

## Practice Exam No. 1

### Exam 1: America and Europe

#### 1. Teaching Passive Voice

- Explanation: Provide a brief lesson on forming the passive voice, explaining that the structure "subject + be + past participle" is used to emphasize the action over the subject.
- Examples:
  - *Many famous landmarks are visited by millions of tourists annually.*
  - *Historic sites have been protected to preserve cultural heritage.*

#### 2. Reading Passage (America and Europe)

- **Topic:** Growth of Tourism in the Americas and Europe
- Content: Discuss key tourist destinations such as the U.S. national parks, Mexico's ancient sites, European art museums, and UNESCO heritage cities. Use passive voice to describe trends and tourism efforts.
- Passive examples:
  - *National parks in the United States are protected by federal laws.*
  - *Many European cities are promoted as cultural tourism hubs.*

#### 3. Writing Task

- Prompt: "Discuss how the tourism industry impacts both local economies and the environment in America and Europe. Include examples from specific countries."

### Exam 2: Africa and Asia

#### 1. Review of Passive Voice

- Reinforcement: Highlight how passive voice can describe broad actions without focusing on who performs them.
- Practice examples:
  - *Ancient ruins are preserved as national treasures.*
  - *Tourism revenue is generated by safaris and wildlife tours.*

#### 2. Reading Passage (Africa and Asia)

- **Topic:** The Role of Tourism in Economic Development
- Content: Cover tourism in African wildlife reserves, Asian temples, and beaches, focusing on economic benefits and challenges, like conservation. Use passive voice in describing tourism's effects.
- Passive examples:
  - *Safaris are organized to attract eco-tourists while supporting local economies.*
  - *Sacred sites are visited by millions, bringing both spiritual and economic value.*

#### 3. Writing Task

- Prompt: "Analyze the economic and environmental impacts of tourism in Africa and Asia, citing specific examples from the reading passage."

## Exam 3: Oceania and Antarctica

### 1. Passive Voice in Environmental Contexts

- Emphasis: Show how passive voice can be useful in discussing environmental protections and regulations.
- Practice examples:
  - *Endangered species are protected through international agreements.*
  - *Antarctica's natural environment is monitored by scientists worldwide.*

### 2. Reading Passage (Oceania and Antarctica)

- **Topic:** Tourism and Environmental Conservation
- **Content:** Focus on sustainable tourism in Oceania, including coral reefs, and the strictly regulated tourism in Antarctica. The passages will detail how regions are affected by tourism and how environmental protections are implemented.
- **Passive examples:**
  - *Tourist activities in Antarctica are limited to reduce environmental impact.*
  - *In Australia, coral reefs are monitored to prevent damage from tourism.*

### 3. Writing Task

- **Prompt:** "Discuss the challenges and responsibilities of managing tourism in Oceania and Antarctica, considering both environmental and economic factors."

Here's an example for each reading passage, along with 10 multiple-choice questions per exam.

## Exam 1: America and Europe

### Reading Passage:

The tourism industry in America and Europe has significantly shaped local economies and cultures. In the United States, national parks are protected by federal laws and are visited by millions annually. These natural landscapes offer an escape into wilderness, contributing billions of dollars in revenue. In Mexico, ancient Mayan and Aztec sites are preserved as national treasures, attracting both historians and casual tourists.

In Europe, cultural tourism is promoted by showcasing historic cities, art museums, and UNESCO heritage sites. Paris, known for its iconic landmarks, draws visitors from around the globe, supporting local businesses and creating thousands of jobs. However, cities like Venice face challenges as tourist sites are overrun, affecting local communities and increasing environmental risks. Preservation measures are being introduced in such places to balance tourism growth with sustainability.

### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What does federal law do in the United States regarding national parks?
  - A) It prevents tourism

- B) It encourages city expansion
  - C) It protects the parks
  - D) It limits park sizes
- 2. The word “preserved” in paragraph 1 most nearly means:
  - A) Improved
  - B) Protected
  - C) Ignored
  - D) Built
- 3. Which country has ancient sites that attract both historians and casual tourists?
  - A) United States
  - B) France
  - C) Mexico
  - D) Italy
- 4. How does Paris benefit from tourism?
  - A) Through museum maintenance
  - B) By restricting visitor access
  - C) By creating jobs and supporting businesses
  - D) By expanding the city area
- 5. What challenge does Venice face due to tourism?
  - A) Too few visitors
  - B) Damaged historic buildings
  - C) Negative environmental effects
  - D) Loss of jobs
- 6. The phrase “overrun by tourists” in paragraph 2 implies that:
  - A) There are too many tourists
  - B) Tourism is declining
  - C) Tourists avoid the area
  - D) Tourism is encouraged
- 7. How much revenue do U.S. national parks contribute to the economy?
  - A) A few million dollars
  - B) Billions of dollars
  - C) Thousands of dollars
  - D) They cost the economy
- 8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a tourist attraction in Europe?
  - A) UNESCO sites
  - B) Art museums
  - C) U.S. national parks
  - D) Historic cities
- 9. Why are preservation measures introduced in Venice?
  - A) To increase the number of tourists
  - B) To balance tourism with sustainability
  - C) To create more jobs
  - D) To encourage cultural tourism

10. According to the passage, which city is known for iconic landmarks?

- A) Venice
  - B) Rome
  - C) Paris
  - D) Madrid
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## **Exam 2: Africa and Asia**

### **Reading Passage:**

Africa and Asia have seen tremendous growth in tourism, greatly impacting their economies. In Africa, safaris are organized to attract eco-tourists, with tours that promote wildlife conservation. Wildlife parks in Kenya and Tanzania are visited by millions of international tourists every year. These attractions support local economies but also require strict conservation efforts to protect endangered species.

In Asia, temples and ancient cities are visited by tourists, providing cultural insight and economic benefits. Southeast Asia, with its tropical islands, is especially popular. However, over-tourism in some areas leads to environmental concerns. Measures are being implemented to reduce negative impacts and promote sustainable practices, ensuring that tourism does not harm local communities or natural environments.

### **Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What is the main purpose of safaris in Africa?
  - A) To support hunting practices
  - B) To promote eco-tourism and conservation
  - C) To discourage foreign visitors
  - D) To reduce wildlife populations
2. The word “promote” in paragraph 1 most nearly means:
  - A) Prevent
  - B) Discourage
  - C) Encourage
  - D) Ignore
3. How do wildlife parks in Africa impact local economies?
  - A) They reduce tourism revenue
  - B) They support conservation only
  - C) They support local economies by attracting tourists
  - D) They encourage foreign businesses

4. Which area in Asia is popular among tourists for its tropical islands?
  - A) East Asia
  - B) Central Asia
  - C) Southeast Asia
  - D) Northern Asia
5. The term “over-tourism” in paragraph 2 refers to:
  - A) Fewer visitors than expected
  - B) Excessive tourist numbers
  - C) Tourist support for environmental efforts
  - D) Minimal tourism activities
6. What is a concern associated with over-tourism in Southeast Asia?
  - A) Increased wildlife diversity
  - B) Environmental degradation
  - C) Reduced cultural diversity
  - D) Decreased economic growth
7. What actions are being taken to counter over-tourism in Asia?
  - A) Increasing tourist numbers
  - B) Reducing entrance fees
  - C) Promoting sustainable practices
  - D) Building new hotels
8. Which of the following is a benefit of tourism mentioned in the passage?
  - A) Economic support for local communities
  - B) A decline in conservation efforts
  - C) An increase in private businesses
  - D) A decrease in cultural practices
9. What does “ancient cities” refer to in the context of the passage?
  - A) New cultural sites
  - B) Modern urban areas
  - C) Historical and cultural destinations
  - D) Protected natural environments
10. What impact does tourism have on Africa and Asia according to the passage?
  - A) It harms wildlife conservation
  - B) It has only negative effects
  - C) It provides economic benefits with environmental challenges
  - D) It prevents eco-tourism development

## Exam 3: Oceania and Antarctica

### Reading Passage:

Oceania and Antarctica are popular yet fragile tourist destinations. In Oceania, coral reefs in Australia and the islands are visited by millions, contributing significantly to local economies. However, these reefs are monitored closely to prevent damage from tourism activities. Sustainable tourism practices are promoted to protect these sensitive ecosystems.

Antarctica, while largely uninhabited, attracts adventurous tourists who come to experience its unique, untouched environment. Tourism in Antarctica is strictly controlled to prevent environmental degradation. Visitor numbers are limited, and all activities are monitored to reduce ecological impact. Both regions highlight the need for careful tourism management to preserve natural beauty for future generations.

### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is one reason coral reefs in Oceania are closely monitored?
  - A) To allow for increased tourism
  - B) To prevent damage from tourism
  - C) To attract more visitors
  - D) To protect fishing industries
2. The word “fragile” in paragraph 1 most nearly means:
  - A) Strong
  - B) Delicate
  - C) Expansive
  - D) Improved
3. What is one focus of sustainable tourism practices in Oceania?
  - A) Increasing visitor numbers
  - B) Protecting coral reefs
  - C) Promoting larger resorts
  - D) Reducing conservation efforts
4. Which of the following is true about tourism in Antarctica?
  - A) It is unregulated
  - B) It allows high numbers of visitors
  - C) It is strictly controlled
  - D) It supports urban development
5. The phrase “untouched environment” in paragraph 2 refers to:
  - A) Highly populated areas
  - B) Areas without human impact
  - C) Urbanized zones
  - D) Polluted regions

6. Why are visitor numbers limited in Antarctica?
  - A) To encourage tourism growth
  - B) To reduce environmental impact
  - C) To promote new industries
  - D) To increase hotel availability
7. What does “sustainable tourism” mean in the context of the passage?
  - A) Tourism that doesn’t harm the environment
  - B) Rapid tourism growth
  - C) Exclusive luxury tourism
  - D) Unrestricted tourist activities
8. How does Antarctica differ from Oceania in terms of tourism?
  - A) It has a high population
  - B) Tourism is unregulated
  - C) It is mostly uninhabited and highly controlled
  - D) Tourism is encouraged year-round