

UNIT 10. The ecosystem

TEST 1

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

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>fl</u> ora | B. <u>pl</u> anet | C. <u>an</u> imal | D. <u>ma</u> mml |
| 2. A. <u>cl</u> imate | B. <u>in</u> sect | C. <u>surv</u> ive | D. <u>sun</u> light |
| 3. A. <u>ch</u> ange | B. <u>na</u> tive | C. <u>am</u> azing | D. <u>ba</u> cteria |
| 4. A. <u>s</u> pecies | B. <u>fo</u> rest | C. <u>thou</u> sand | D. <u>eco</u> system |
| 5. A. <u>bu</u> tterflies | B. <u>co</u> m <u>mu</u> nity | C. <u>ove</u> r <u>u</u> se | D. <u>f</u> uture |

II. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- _____ is all the animals living in an area or in a particular period of history.
A. Food B. Fauna C. Flora D. Habitat
- Flora is all the _____ of a particular place or from a particular time in history.
A. flowers B. materials C. plants D. animals
- The _____ in Sapa is cool and fresh all year round
A. climate B. wildlife C. scenery D. season
- _____ include not only living things but also non-living things such as sunlight, air, soil and water.
A. Mammals B. Organisms C. Resources D. Ecosystems
- Humans, dogs, elephants, and dolphins are all _____, but birds, fish, and crocodiles are not.
A. materials B. mammals C. animals D. Fauna
- The mining project is not licensed because it _____ one of the world's richest areas of biodiversity.
A. creates B. protects C. threatens D. conserves
- You have to be aware of the damage humans are doing to quicken the _____ of wildlife.
A. extinction B. development C. conservation D. protection
- Cat Ba National Park has many plant _____ that can be used as medicine.
A. energy B. species C. minerals D. environments
- Renewable energy resources can help _____ fossil fuels and reduce carbon emissions.
A. damage B. destroy C. conserve D. overuse
- If we continue to deplete the earth's _____ resources, we will cause serious damage to the environment.
A. native B. nature C. natural D. tropical

III. Supply the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences.

- The oil slick seriously threatens marine _____ around the islands. (live)
- Pollution can have _____ effects on the delicately balanced ecosystem. (disaster)
- The main threat to the _____ of these creatures comes from their loss of habitat. (survive)
- Animal _____ supporters gathered to protest against hunting. (protective)
- The _____ friendly products are designed not to harm the natural environment. (environmental)
- Millions of years ago, changes in the earth's climate caused animal and plant life to _____. (diversification)
- The Amazon river basin contains the world's largest _____ rainforest. (tropics)
- Many _____ have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating reserves. (native)
- _____ have studied only a small percentage of rainforest species in their search for cure. (Sciences)
- Ten of them, including the fishing cat and Sunda pangolin, are on the list of rare and _____ species, native to Viet Nam. (danger)

IV. Complete the sentences with compound nouns formed from the given words in brackets.

1. I always stay home alone at the _____. (end / week)
2. It is raining. You should wear a _____ (coat / rain).
3. My father is reading a book in the _____. (room / bed)
4. Jimmy is so sad because his wife never does _____. (work / house)
5. I think the Chicago Bulls is the best _____ team in the USA. (basket / ball)
6. We're going to take our holiday on _____ Europe this year. (main / land)
7. The Amazon _____ is in the Amazon Basin of South America. (forest / rain)
8. She takes her inspiration from shells and stones she finds on the _____. (sea / shore)
9. _____ is a building with glass sides and a glass roof for growing plants in. (house / green)
10. We may help to control global warming by reducing carbon _____ in our homes. (prints / foot)

V. Read the passage and circle T (True) or F (False).

Tropical rainforests are being destroyed and badly degraded at an unsustainable rate. Some scientists estimate that in the early 1990s tropical forests were being destroyed at a rate of approximately 28 hectares a minute, or about 14 million hectares each year - an area about the size of the state of Wisconsin. This figure marked a decrease since the 1980s, when approximately 16 million hectares were destroyed each year, largely due to a reported decline of deforestation in the Amazon River Basin in the early 1990s. However, satellite images indicate that rates may have rebounded in the late 1990s as burning in the Amazon increased again. Over the past three decades alone, about 5 million square kilometers - or 20 percent of the world's tropical forests - have been cleared. During this time, deforestation in tropical Asia reached almost 30 percent. High rates of deforestation are inevitably followed by alarming rates of plant and animal extinction because many rainforest species cannot survive outside their pristine rainforest habitat. Some scientists estimate that dozens of rainforest species are becoming extinct every day.

Causes of deforestation vary from location to location, but certain patterns tend to be consistent across all forests. Logging companies in search of valuable rainforest hardwoods, or, less often, oil companies in search of petroleum, are often the first to enter a remote area of rainforest. Some logged forests, if left alone, can regenerate in a few decades. But typically, they are not left alone - the roads built by logging companies often provide access for landless farmers to enter a new area, as well as a means to transport agricultural crops to market. For every 1 kilometer of new roads built through a forested area, 4 to 24 square kilometers are deforested and colonized.

Once the loggers leave the land, a typical cycle of destruction ensues. When the landless farmers arrive, they clear the land for planting. Poor rainforest soils produce a low crop yield, especially after a couple of years. At that point, the farmers often sell their lands to cattle ranchers or large plantation owners. After nutrients have been exhausted and soils compacted by cattle, lands are then abandoned and often laid to waste. Rainforest does not readily regenerate on these lands without human intervention. Meanwhile, the colonist farmers and cattle ranchers move to a new piece of land made accessible by logging roads, where the cycle of deforestation begins again.

- _____ 1. According to paragraph 1, the rate of rainforest destruction was greater in the 1980s than in the early 1990s.
- _____ 2. This rate decreased in the late 1990s when forest burning in the Amazon increased again.
- _____ 3. Deforestation in tropical Asia reached 20% during the past three decades.
- _____ 4. The extinction of plants and animals is due to excessive deforestation.
- _____ 5. The most common cause of deforestation in different regions is the search for oil.
- _____ 6. Some logged forests can recover in a few decades if they are left alone.
- _____ 7. Tropical forests do not easily regenerate on abandoned and wasted lands without human intervention.
- _____ 8. The passage mainly discuss causes and effects of rainforest destruction.

VI. Complete the dialogue with the expressions from the box.

- A. I really love
- B. I can't stand
- C. I'm not a fan of
- D. There are plenty of activities
- E. It's a great way
- F. our next field trip

Mary: Where are we going for (1) _____, Alisa?

Alisa: We are going to the national park.

Mary: What will we do there?

Alisa: (2) _____ like birdwatching, hiking and elephant riding. You can choose one of them.

Mary: Birdwatching? (3) _____ it. I think it is fun.

Alisa: I prefer hiking. (4) _____ to explore the park.

Mary: I agree with you. How about elephant riding? Do you like it?

Alisa: No, (5) _____ elephant rides. And I think we shouldn't ride on them.

Mary: Why?

Alisa: Because (6) _____ cruelty to animals.

Mary: Yes, you're right. We should love animals and avoid actions that harm them.

VII. Reorder the words and phrases to make meaningful sentences about tropical forests.

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1. many / Tropical forests / have / supplied / plants / us / with / medicine / for / sorts / food, / and / of / industry /.

2. supply / more / They / man / probably / can / much /.

3. floods / They / and / also / reduce / droughts, / keep / clean, / water / and / down / the Greenhouse Effect / slow /.

4. being / to / However, / tropical forests / are / destroyed / things / make / the / rooms / for / farms / fields / like / and /.

5. the / fires / Besides, / forest / are / most / destruction / terrible /.

6. annually / hectares / 20 million / are / About / lost /.

7. to / protect / World Wildlife Fund (WWF) / is / the / forests / working / and / save / are / that / in / The / danger /.

8. and / governments / encourages / people / to / sake / It / do / for / tropical forests / something / the / the / of /.
