

NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP KIỂM TRA ĐỊNH KỲ HỌC KÌ 2
MÔN ANH - LỚP 10

A. HÌNH THỨC KIỂM TRA

- * Hình thức kiểm tra : Trắc nghiệm hoàn toàn 40 câu/ mỗi câu 0.25đ, thời gian làm bài 50 phút
- * Giới hạn chủ đề đọc hiểu và từ vựng ở các **Unit 9,10** (bám sát Student book, Work book và đề cương ôn tập)

B. NỘI DUNG ÔN TẬP

1. Nghe (Listening): 6 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
2. Bài đọc hiểu (Guided-Close): 5 câu dạng thức Phrase or Clause (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
3. Bài đọc hiểu (Advertisement or Announcement): 3 câu
 - 1 câu Word form
 - 1 câu preposition
 - 1 câu ngữ nghĩa
4. Bài đọc hiểu (Reading & Comprehension): 5 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
5. Bài đọc hiểu (Reading & Comprehension): 7 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10)
 - 1 câu đồng nghĩa
 - 1 câu trái nghĩa
 - 5 câu theo ngữ cảnh
6. Từ vựng: 10 câu (nằm trong chủ đề 2 Unit 9,10) (Theo tỉ lệ 5 - 5)
7. Sắp xếp (Rearrangement): 4 câu theo dạng thức sau:
 - a – b – c - d; a –b –c – d - e; a – b – c – d- e – f (2 câu)

C. CÂU HỎI ÔN TẬP HOẶC ĐỀ ÔN TẬP

TIẾNG ANH 10 GLOBAL SUCCESS

UNIT 9. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT
TEST 1

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

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

Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of the earth's atmosphere. It is one of the biggest issues facing humans today. It can have serious consequences such as rising sea levels, polar ice melting, and extreme weather events like floods or heatwaves.

Another environmental problem is the cutting and clearing of natural forests. The loss of forests can have a negative impact on the environment. It can damage the natural habitats of many animals and put wildlife in danger. It can also destroy the natural soil and lead to climate change.

Air pollution is also a serious problem. It is mainly caused by waste gases that come out of vehicles, machines, or factories. When these harmful gases combine with the water in the air, they come down as rain or snow, which can damage all forms of life. In addition, this problem leads to global warming and climate change. It is also a major cause of respiratory diseases or even lung cancer.

Around the world, the number of endangered animals is rising. Many of them disappear because of pollution and climate change. In addition, humans illegally hunt and kill animals, and catch too many fish at once. **This** is upsetting the natural balance of ecosystems, which can be harmful to all living and non-living things.

1. **According to the passage, which of the following environmental issues is not mentioned?**

- A. Air pollution B. Climate change C. Water resources D. Deforestation

2. **What is the negative impact of deforestation on the environment?**

- A. Leads to desertification B. Enhances biodiversity
C. Reduces air pollution D. Protects clean water sources

3. **What is the link between air pollution and climate change?**

- A. Air pollution is the main cause of climate change.
B. Climate change is the main cause of air pollution.
C. Air pollution and climate change are unrelated issues.
D. Air pollution is one of the causes of climate change.

4. **The word "This" in last paragraph refers to _____?**

- A. rising pollution level B. hunting and killing animals
C. losing the habitat of endangered species D. changing the climate

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

5. Extreme weather includes unusual _____ events such as heatwaves or floods.

- A. phenomenon B. ecosystem C. climate D. weather

6. Air pollution occurs when air contains _____ gases

- A. harmless B. harm C. harmfully D. harmful

7. _____ refers to an increase in temperature of the earth's atmosphere.

- A. Global warming B. Tornado C. Cyclone D. Earthquake

8. _____ is the way animals, plants, and other living and non-living things interact with and support each other.

- A. Biodiversity B. Ecosystem C. Habitat D. Environment

9. Do you think we are doing enough to _____ wild animals?

- A. revise B. balance C. protect D. destroy

10. We had a discussion about _____ warming this morning.

- A. global B. natural C. polluted D. contaminated

11. Air pollution is a _____ problem in many major cities.
 A. legal B. serious C. special D. theoretical
12. Some animals lose their habitats because of _____.
 A. contamination B. preservation C. deforestation D. combination
13. Illegal trade in animal body _____ can lead to the disappearance of many animals.
 A. themes B. parts C. cores D. gestures
14. High levels of pollution upset the _____ of an ecosystem.
 A. balanced B. balancing C. balances D. balance
15. Animals should be kept in their natural _____.
 A. habitats B. inhabitants C. inhales D. habits
16. Air pollution is a serious problem because it _____ people's health.
 A. contributes B. donates C. damages D. conserves

UNIT 9. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT TEST 2

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

1. The decline in the number of sharks is damaging the island's vulnerable _____.
 A. environment B. ecosystem C. habitat D. nature
2. They use chemicals that will _____ the environment.
 A. hurt B. destroy C. damage D. harm
3. During the last hundred years we have done great _____ to the environment.
 A. injury B. pollution C. damage D. hurt
4. There are lots of things we can all do to _____ the environment.
 A. enhance B. protect C. make D. build
5. We must punish the companies that are _____ and damaging the environment.
 A. dirtying B. polluting C. contaminating D. defiling
6. Environmentalists are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas _____.
 A. exhaust fumes B. smokes C. wastes D. emissions
7. The government is introducing strict new rules on the dumping of _____ by industry.
 A. pesticides B. exhaust fumes. C. toxic waste D. emissions
8. Thousands of acres of forest are being cut down every year and the _____ of many animals are being destroyed.
 A. natural resources B. natural habitats C. ways of life D. living surroundings
9. Human activity is leading to the extinction of species and habitats and _____ of bio-diversity.
 A. lose B. losing C. loss D. lost
10. Make sure your car runs on unleaded petrol and your home uses sources of _____ energy.
 A. recycling B. reused C. renewable D. recyclable
11. If government don't _____ global warming, more natural disasters will occur.
 A. achieve B. promote C. discourage D. prevent
12. Consumption of fossil fuels at an alarming rate can _____ to global warming which can further result in melting of polar ice caps and increase in sea levels.
 A. lead B. drive C. attach D. run

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

THINK BEFORE YOU TOSS

Countries around the world have growing mountains of trash because people are throwing out more trash than ever before. How did we become a throwaway society?

First of all, it is now easier to replace an item than to spend time and money to repair it. Thanks to modern manufacturing and technology, companies are able to produce items quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and prices are low, so we would rather buy something new than repair it. Even if we did want to repair something, many items are almost impossible to repair. These products contain many tiny, complicated parts. Some even contain small computer chips. It's easier to throw these items away and buy new ones than to fix them.

Another contributing factor is our love of disposable products. As busy people, we are always looking for ways to save time and make our lives easier. Why should we use cloth kitchen towels? It's easier to use a paper towel once and toss it out. Companies manufacture thousands of different kinds of disposable items: paper plates, plastic cups, cameras, and razors for shaving, to name a few. The problem is that disposable products also contribute to our trash problem.

Our **appetite** for new products also contributes to the problem. We are addicted to buying things. As consumers, we want the latest clothes, the best TVs, and cellphones with the best features. Companies tell us to buy, buy, and buy. Advertisements persuade us that newer is better. The result is that we throw away useful possessions to make room for new ones.

13. Which of the following is NOT a reason for people to replace a broken item?

- A. Products are now mass produced at affordable prices.
- B. It takes almost no time to fix broken items.
- C. Many items are too complicated to repair.
- D. Some products contain tiny, complicated chips.

14. All of the following are disposable products, EXCEPT ____.

- A. cloth kitchen towels
- B. paper plates
- C. plastic cups
- D. razors for shaving

15. Why are we hooked on buying new things?

- A. We throw the old items to make room for the new ones.
- B. We have more money than ever before.
- C. We want to own as many things as possible.
- D. We are made to believe that the new is the better.

16. The word “appetite” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by ____.

- A. need
- B. demand
- C. desire
- D. taste

UNIT 9. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

TEST 3

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

Pollution emitted in industrial areas represents a threat to human health and the surrounding natural resources. We have a tendency to believe that the production processes are the only source of environmental damage, and often forget about the possible long-term effects of harmful production practices. We may think that the closure of these huge industrial areas would improve the quality of the environment. Unfortunately, this ignores the threat of the remaining waste, which is abandoned and poorly stored. It represents an even bigger danger because *it* stands neglected as it degrades and leaks into the earth without any control at all.

Changes in the water chemistry due to surface water contamination can affect all levels of an ecosystem. It can affect the health of lower food chain organisms and, consequently, the availability of food up through the food chain. It can damage the health of wetlands and damage their ability to support healthy ecosystems, control flooding, and filter pollutants from storm water runoff. The health of animals and humans are affected when they drink or bathe in contaminated

water. In addition water-based organisms, like fish and shellfish, can pile up and concentrate contaminants in their bodies. When other animals or humans eat these organisms, they receive a much higher dose of contaminant than they would have if they had been directly exposed to the original contamination.

Contaminated groundwater can badly affect animals, plants and humans if it is removed from the ground by manmade or natural processes. Depending on the study of rocks of the area, groundwater may rise to the surface through springs or seeps, flow sideways into nearby rivers, streams, or ponds, or sink deeper into the earth. In many parts of the world, groundwater is pumped out of the ground to be used for drinking, bathing, other household uses, agriculture, and industry.

Contaminants in the soil can harm plants when they take up the contamination through their roots. Eating, breathing in, or touching contaminated soil, as well as eating plants or animals that have piled up soil contaminants can badly affect the health of humans and animals.

Air pollution can cause breathing-related problems and other bad health effects as contaminants are *absorbed* from the lungs into other parts of the body. Certain air contaminants can also harm animals and humans when they contact the skin. Plants rely on breathing for their growth and can also be affected by exposure to contaminants moved in the air.

1. What is the topic of the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Sources of environmental damage | B. The pollution from the city |
| C. Bad effects of industrial waste | D. The quality of the environment |

2. The word "it" in the first paragraph refers to_____.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. the remaining waste | B. a danger |
| C. the environment | D. the threat of the remaining waste |

3. Which of the followings affect an ecosystem as the whole?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Surface water contamination | B. Soil contamination |
| C. Groundwater contamination | D. Air contamination |

4. Which of the followings is NOT badly affected by contaminated groundwater?

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| A. Human | B. Plants | C. Rocks | D. Animals |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|

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

5. During the last hundred years we have done great _____to the environment.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| A. injury | B. pollution | C. damage | D. hurt |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------|

6. Scientists have found holes in the _____, particularly over Antarctica.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. ice caps | B. polar ice | C. ozone layer | D. greenhouse |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|

7. The ozone layer is an invisible layer of protection around the planet that protects us _____the sun's harmful rays.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| A. away with | B. from | C. under | D. out of |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|

8. Deforestation simply means clearing of the green cover and making that land available _____residential, industrial or commercial purpose.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| A. on | B. by | C. for | D. to |
|-------|-------|--------|-------|

9. They reported the _____ of the bears to the missing animal bureau.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| A. appearance | B. disappearance | C. appearing | D. disappearing |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|

10. Environmental awareness has increased_____over the past decades.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| A. dramatically | B. greatly | C. well | D. costly |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------|

11. The threat of global warming will force the world to_____energy consumption.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| A. go down | B. put down | C. turn down | D. cut down |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

12. Last year, the rate of_____in the Amazon declined by almost 30 percent.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. deforestation | B. destruction | C. damage | D. drainage |
|------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|

13. We are all beginning_____global warming due to the enhanced greenhouse effect.

- A. to be experienced B. experienced C. experiencing D. to experience
14. Environmental protection is one of the best ways to _____ the ecosystem.
A. Install B. balance C. commit D. explore
15. Hunting should be banned as it will damage and make a bad _____ on the environment.
A. impact B. trade C. control D. distraction
16. WWF was set up in 1961 and had its operations in areas such as the preservation of biological _____.
A. difference B. abundance C. variety D. plenty

UNIT 10. ECOTOURISM

PRACTICE TEST 1

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

The number of tourists has increased over the years. In 1950, there were only 25 million international tourist arrivals. In 2020, it was estimated that 1.4 billion tourists travelled every year. While tourism is very important to the economy, there is also a price to pay especially in terms of the environment. In fact, the negative impact of tourism on the local environment is huge. Sometimes, the impact is direct, such as when tourists litter the streets or use up natural resources of the local areas such as clean water or energy. Other times, the impact is less direct but still large. When tourists travel for instance, they often travel by planes or vehicles that use a lot of fuel. This damages the environment as well. In either way, tourists are knowingly or not knowingly damaging the environment as they travel. However, it is possible to reduce such negative impact on the environment by traveling more responsibly and in a more eco-friendly way.

1. **What was the number of international tourist arrivals in 1950?**
A. 1.4 billion B. 25 million C. 50 million D. 100 million
2. **According to the passage, what is one direct impact of tourism on the environment?**
A. Tourists using public transportation B. Tourists littering the streets
C. Tourists buying local products D. Tourists staying in hotels
3. **What is one indirect way tourism negatively impacts the environment according to the passage?**
A. Tourists buying souvenirs
B. Tourists using a lot of fuel when traveling
C. Tourists staying in eco-friendly hotels
D. Tourists participating in local festivals
4. **What is the main idea of the passage?**
A. Tourism has only positive effects on the economy.
B. Tourism has increased significantly over the years.
C. Tourism benefits the economy but harms the environment.
D. Tourism should be banned to protect the environment.

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

5. There are many things for tourists to _____ on the island.
A. explore B. explain C. explode D. expand
6. Avoid _____ water when you take a bath.
A. washing B. waiting C. wasting D. waking

7. There is a _____ market along this river.
A. flowing B. swimming C. floating D. boating
8. _____ tourism has a lot of negative impact on the environment.
A. Mass B. Massive C. Economic D. Eco-friendly
9. We followed a _____ in the forest.
A. way B. trail C. road D. street
10. Are you _____ of the importance of protecting the environment?
A. interested B. aware C. fond D. responsible
11. There is a _____ for you to walk along the coast.
A. street B. highway C. path D. driveway
12. _____ people are very friendly and welcoming to the tourists.
A. Home B. Inside C. Foreign D. Local
13. Many tourists _____ the environment when they are travelling.
A. construct B. preserve C. damage D. control
14. One way to help the local community is to buy local arts and _____.
A. crafts B. physics C. snacks D. profits
15. _____ tourism helps people keep profits local.
A. Sustain B. Sustainable C. Sustainably D. Sustainability
16. _____ tourists will avoid damaging the environment when they travel.
A. Responsibility B. Response C. Responsibly D. Responsible

UNIT 10. ECOTOURISM

PRACTICE TEST 2

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

1. Many _____ go to Canada and the USA in the summer.
A. citizens B. residents C. tourists D. inhabitants
2. The building of the dam over the river can cause _____ disaster.
A. sustainable B. exotic C. ecological D. local
3. That region tries to launch many campaigns to promote _____ tourism.
A. upset B. eco-friendly C. sustainable D. essential
4. All of our _____ is printed on environmentally-friendly paper.
A. poster B. leaflet C. brochure D. magazine
5. The foreign investors need to assess again the _____ on climate change.
A. crafts B. impact C. ignore D. support
6. We must understand that protecting the environment is every man's _____.
A. choice B. hobby C. responsibility D. duty
7. In Mu Gang Chai, tourists now have more chances to know the daily life of villagers, no matter if they stay in a hotel, resort, or at a(n) _____.
A. tour guide B. homestay C. profit D. wildlife
8. Some _____ areas will be improved their economics and management.
A. rural B. suburban C. local D. urban
9. Environmental _____ has increased over the years thanks to means of communication.
A. ignorance B. awareness C. concern D. negligence
10. _____ is the act of visiting a leisure destination with large amounts of people at one time.
A. Mass migration B. Mass transportation C. Mass travel D. Mass tourism
11. The attraction of _____ relies on the excitement of wildlife sightings.
A. scenery B. ecotourism C. reserve D. expedition
12. We can _____ wildlife by watching them from a distance so that they are not scared to go away.

- A. stalactite B. safari C. excursion D. respect

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

Tourism will always have an impact on the places visited. Sometimes the impact is good, but often **it** is negative. For example, if lots of people visit one place, then this can damage the environment. The question is - how can we minimize the problems without preventing people from travelling and visiting places?

The main aim of ecotourism is to reduce the negative impact that tourism has on the environment and local people. The idea is to encourage tourists to think about what they do when they visit a place.

It's great to talk about protecting the environment, but how do you actually do this? There are a number of key points. Tourists shouldn't drop litter, they should stay on the paths, they shouldn't interfere with wildlife and they should respect local customs and traditions.

Some people see ecotourism as a contradiction. They say that any tourism needs infrastructure - roads, airports and hotels. The more tourists that visit a place, the more of these are needed and, by building more of these, you can't **avoid** damaging the environment.

But, of course, things aren't so black and white. Living in a place of natural beauty doesn't mean that you shouldn't benefit from things like better roads. As long as the improvements benefit the local people and not just the tourists, and the local communities are consulted on plans and changes, then is there really a problem?

In 2002 the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". Over the past twenty years, more and more people have started taking eco-holidays. In countries such as Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Kenya, ecotourism represents a significant proportion of the tourist industry.

13. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A brief introduction about ecotourism B. Some Dos for ecotourists
C. Some Don'ts for ecotourists D. Benefits and drawbacks of ecotourism

14. In paragraph 1, the word "it" refers to ____.

- A. tourism B. environment C. impact D. damage

15. According to the passage, what does the ecotourism aim at?

- A. stopping ecotourism altogether B. reducing the tourism problems
C. preventing tourists from travelling D. finding a new form of tourism

16. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as an activity to protect the environment?

- A. not littering B. not interfering with wildlife
C. respecting local customs and traditions D. not hunting animals for food

UNIT 10. ECOTOURISM PRACTICE TEST 3

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

Ecotourism essentially means ecological tourism, where ecological has both environmental and social connotations. Born in its current form in the late 1980s. Ecotourism came of age in 2002, when the United Nations celebrated the "International Year of Ecotourism". The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people".

For many countries, ecotourism is not so much seen as a marginal activity intended to finance protection of the environment than as a major sector of national economy and as a means of getting currencies. For example, in countries such as Kenya, Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica and Madagascar, ecotourism represents a significant chunk of foreign revenue.

The concept of ecotourism is widely misunderstood and, in practice, is often simply used as a marketing tool to promote tourism that is related to nature. Critics claim that ecotourism as practiced and abused often consists in placing a hotel in a splendid landscape, to the detriment of the ecosystem. According to them, ecotourism must above all sensitize people with the beauty and the fragility of nature. They condemn some operators as “green-washing” their operations- that is, using the label of “ecotourism” and “green-friendly”, while behaving in environmentally irresponsible ways.

Although academics argue about who can be classified as an ecotourist, and there is precious little statistical data, some estimate that more than five million ecotourists – the majority of the worldwide population – come from the United states, with other ecotourists coming from Europe, Canada and Australia.

1. What does the author want to describe in the first paragraph?

- A. Definition of tourism
- B. History of tourism
- C. The importance of tourism
- D. Tourism in our society

2. The word “green-washing” in the third paragraph implies that _____.

- A. tourists are being sold normal tours instead of ecotourism tours
- B. operators in ecotourism are not actually friendly as they have advertised
- C. tour operators are making eco-trips seem more sustainable than they actually are
- D. tour operators are actually making sustainable eco-trips

3. Which of the following is considered an abuse of ecotourism?

- A. responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment
- B. Placing a hotel in a splendid landscape
- C. Improving the well-being of local people
- D. Behaving in environmentally responsible ways

4. Which countries consider ecotourism as a means of getting money?

- A. Kenya, Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica, and Madagascar
- B. the United States, Europe, Canada, and Australia
- C. Kenya, Ecuador, Nepal, Costa Rica, and Madagascar
- D. the United States, Europe, Costa Rica, and Australia

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

5. All tourists have a window seat on the _____ bus so that they can watch wildlife.

- A. safari
- B. craftsmen
- C. destination
- D. ecology

6. Hunting wildlife may _____ the balance between hunters and prey in their habitats.

- A. form
- B. create
- C. make
- D. upset

7. Do you think our planet can _____ 10 billion people?

- A. entertain
- B. display
- C. sustain
- D. discharge

8. We should take care in order not to harm the environment in the _____.

- A. hospitality
- B. biosphere reserve
- C. wildlife reserve
- D. expedition

9. In Mu Gang Chai, tourists now have more chances to know the daily life of villagers, no matter if they stay in a hotel, resort, or at a(n) _____.

- A. tour guide
- B. homestay
- C. profit
- D. wildlife

10. Coming to Van Long Nature Reserve in Ninh Binh Province, you can enjoy the deep _____ in a beautiful paradise.

- A. relaxation B. ecosystem C. respect D. impact
11. All of our brochure is printed on _____-friendly paper.
A. A. environment B. environmentally C. environmental D. environments
12. We must understand that protecting the environment is every man's _____.
A. responsibility B. responsible C. responsibly D. irresponsibly
13. Environmental awareness has increased over the years thanks to _____ communication.
A. means of B. tool of C. sort of D. form of
14. _____ tourism is the act of visiting a leisure destination with large amounts of people at one time.
A. Big B. Large C. Mass D. Great
15. Try to choose products that do the least harm _____ the environment.
A. for B. to C. in D. at
16. The talk tried to raise awareness of respecting wildlife and their natural habitats _____ local people.
A. of B. with C. among D. in

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 02 tháng 04 năm 2025

HIỆU TRƯỞNG

TỔ TRƯỞNG CHUYÊN MÔN

Vũ Thị Hồng Châu

Nguyễn Trí Khôn