**THỬ THÁCH SỐ 2**

**Hi, everyone! – Chào các bạn! Mình tên là Hoàng Nhật Trường, học sinh lớp 11A1, mình là thành viên của câu lạc bộ Học tập. Cũng trong tháng 12 này, mình có một câu hỏi Tiếng Anh thử thách cùng các bạn. Các bạn gửi câu trả lời cho mình qua địa chỉ gmail:** [pointblack90@gmail.com](mailto:pointblack90@gmail.com)

**Bạn nào trả lời đúng và nhanh nhất (theo giờ nhận trên Gmail) sẽ được tặng một ngôi sao. Các bạn nhớ ghi rõ trên Tiêu đề thư Họ và tên cùng tên lớp mình đang học nhé!**

**Khi tổng kết vào hết tháng 8 năm 2021, bạn nào tích lũy được nhiều ngôi sao nhất sẽ được nhận một phần quà đặc biệt của CLB bọn mình. Sau đây là câu hỏi thử thách số 2 với môn Tiếng Anh:**

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| **Câu 2: Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**  Recreational diving or sport diving is a type of diving that uses scuba equipment for the purpose of leisure and enjoyment. In some diving circles, the term “recreational diving” is used in contradistinction to “technical diving” a more demanding aspect of the sport which requires greater levels of training, experience and equipment.  Recreational scuba-diving grew out of related activities such as snorkeling and underwater hunting. For a long time, recreational underwater excursions were limited by the amount of breath that could be held. However, the invention of the aqualung in 1943 by J acques-Yves Cousteau and its development over subsequent years led to a revolution in recreational diving. However, for much of the 1950s and early 1960s, recreational scuba diving was a sport limited to those who were able to afford or make their own kit, and prepared to undergo intensive training to use it. As the sport became more popular, manufacturers became aware of the potential market, and equipment began to appear that was easy to use, affordable and reliable. Continued advances in SCUBA technology, such as buoyancy compensators, modern diving regulators, wet or dry suits, and dive computers, increased the safety, comfort and convenience of the gear encouraging more people to train and use it.  Until the early 1950s, navies and other organizations performing professional diving were the only providers of diver training, but only for their own personnel and only using their own types of equipment. There were no training courses available to civilians who bought the first scuba equipment. Professional instruction started in 1959 when the non-profit National Association of Underwater Instructors was formed.  Further developments in technology have reduced the cost of training and diving. Scuba-diving has become a popular leisure activity, and many diving locations have some forms of dive shop presence that can offer air fills, equipment and training. In tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world, there is a large market in holiday divers, who train and dive while on holiday, but rarely dive close to home. Generally, recreational diving depths are limited to a maximum of between 30 and 40 meters (100 and 130 feet), beyond which a variety of safety issues make it unsafe to dive using recreation diving equipment and practices, and specialized training and equipment for technical diving are needed.  Question 1: Recreational diving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. requires more equipment than technical diving B. are taken up by many people for leisure and entertainment C. needs no equipment  D. requires more experience than technical diving  Question 2: Recreational underwater excursions used to be limited \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. as underwater hunting was banned  B. because the necessary amount of breath was too expensive to afford C. because divers could not take enough amount of breath with them D. because the necessary amount of breath was too heavy to bring  Question 3: According to the second paragraph, in the 1950s and early 1960s, recreational scuba-diving was a sport limited because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. divers did not like to take part in any intensive training courses  B. there were not any intensive training courses for divers  C. there were not enough kit for many divers D. kit and intensive training were too expensive for many people to afford Question 4: These following sentences are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. In the early 1950s anyone who wanted to dive could be professionally trained. B. In the early 1950s there were no training courses available to civilians who bought the first scuba equipment.  C. As recreational diving became more popular, manufacturers have made more and more diving equipment.  D. Advances in scuba technology encourage more and more people to train and use it.  Question 5: Holiday divers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A. do not like to dive in tropical and sub-tropical parts  B. can dive as deep as they like because of safety C. are those who go away from home to dive D. are limited in tropical and sub-tropical parts |