lot of beautiful old buildings. It’s (11) big city – twomillion people live here so there is a lot to do. Come between February and April. That’s (12) “dry” season (but bring (13) coat because it’s always rainy here!) Try (14) local food. The best is (15) La Bandera. It is meat, red beans, and rice.It’s lovely.

**Task 1. Complete the text with *a/an*, *the* or *zero article* (Ø).**

**Task 2. Tick (✓) the five things that the people talk about and cross (🗴) the three that they don’t talk about.**

1. National parks 🞏 2. The climate 🞏

3. Clothes to wear 🞏 4. Animals and birds 🞏

5. A town to visit 🞏 6. Good hotels to stay in 🞏

7. A festival 🞏 8. Something to eat 🞏

**Task 3. Read the text again and complete the notes.**

*Jarabacoa*

Temperature: from 16°Cto (1)

People often call it: (2)

Pico *Duarte*

How high: (3) metres

Time you need to walk to the top: (4)

*Santo Domingo*

Population: (5)

Things to see: (6)

Other things

Best time to come to the Dominican Republic: (7)

Food and drink: La Bandera is a dish of (8)

**II. Read the passage, and do the following tasks.**

**Costa Rica**

Costa Rica, which means “Rich Coast”, has beautiful beaches, amazing animals and friendly people. You can walk in a rainforest, go hiking up an active volcano, go white-water rafting on a mountain river and swim or surf in the Pacific or Caribbean. Two million tourists visit this small Central American country every year and Costa Rica is the world’s best place for eco-tourism with thirty-two national parks.

*Fast Facts*

Population: 4 million

Area: 51,000 sq km (30% is protected)

Animals: monkeys, sloths, sea turtles and lots of birds

Happy and green: Costa Rica is first in the Happy Planet Index. It has the happiest people and is one of the ‘greenest’ countries in the world.

Climate: The summer season is from May to October. It rains a lot and is very hot. The winter is from November to April and it is sunny and dry.

Coffee: This is the national drink and is the best coffee in the world.

*Traveller's Blog*

Puerto Viejo

We are relaxing here on the Caribbean. Puerto Viejo is a port and surf town so we love it! We go to the beach every morning by bike (they are cheap to rent). Yesterday, we went to the Cahuita National Park - the monkeys are amazing and I took some great photos!

Leaving Costa Rica

I am in San Jose, the capital, and I am leaving tomorrow. The best things in my three weeks here? White-water rafting on the Pacuare River and visiting Tortuguero National park by boat - I saw the sea turtles. They are really cool.

**Task 1.** Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). Write the answer in each blank.

1. Costa Rica is in Central America.

2. The capital is Puerto Viejo.

3. Costa Rica is a big country.

4. It is a good place for a holiday.

5. It has got interesting animals and birds.

6. It has got a lot of national parks.

**III. Read the text carefully, and then do the tasks that follow.**

BLOG

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PUBLISHED 08 JAN | READ ALL 17 COMMENTS |

We have just come home after an amazing two weeks in South America. Now I’m back at school and it’s really cold but I won’t forget the best holiday of my life. I’ll upload some photos soon.

1.

My mum and dad hate winter. They wanted to go somewhere warm in December, and have a very special holiday. Mum loves animals and dad loves surfing. They surfed the Net forholiday ideas but they didn’t know the best place to go. (i) I knew what to do.

2.

I went on the Internet and looked for people’s opinions about holidays. People write abouteverything, (ii) I soon found the perfect place: South Africa.

3.

We left England on 21 December. It was winter here but summer there. It was fantastic. Mumsaw lions, giraffes, elephants and other animals, (iii) Once in the Atlantic Ocean and once in the Indian Ocean. And I went white-water rafting on the Orange River.

4.

My parents were very pleased because I had a lot of gadgets with me. Dad’s camera hasn’tgot a big memory. On the first day, he took 180 photos, (iv) On the second day, mymum borrowed my e-book reader. On the third day, she spent £5 on a phone call to mygrandparents, (v) She used my net book. Dad used my smart phone to get news aboutsurfing and beaches in South Africa.

**Task 1.**Match the headings (A-E) with the paragraphs (1-4). There is one extra heading.

**A.**Meeting the local people

**B.**Where to go on holiday?

**C.**Useful things to take

**D.**Holiday activities

**E.**Online research

**Task 2.** Read the text again. Match the sentences (1-6) with the gaps in the text (i-vi). There is one extra sentence.

**1.** I put them on my net book.

**2.**That’s when they asked me for help.

**3.**They enjoyed that a lot.

**4.**They tell you the good things and the bad.

**5.**The next evening she used Skype.

**6.**Dad went surfing twice.

**IV. Amelia has won a competition and her prize is a long weekend away with three friends. Read about the competition and answer the questions.**

**WIN A Long Weekend Away!**

Rules of the competition

* The winner can go to one of these amazing places.
* You can go with three friends.
* You will be away for five days.
* You can go anytime in January.
* Your starting point is London.
* All expenses paid including: travel, accommodation, and food.

*Sights and the city! Paris, France*

From the Eiffel Tower to Disneyland, from café to art galleries - there’s something for everyone in this historic but modern city!

* Accommodation: self-catering apartment
* Travel from London: 21/2 hours by train
* Average January temperature: 30C

*Shopping and shows! New York, USA*

From an unforgettable show with a backstage tour to some world-famous shops and a city that never sleeps - you’ll love it!

* Accommodation: self-catering apartment
* Travel from London: 7 hours by plane
* Average January temperature: -30C

*Go and get lazy! Goa, India*

A complete break from the stress of everyday life. Relax with unspoilt beaches, delicious food and perfect sunshine.

* Accommodation: self-catering beach house
* Travel from London: 8 hours by plane
* Average January temperature: 320C

*Spanish spa special! Seville, Spain*

Amazing spa break with unlimited health and beauty treatments, swimming pool, beautiful scenery and delicious food!

* Accommodation: 3\* hotel
* Travel from London: 3 hours by plane
* Average January temperature: 80C

*Something for everyone! Dubai, UAE*

You stay in a huge new hotel. You go shopping in a huge new shopping centre. You sunbathe on a huge new beach. What more could you want?

* Accommodation: 5\* hotel
* Travel from London: 7 hours by plane
* Average January temperature: 250C

1. How much do they have to pay for their long weekend away?

2. Which places will they visit during a walking tour around Hoi An Ancient Town?

3. What landscapes will they enjoy on the way from Hoi Anto Hue?

4. What places will tourists visit in Hue?

5. On which days will they have all breakfast, lunch, and dinner?

**V. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

**Central Viet Nam Heritage Tour - 4 Days, 3 Nights**

* Enjoy beautiful beaches in Central Viet Nam
* Discover Hoi An Ancient Town with old construction
* Visit some famous tombs in Hue

**Day 1: Da Nang - Son Tra - Hoi An (L, D)**

Upon arrival, our driver will pick you up at the airport then driving to Son Tra Peninsular and enjoy the whole beach city. A chance to see and swim at My Khe Beach. Have lunch in a local restaurant.

In the afternoon, we drive you to Hoi An Ancient Town - 40 km from Da Nang city. Check in the hotel. Have dinner in local restaurant. Overnight in Hoi An.

**Day 2: Hoi An - Hue (B, L, D)**

Breakfast at hotel. This morning you make a walking tour around Hoi An Ancient Town for more exploration with old constructions: the Japanese Bridge, Sa Huynh Museum, Tan Ky Old House... Have lunch at a restaurant.

After lunch, you leave Hoi An for Hue City. On the way have a stopover and enjoy Hai Van Pass, relax at Lang Co Beach. Arrive in Hue, check in the hotel. Have dinner at a restaurant. Overnight at hotel.

**Day 3: Hue City tour full day (B,I, D)**

Breakfast at the hotel. This morning you will visit Minh Mang Tombm Khai Dinh Tomb or Tu Duc Tomb to discover the unique architecture of Royal mausoleums. Have lunch at a restaurant.

In the afternoon, we visit the Citadel where 13 Nguyen Kings - the final dynasty in Viet Nam. Visit the Noon Gate, Thai Hoa Palace, and then Thien Mu Pagoda. Back to the city centre and have dinner at restaurant.Overnight at the hotel.

**Day 4: Hue Departure (B)**

Alter breakfast in the hotel. You have free time until you leave Hue City. Our driver will pick you up to the airport, find of the tour.

1. What can tourists do during the tour?

2. What places will they visit on the first day?

3. What places will they visit during a walking tour around Hoi An Ancient Town?

4. What landscapes will they enjoy on the way from Hoi An to Hue?

5. What places will tourists visit in Hue?

6. On which days will they have all breakfast, lunch and dinner?

**VI. Read the passage and do the tasks that follow.**

**Son Doong Cave in Viet Nam - Good Morning America**

Son Doong Cave and Swallow Cave (En Cave) were recorded and broadcast on Good Morning America - a programme of ABC Television (USA). By being broadcast on Good Morning America (ABC Television), Son Doong Cave would be introduced widely to international travellers.

This is a good chance for Quang Binh tourism to promote the image of Son Doong - the biggest cave in Viet Nam - to travellers around the world. Therefore, the film crew worked in the most favourable conditions. The programme was directly broadcast on satellite in May 2015.

The cave is a part of the underground system connecting over 150 other caves in Viet Nam near Viet Nam - Lao border with many caves such as Phong Nha Cave.

Son Doong Cave is compared equally to Mount Everest in terms of attraction. The biggest natural cave in the world is appreciated to be an interesting destination for a several-day tour, including exploring underground rivers, caves and camping... The overwhelming natural landscapes inside Son Doong Cave create an attraction by majestic and magnificent scenes. It takes months to end up a cave’s round. In addition, the condition to join tours in Son Doong Cave is extremely high? Adventurers must be in good mental and physical health to conquer the cave. Son Doong, the biggest cave in Viet Nam, along with other attractions in Quang Binh, is an attractive destination for travelers, especially those who are fans of natural exploration. The first exploration tour was held in early August 2013. The first tour consisted of 6 people from the US, Russia, Australia, and Norway. They underwent 7 days and 6 nights to explore Son Doong Cave. There are a large number of tourists registering for next tours since then.

***Task 1. Identify whether the statements are true (T), or false (F).***

**T F**

1. Thanks to the programme of Good Morning America on ABC Television, a large number 🞏 🞏

of people around the world will know Son Doong Cave.

2. The film crew making the programme about the cave met a lot problems from the local 🞏 🞏

authorities.

3. There are many caves in Quang Binh province but Son Doong Cave may be the most well 🞏 🞏

known.

4. The number of people climbing Mount Everest is the same as that exploring Son Doong 🞏 🞏

Cave.

5. The exploration tour of Son Doong Cave is so hard that it requires tourists to have good 🞏 🞏

physical and mental health.

6. Tourists can explore the cave in several months. 🞏 🞏

***Task 2. Read the passage again and answer the questions.***

1. When was the programme about Son Doong Cave on Good Morning America broadcast?

2. What can be found in the underground system in Quang Binh province?

3. In which aspect is Son Doong Cave compared to Mount Everest?

4. What activities can tourists do in the cave?

5. When was the first exploration tour held?

6. How long did the first group of tourists spend in the cave?

**VII. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, Cor D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

Mui Ne is located 24 kilomefres northeast of Phan Thiet city. It is a fishing village as wellas a familiar tourism area in Binh Thuan province. (1) lovely scenery of swayingcoconut trees, Mui Ne, meaning “sheltered peninsula”, is one of the famous and popular holiday (2) in the world with 15-kilometre strip of resorts along the beach.

 Thanks to the shallow and slopped beaches, the blue and clean water, nice sun rarely behind the clouds and cliffs battered by the waves of the sea, sometimesMui Ne is (3) Hawaii of Viet Nam. Thebeaches are fantastic with activities such as surfingand kitesurfing. But the most (4) scenery atMui Ne is (5) lines of golden sand which iscalled “Sand Dunes” by local people. The sand isalways moving because of the wind and looks like moving waves from afar and that is(6) the dunes never (7) the same. The scenery is more fascinating at dawn. MuiNe is really a good (8) for those who are interested in photography.

There are also many interesting sites at Mui Ne such as Po Sah Inu Tower, the ancientCham building that was built in the 8th century, some workshops (9) fish sauce. MuiNe market and fishing harbour are also a good chance (10) daily life of local fishermen.

1. **A.**For **B.**With **C.**Through **D.**In

2. **A.**destinations **B.**places **C.**camps **D.**seasons

3. **A.**regarded **B.**found **C.**judged **D.**considered

4. **A.**attraction **B.**attracted **C.**attractive **D.**attracting

5. **A.** moved **B.**moving **C.**changed **D.**changing

6. **A.**reason **B.**the reason **C.**reason why **D.**the reason why

7. **A.**look **B.**look at **C.**look like **D.**look for

8. **A.**perfect **B.**best **C.**ideal **D.**wonder

9. **A.**make **B.** makes **C.**made **D.**making

10. **A.**to discover **B.**for discovering **C.**discovering **D.**to be discovered

**VIII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**Taking a Working Holiday**

One of the more difficult things young people face when they want to travel is the lack offunds. During summer holidays and possibly at weekends, they are able to take on part-time jobs, but the money they make is just a drop in the bucket of what they need to travel far away. For example, traveling to Australia from Viet Nam can be quite expensive just for an airline ticket, and to a lot of students wanting to travel, it can seem out of reach.

For students wanting to travel to Australia and New Zealand in particular, however, they are in luck. Although many countries offer working holidays, these two countries are well- known for offering them. When a young person signs up to get a working holiday visa, he only pays for the round-trip airfare to get to either place and only needs to carry some extra cash for incidentals. Once he is there, a job awaits where he can earn some money.

Many of the jobs require little or no experience, such as picking fruit or working in a busy pub out in the countryside. Some of the jobs require more experience that most people are unlikely to have, such as being a certified welder to work for eight weeks on a farm. That shouldn't discourage you, though, because there is always something to be found if you search hard enough.

There are many websites that advertise working holidays in Australia and New Zealand. If you have the courage and are looking for a way to make a little money and see the world, it might be just the ticket you were looking for.

1. What can seem out of reach for young people?

**A.**Being able to find a part-time job **B.** Being able to travel

**C.**Being able to get time off from school **D.**Being able to earn money

2. Which students are in luck according to the passage?

A. The ones who want to go to Australia and New Zealand

B. The ones who have part-time jobs

C. The ones who have airline tickets

D. The ones who are on holiday

3. Where can people find working holidays advertised?

**A.** In magazines **B.** On the radio **B.** In travel guidebooks **D.** On the Internet

4. According to the passage, which statement is true?

**A.**Some working holidays are not paid.

**B.** People on working holidays must be from Australia or New Zealand

**C.**A young person needs a special visa to go on a working holiday.

**D.** Picking fruit is the only job available for young people on working holidays.

5. Why would a student NOT want to take a working holiday?

**A.** Toearn money **B.** To show how fearful he is

**C.**To see the world **D.** To visit a new place

**IX. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

**Okinawa: A Fine Japanese Holiday Destination**

Japan is known as the Land of the Rising Sun, and the red spot on the nation’s flag symbolizes the sun. It is an island nation made up of a large archipelago, and each of the numerous islands has its own flavour. Depending on the season, there is always something tobe offered for visitors. If you want to big city life, definitely head to Tokyo. If you want unspoiled beauty and four full seasons, head northward to Hokkaido. However, if you want the place where you can find summer year-round, then Okinawa is going to be your destination of choice.

Okinawa, the southernmost island **prefecture** of Japan, boasts more than just sandy beaches and incredible seafood. It also has a culture and history that is quite different from the rest of Japan. It is a place where the islanders live some of the longest lives on the earth, and it is also where great battles were fought during World War II. However, today it is a travel destination in Japan that is by far one of the best and most worth visiting.

While Okinawa is the main island in this prefecture, there are others that you can travel to. Miyako Island and Kume Island are two great spots to find quiet, beautiful beaches. On all of the islands, you can also try Okinawa speciality foods such as sweet potato dishes and *soba,* a special type of noodle soup. Many of the dishes are low in fat and low in salt, and their health effects are well-known. After all, more people in Okinawa live to over 100 years old than anywhere else on the earth.

1. Where might a person go for four full seasons?

**A.**Kume Island **B.** Hokkaido **C.** Miyako Island **D.**Okinawa

2. Why do people in Okinawa live long lives?

**A.**Because of their long history

**B.**Because of the battles that were fought there

**C.** Because of their diet

**D.**Because of having four full seasons

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

**A.** Tokyo offers the big city life.

**B.** Hokkaido is located in the north with four full seasons.

**C.** Okinawa dishes are low in fat and salt.

**D.** Sweet potatoes and soba are speciality foods of Hokkaido.

4. What can we infer about Okinawa?

**A.**People there live longer than those in every other place on the earth.

**B.**There are many historical sites that can be visited all year round.

**C.** It is better known for its natural beauty than Hokkaido.

**D.**It has a greater population than Tokyo.

5. What does the word “**prefecture**” in paragraph 2 mean?

**A.**an island **B.** landscapes

**C.** a local government area **D.**a concentration of local residents

**D. WRITING**

**I. The following text is about the negative impacts of tourism. Put the missing sentences in the appropriate gaps. There are two extra ones.**

**A.**Moreover, forests often suffer negative impacts of tourism in the form of deforestation caused by fuel wood collection and land clearing.

**B.** In addition, road and airport construction can lead to land degradation and loss of wildlife habitats and deterioration of scenery.

**C.** In areas with high concentrations of tourist activities and appealing natural attractions,waste disposal is a serious problem.

**D.** The tourism industry generally overuses water resources for hotels, swimming pools, golf courses and personal use of water by tourists.

**E.** Therefore, it is responsible for an important share of air emissions.

**F.** Negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment’s ability to cope with this use.

**G.** In industrial countries, mass tourism and recreation are now fast overtaking the extractive industries as the largest threat to mountain communities and environments.

**Tourism’s Three Main Impacts**

(1) .

Depletion of Natural Resources

Tourism development can put pressure on natural resources when it increases consumption in areas where resources are already scarce. Water is one of the most critical natural resources.(2)

.

This can result in water shortages and degradation of water supplies, as well as generating a greater volume of waste water. Tourism can create great pressure on local resources like energy, food, and other raw materials that may already be in short supply. (3)

Pollution

Air pollution from tourist transportation has impacts on the global level, especially from carbon dioxide emissions related to transportation energy use. Once consequence of this increase in air transport is that tourism now accounts for more than 60% of air travel. (4)

.

One study estimated that a single transatlantic return flight emits almost haft the carbon-dioxide emissions produced by all other sources consumed by an average person yearly.

Physical impacts of tourism development

The development of tourism facilities such as accommodation, water supplies, restaurants and recreation facilities can involve sand mining, beach and sand dune erosion, soil erosion and extensivepaving. (5)

.

**II. Rewrite each of the sentences so that it means the same as the one before it.**

1. I went to the zoo last week and that is where I saw a real tiger for the first time.

Before I .

2. “Why don’t we share the cost of the tour?” said my friend.

My friend suggested .

3. Thousands of tourists visit My Son Sanctuary every year.

My Son Sanctuary .

4. Can’t you find a better hotel?

Is that ?

5. We don’t go on holiday because we do not have enough money.

If we .

6. I asked the hotel porter to wake me at 7 o’clock the following morning.

“Please .

KEY:

A.VOCABULARY

I.1.architecture 2.entertainment& leisure 3.nature 4.events 5.culture

II. 1.book 2.read 3.go 4.pack 5. Go on 6. Have 7. See 8.try

III. 1.window seat 2.ailse seat 3.package holiday 4. Excess luggage 5.security announcement 6.tour gide 7.boarding card 8.flight attendant

IV. 1.travel 2.journey 3. Tour 4.cruise 5.voyage 6.trip 7. Flight 8.journey 9.tour 10.trip

V.1.armchair 2.aircraft 3. Notebook 4.bedroom 5.earphones 6.cowboy 7.earthquake 8.iceberg 9.keyboard 10.haircut

IV.1.Bluebird 2.Greenhouse 3.swimming pool 4. Fireflies 5.football 6.blackboard 7.software 8.washing machine 9. Bus stop 10.sunrise

VII.1.leisure 2.travel agents 3.cut-price tickets 4. Off the beaten track 5. Hitchhiking 6.youth hostels 7.package holiday 8.resort 9.peak 10.off-peak

VIII.1.0-0- the 2.0-0 3. 0 4.a-0-0 5.0-0

6.the-the 7.a-a-an

IX. 1.an2.a 3.0 4.the 5.0 6.the 7.0 8.a

X.1.a 2.0 3.the 4.0 5.the 6.0 7.the 8.the 9.0 10.An

B READING

I.TASK 1

1.a 2.an 3.a 4.the 5.the 6.a 7.the 8.the 9.0 10.the 11.a 12.the 13.a 14.the 15.0

II.TASK 2

Tick: The climate, Clothes to wear , A town to visit, A festival, Something to eat

Cross: National Parks, Animals and birds, Good hotels to stay in

TASK3

1.22o C 2.The Everlasting Spring 3. 3,098 4. About 3 days 5.two milion 6.beautiful old buildings 7.between February and April 8. Meat, red beans, and rice

II.TASK 1

1.T 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.T

III.

TASK 1. 1.B 2.E 3.D 4.C

TASK 2. i.2 ii.4 iii.6 iv.1 v.5

IV.1.They have to pay nothing for their long weekend away

2.They can go anytime in January

3.They will stay 4 nights

4.In Paris, and New York

5.They get to Paris by train

6.The weather will be hot in Goa, India.

V.

1.They can enjoy beautiful beaches in Central Viet Nam, discover Hoi An Ancient Town with old contruction, and visit some tombs in Hue

2. They will visit Son Tra Peninsular and My Khe Beach

3.They will visit the Janpanese Bridge ,Sa Huynh Museum and Tan Ky Old House

4.They will enjoy Hai Van Pass and Lang co Beach

5.They will visit Minh Mang tomb, Khai Dinh tomb or Tu duc tomb, the Noon Gate, Thai Hoa Palace and the Thien Mu Pagoda

6.On the second and third days

VI.

TASK 1

1.T 2.F 3.F 4.F 5.T 6.F

TASK 2

1.It was broadcast in May 2015

2.It is the underground system connecting over 150 othetrs caves near Viet Nam- Lao border,

3.It is the attraction

4.Thay can explore underground riverss, caves and go camping

5.It was held in early August 2013

6.They spent 7 days and 6 nights

VII.1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.D 7.A 8.C 9.D 10.A

VIII.1.B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B

IX. 1.B 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.C

**D. WRITING**

I.

1.F 2.D 3.A 4.E 5.B

II.

1.Before I went to the zoo last week, I had never seen a real tiger.

2.My friend suggested sharing the cost of the tour

3.My Son Santuary is visited by thousands of tourists every year.

4.Is this the best hotel you can find?

5. If we had enough money, we should / could go on holiday

6. “ Please wake me at 7 o’clock tomorow morning,” I asked the hotel porter

**TEST 1(UNIT 8)**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.**package **B.**stalagmite **C.**lag **D.**safari

2. **A.**explore **B.**expedition **C.**resort **D.**environment

3. **A.**explore **B.**exotic **C.**explain **D.**excuse

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

4. **A.**original **B.**geography **C.**imperial **D.**stimulating

5. **A.**magnificence **B.**accessible **C.**affordable **D.**destination

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. If you pay a visit to Hue, you should once visit Lang Co beach where you can have the most relaxing time and admire the natural beauty of .

**A.**views **B.**panoramas **C.**sights **D.**landscapes

7. Travelling to Ba Mun Island in Quang Ninh, tourists can explore on their own, followingsome natural on the island.

**A.**trails **B.**marks **C.**roads **D.**stretches

8. For people in Cam Thanh Commune near Hoi An, the coconut wetlands provide fisheries,a beautiful area for as well as an ideal refuge for boats during heavy storms.

**A.**tourist **B.**tour **C.**tourism **D.**tour guide

9. In Binh Ba Island (Lobster Island), there are many beautiful beaches with white sand, clear water, blue sky, which is for those who love nature and calmness.

**A.**available **B.**famous **C.**good **D.**suitable

10. domestic and foreign tourism will create demand for additional hotels and motels.

**A.**Increase **B.**Increased **C.**Increasing **D.**Increasingly

11. Con Dao has not only prisons but also natural landscapes.

**A.**surprising **B.**shocking **C.**stunning **D.**extreme

12. Eight o’clock is good time to phone Nick: he’s always at home in evening.

**A.**Ø - the **B.**a - the **C.**a-Ø **D.**a - an

13. Does it take long time to get to city centre?

**A.**Ø - the **B.**a - a **C.**a - the **D.**the - the

14. What do you think of public transport in Ha Noi?

**A.**Ø - Ø **B.**a - a **C.**a - Ø **D.**the - Ø

15. Parking is very difficult in city centre, so my father always go there by bus.

**A.**the – Ø **B.**the - the **C.**a - a **D.**a - Ø

**IV. Form compound nouns from a word in the upper row and another in the lower, and then fill them in the blanks. Make sure that you use them in the correct form.**

*hand seal internet passport sightseeing*

*belt control tour luggage access*

16. You have to go through the at an airport for an international flight.

17. You must take your violin on the plane as when you check in.

18. It is very convenient to use a taxi for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the city centre.

19. On a plane you have to fasten your .

20. In a hotel when you need , you can ask the receptionist for thepassword for the wi-fi.

**V. Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or *zero article (Ø).***

21. There isn’t airport near where I live. nearest airport is 70 miles away.

**A.**an - A **B.**an - The **C.**the - A **D.**the - The

22. David is sailor. He spends most of his life at sea.

**A.**Ø - a **B.**a- Ø **C.**a - a **D.**a - the

23. “Paul, where is Spanish dictionary? I’m writing essay in Spanish and I need it.”

**A.**a - an **B.**Ø - the **C.**the - an **D.**Ø - Ø

24. Titanic, British steamer, sank in the North Atlantic after hitting an iceberg.

**A.**A - the **B.**Ø - a **C.**The - the **D.**The - a

25. changed a lot in the last 30 years.

**A.**Life has **B.**A life has **C.**The life has **D.**Lives have

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, Cor D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

**My Experience on an Elephant Safari**

We went on an elephant safari at a place (26) Camp Jubalani in South Africa. They take visitors on safaris twice a day: once in the morning and once at night. Guests cango on as many rides as they like, but they don’t (27) you ride an elephant if you areyounger than twelve years old. Luckily, I’m fifteen! On our first safari, I felt really scared. I remember thinking we could have gone on a beach holiday instead! As I was climbing ontothe elephant, I wondered how I was going to control (28) a big animal. I soon(29) that I ought not to have worried so much. They made you sit with an experiencedelephant trainer. You can’t ride (30) your own. During the trek, we saw giraffes, zebras, lions, and rhinos. My parents took a lot of photos. I would have taken photos myselfbut I’d (31) my camera in my room. I can’t remember exactly how long thesafaris lasted, but it must have been a couple of hours because we got (32) just(33) for lunch. We stayed at Camp Jubalani for three days and went on four elephant safaris. We could have gone on more than that, but on one of the days my mum wasn’t very well. Anyway, it was a (34) holiday. I’d definitely (35) an elephant safari.

26. **A.** call **B.**is called **C.**called **D.**calling

27. **A.** let **B.**make **C.**want **D.**allow

28. **A.** so **B.**such **C.**that **D.**what

29. **A.** decided **B.**looked **C.**recognized **D.**realized

30. **A.** by **B.**on **C.**with **D.**for

31. **A.** taken **B.**brought **C.**left **D.**put

32. **A.** back **B.**off **C.**up **D.**in

33. **A.** at times **B.**late **C.**on time **D.**in time

34. **A.** welcoming **B.** fantastic **C.**pleased **D.**delicious

35. **A.** demand **B.** offer **C.**suggest **D.**recommend

**VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

Situated on the central coast of Viet Nam, which is famous for many beautiful beaches. Lang Co Beach, since June 2009, has become an official member of the “World’s most beautiful bays” club. Today, it is a popular destination for tourists in Viet Nam, especially for those who love beach so much.

With the length of approximately 10 kilometres, Lang Co Beach located in Lang Co town, Phu Loc district, Thua Thien- Hue province is next to the National Highway 1A and near Hai Van Pass.

Lying on the most beautiful curve of the country, Lang Co has almost everything that the nature can offer: green mountains and tropical forests, smooth white sand, full of sunshine and cool, blue and clear sea as crystal, and the average temperature of 250C in summer. It is an attractive destination for both domestic and international tourists in Viet Nam. It is the third bay of Viet Nam, after Ha Long and Nha Trang named in the list of 30 most beautiful bays in the globe.

It can be said that nobody can resist a nature beauty like Lang Co town. This small and peaceful town will give you the most relaxing time and many games at the beach. In addition, you will have good time to enjoy the seafood with various kinds of shrimps, lobster, crab, butter-fish, mackerel fish, oysters, etc. and not far from the beach are some attractions such as Kang Co fishing village, Chan May scenery.

Lying on the "Central Heritage Road", Lang Co is very close to other famous attractions such as the Imperial City of Hue, Hoi An Ancient Town, Son Tra Peninsula where the famous Son Tra Natural Reserve and beautiful beaches located, and so many more.

36. Lang Co beach is located .

**A.** between Hoi An Ancient Town and Son Tra Peninsula

**B.** on the most beautiful curve of Viet Nam

**C.** 10 kilometres away from Hue

**D.** under Hai Van Pass

37. The most important reason why so many tourists come to Lang Co beach is that .

**A.** it is the third most beautiful beach in Viet Nam

**B.** they can enjoy various kinds of seafood

**C.** they can come to the famous Son Tra Natural Reserve

**D.** it is considered an ideal place for beach lovers

38. All of the following are attractions of Lang Co Beach EXCEPT .

**A.** the National Highway 1A next to it

**B.** smooth white sand, and full of sunshine

**C.** cool, blue and clear sea as crystal

**D.** its location on the "Central Heritage Road"

39. We can infer from the passage that Lang Co Beach .

**A.** is very hot during summer

**B.**isthe most beautiful bay in the world

**C.** enjoy the harmony of nature and humans

**D.** is the first member of the “World’s most beautiful bays” club in Viet Nam

40. Coming to Lang Co Beach, you can do all of the following activities EXCEPT .

**A.** relaxing and joining in beach games **B.** sunbathing on many beautiful beaches

**C.** visiting the nearby fishing village **D.** enjoying seafood

**VIII. Complete the conversation about a tour to Mui Ne, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.**

**A.** And the Red Sand Dunes are just a couple of kilometres from the centre and can be reached on foot as well.

**B.** Actually, this stream is surrounded by amazing limestone formations.

**C.** Go to the White Sand Dunes, hire a quad bike, and enjoy a ride yourself.

**D.** There is no shortage of things to do in Mui Ne but it is easy to spend relaxing days at your hotel’s beach.

**E.** Mui Ne is absolutely magical at sunrise and sunset.

**F.** It was a wonderful holiday, I think.

**F.** Only a few tourists try the Fairy Stream because they think it’s a tourist trap.

***Chau:*** Hi, Nick. How are things? Have you made up your mind about where to spend your long weekend holiday?

***Nick:*** My family is going to Mui Ne in Binh Thuan province. Did you go there last year?

***Chau:*** Yes. We stayed there for four days. (41)

***Nick:*** We’re going to spend only three days there in a resort. I’ve read several brochuresto know interesting things to do during our holiday. Can you share your experiences in Mui Ne?

***Chau:*** Besides swimming or even scuba-diving, there are a lot of activities you can do there. (42)

***Nick:*** Sounds very exciting. When we are on a quad bike, we can enjoy the sights of thedunes, and even the bumps. I think my father can ride it. How far are they?

***Chau:*** About 25 kilometres from the centre of Mui Ne. Sand dunes make you feel like you are in a desert right next to the beach.

***Nick:*** We feel as if we were in the Sahara Desert. It’s really my cup of tea. Anything else?

***Chau:*** I see. (43)

***Nick:*** The Fairy Stream? Why do they think so?

***Chau:*** (44)

You make your way through colourful limestone formations, warm water, and bright green frees to reach a waterfall.

***Nick:*** Is it a muddy stream? I think we have to carry our shoes along with us.

***Chau:*** You’re right. Are you fond of taking photos? (45)

Everything is glorious in sunlight.

***Nick:*** I’ll get up early and take some photos at sunrise. Anyway, can we do cycling there?

***Chau:*** I suggest renting a bike and explore a number of isolated beaches. Hon Rom Beach is the most favourite.

***Nick:*** How far is it from Mui Ne, Chau?

**IX. Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.**

**Positive & Negative Effects of Tourism**

Tourism can bring many economic and social benefits, but mass tourism is also associated with negative effects.

46. First/ tourism/ create/ jobs/ tourism industry/ and/ other sectors/ such/ retail and transportation.

47. However/jobs/ created/ tourism/ often seasonal/ and/ poorly paid.

48. Second/ tourism/ encourage/ preservation/ traditional customs/ handicrafts/ festivals/ but/ interaction/ tourists/ also lead/ erosion/ traditional cultures/ values.

49. Finally/ ecotourism/ help/ conservation/ wildlife/ generating funds/ maintaining national parks.

50. Nevertheless/ it/ also cause/ pollution/ through traffic emissions/ littering/ noise.

KEY:

I+II

1.D 2B 3B 4D 5D

III.6D 7A 8C 9D 10.B 11.C 12.B 13C 14D 15A

IV.

16Passport control 17.hand luggage 18sightseeing tour 19.seatbelt 20.internetaccess

V.

21B 22B 23C 24D 25A

VI. 26.C 27A 28B 29D 30B 31C 32A 33D 34B 35D

VII.36B 37D 38A 39C 40B

VIII.41.F 42.C 43.G 44B 45.E

IX.

46. First, tourism creates jobsin the tourism industry andin other sectors such as retail and transportation.

47. Howeve, jobs which are created by tourism are often seasonal and poorly paid.

48. Second, tourism encourages the preservation of traditional customs, handicrafts and festivals, but interaction with tourists can also lead to an erosion of traditional cultures and values.

49. Finally, ecotourism helps conservation of wildlife by generating funds for maintaining national parks.

50. Nevertheless, it also causes pollution through traffic emissions, littering, and noise.

**TEST 2 (UNIT 8)**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.** delay **B.**magnificent **C.**bank **D.**travel

2. **A.**exotic **B.**erode **C.**checkout **D.**decision

3. **A.**excursion **B.**resort **C.**season **D.**reasonable

**II. Choose the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.**

4. **A.**breathtaking **B.**safari **C.**traveller **D.**sightseeing

5. **A.**stalagmite **B.**holiday **C.**excursion **D.**delicious

**III. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.**

6. In Con Dao, there are green of forests and fresh meadows and the houses with red roofs, which forms the picture of nature with bright colours.

**A.**lands **B.**regions **C.**wilderness **D.**stretches

7. Cuba hopes to promote a so that it can make an economic recovery.

**A.**tour industry **B.**resort industry **C.**tourism industry **D.**travel industry

8. Green Tourism applies to any activity or facility that operates in an environmentally friendly .

**A.**way **B.**habit **C.**routine **D.**benefit

9. is popular with tourist of young age because they travel with minimum luggage and on a limited budget.

**A.**Backpack **B.**Backpacking **C.**Backpacker **D.**Go backpacking

10. Nature-loving tourists, who love to gogreen like traveling to Bonita Gardens in Bloemfontein South Africa or similar destinations are called .

**A.**eco-tours **B.**tour guides **C.**eco-tourists **D.**nature-lovers

11. Cua Lo Beach is also famous for its beautiful islands such as Lan Chau and Song Ngu,which protect it from heavy storms and strong winds from the East Sea.

**A.**to come **B.**to come in **C.**coming **D.**coming in

12. train times are different on Sundays.

**A.**A - the **B.**The - the **C.**Ø - Ø **D.**The - Ø

13. You can use railcard in most of countries in Europe..

**A.**the - the **B.**a - Ø **C.**a - the **D.**the - Ø

14. Our plane arrives in Ha Noi at two o’clock in afternoon.

**A.**Ø - the **B.**the - the **C.**a - a **D.**the - an

15. My uncle and aunt live in small town in United States.

**A.**a - a **B.**a - the **C.**the - the **D.**a - Ø

**IV. Form compound nouns from a word in the upper row and another in the lower, and then fill them in the blanks. Make sure that you use them in the correct form.**

*entertainment* *check-in* *alarm* *business* *check-in*

*time* *luggage* *district system call*

16. In a hotel you can phone the reception from your room for a(n) .

17. You should arrive at a hotel before .

18. You want to go to the , but you are not sure exactly where it is so you can call a taxi.

19. Last week he had three pieces of but he was allowed only one.

20. On a plane you can watch an in-flight film, but you can’t make the work.

**V. Complete the sentences with *a/an, the,* or *zero article (0).***

21. happiness means different things to different people.

**A.**Some - these **B.**The - Ø **C.**Ø - Ø **D.**The -the

22. I lay down on ground and looked up at sky.

**A.**a - a **B.**a - the **C.**the - a **D.**the - the

23. “I watch a film in Spanish. I understood story, but actors spoke very fast so it was hard to understand.”

**A.**the - the **B.**a - Ø **C.**a - the **D.**the - Ø

24. “Did you have nice holiday?” - “Yes, it was best holiday I’ve ever had.”

**A.**a - a **B.**a - the **C.**the - a **D.**the - the

25. He spent part of afternoon telling them news he could not tell them by telephone.

**A.**the - the - Ø **B.**an - Ø - the **C.**an - the - the **D.**the - Ø - the

**VI. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage.**

When visitors join in a (26) of the Mekong Delta, they can visit Cai Rang Floating Market to see the river life. Cai Rang Floating Market is (27) all day but it is busiest from sunrise to about 9 a.m. The main items (28) there are farm produce and specialties of neighboring areas.

During the early morning market hours, larger sized boats anchor and create lanes so that (29) boats can move into and out of. The waterway becomes a maze of hundreds ofboats packed with mango, bananas, papaya, pineapple, and other goods. Sellers do not have to (30) their goods because their goods can be seen (31) and their cries would notbe heard in the vastness of the river and the noise of boat engines. Sellers tie their goods to atall pole (32) buyers can see from a distance (33) they are selling. Each boat isloaded with plenty of seasonal goods. Activities at the market are also a(n) (34) for tourists to study the cultural (35) of southerners.

26. **A.**tour **B.**trip **C.**voyage **D.**travel

27. **A.**to open **B.**open **C.**opened **D.**opening

28. **A.**sell **B.**are selling **C.**selling **D.**sold

29. **A.**no **B.**bigger **C.**smaller **D.**the same

30. **A.**cry **B.**cry out **C.**cry out for **D.**advertise

31. **A.**within distance **B.**in the distance **C.**in a distance **D.**by some distance

32. **A.**therefore **B.**but **C.**so that **D.**although

33. **A.**how far **B.**why **C.**how **D.**what

34. **A.**occasion **B.**event **C.**reason **D.**experience

35. **A.**appearances **B.**aspects **C.**guides **D.**subjects

**VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.**

Fabrizio from Venice:Of course, there’s lots to see in Venice. It’s one of the most famous cities in the world. First of all, there are the canals. We don’t have cars in Venice so you have to travel everywhere by canal. The most famous place in Venice is the square. St. Mark’s Square with St. Mark’s Cathedral. And there are lots of museums and palaces, and beautiful bridges, too.

Yumi from Kyoto:For me, Kyoto is the most beautiful city in Japan. It’s also the oldest ĩity. It has many old traditional buildings, and beautiful palaces, temples and gardens. The most famous temple is the Golden Pavilion. There are also very good markets, and also really good shops, and some beautiful modem buildings, too.

Murat from Istanbul:I think Istanbul is maybe the most beautiful city in the world, but of course I come from Istanbul! The city is built on hills around the Bosphoros, and so there are beautiful views across the water. From the water, you can see mosques - the most famous is called the Blue Mosque - and palaces and bridges. Istanbul also has a very famous market called the Grand Bazaar. But these days we also have many modern shopping centres and modern buildings and hotels. It’s really a fantastic city.

Claudia from Rio de Janeiro: Rio is one of the most exciting cities in South America... first of course we have our famous beach, the Copacabana, and there are many mountains around Rio - the most famous is the Sugar Plum Mountain, where you can see a big statue ofChrist, and of course we have our famous stadium... the Macarana stadium, maybe the most famous football stadium in the world... it’s really a great place.

Manna from St. Petersburg:You’ll really love St. Petersburg because there are so many I things to see. The most famous is the Winter Palace, where the Tsars lived, and the Hermitage Museum which is a fantastic art gallery, and we have a very beautiful river too, the River Neva, and of course churches and cathedrals. There is so much to see!

36. The place(s) that Fabrizio recommends coming to in Venice most must be .

**A.** the canals **B.** the museums **C.** the square **D.** beautiful bridges

37. All of the following are true about Kyoto EXCEPT that .

**A.** it is the most beautiful city in Japan **B.** it only has old traditional buildings

**C.** the Golden Pavilion is very famous **D.** it has very good markets and shops

38. The most spectacular views of Istanbul are .

**A.** the mosques across the water **B.** the Bosphoros

**C.** the Grand Bazaar on the Bosphoros **D.** modern shopping centres and buildings

39. We can infer from Claudia’s words that people in Rio .

**A.**are very religious

**B.**love architecture

**C.** built the statue of Christ on the Copacabana

**D.** love football very much

40. People who would probably want to visit St. Petersburg most are .

**A.**sports enthusiasts **B.**politicians **C.**art lovers **D.** ballet dancers

**VIII. Complete the conversation about a tour to Sa Pa, using the responses (A-G) given. There are two extra ones.**

**A.** You ride the cable car to experience the magnificent scenery and picturesque scenes of Hoang Lien National Park.

**B.** Ban Pho Village is for a one-day trip, so arrive in the early morning.

**C.** You can understand Sa Pa’s interesting culture through a homestay arranged ahead of time.

**D.** On route, visitors can see the dying and weaving arts of the Hmong tribe.

**E.** There are many villages to visit but Ban Pho Village in Bac Ha district is thebest.

**F.** If you hope to buy ethnic fabrics, explore stalls along the second floor.

**G.** It’s not for anyone expecting modern conditions, but it’s pleasant and tidy.

***Janet:***Guess what? I’m going to Sa Pa next week.

***Mi:*** Great! I’ve been there twice.

***Janet:*** Really? Have you got any tips for me? What are the things I shouldn’t miss in Sa Pa?

***Mi:*** (41)

***Janet:*** Ithink it’s interesting. My father hasn’t booked the rooms yet. I’ll talk to him later.But is it comfortable?

***Mi:*** Don't worry about that. (42)

***Janet:*** What should we do first?

***Mi:*** Go to the Silver Waterfalls, less than 15 kilometres from the town centre. You can see the falls coming from the mountain top and the forests around.

***Janet:*** I see. I heard that the cable car system to Mount Fansipan was open.

***Mi:*** That’s right. (43)

***Janet:*** I’d like to visit a Hmong village. Can you recommend one?

***Mi:*** (44)

It’s here where the highlands form a beautifulbackdrop to the village.

***Janet:*** And how about shopping? My mother likes shopping very much.

***Mi:*** Sa Pa Market on Saturdays sells handicrafts and ethnic style clothing. (45)

**IX. Use the words or phrases given to write meaningful sentences.**

**Negative Effects of Tourism**

46. Tourism development/ l**e**ad/ soil erosion/ pollution/ waste.

47.Tourism/ contribute/ increasing carbon footprint/ stress/ ecosystems.

48. The infrastructure/ tourist spot/ not/ satisfy/ great demand/ during/ peak season.

49. Tourists/ cause/ significant effect/ local habitats/ especially/ country.

50. Tourists/ be aware/ damage/ they/ cause/ and/ tourism authorities/ take measures/ solve/ problems.

KEY:

I+II

1.A 2C 3A 4B 5B

III.6D 7C 8A 9B 10.C 11.D 12.D 13C 14A 15B

IV.

16alarm call 17.check-in time 18business district 19.check- in luggage 20.entertainment system

V.

21C 22D 23A 24B 25A

VI. 26.A 27B 28D 29C 30A 31B 32C 33D 34A 35B

VII.36C 37B 38A 39D 40C

VIII.41.C 42.G 43.A 44E 45.F

IX.

46. Tourism development may l**e**ad to soil erosion, pollution and waste.

47.Tourism contributes to an increasing carbon footprintand the stress on the ecosystems.

48. The infrastructure in a tourist spotcan not satisfy great demand during the peak season.

49. Tourists may causea significant effecton the local habitats, especiallyin the country.

50. Tourists should be aware of damage which they cause,and the tourism authoritieshave to take measuresto solvethe problems.