

UNIT 10. The ecosystem

TEST 3

I. Find the word which has a different stress pattern from the others.

1. A. weather	B. nature	C. living	D. restore
2. A. tropical	B. national	C. essential	D. natural
3. A. energy	B. non-living	C. survival	D. encourage
4. A. material	B. protection	C. obviously	D. disastrous
5. A. authority	B. environment	C. biodiversity	D. unfortunately

II. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to complete the sentences.

1. The panda's _____ habitat is the bamboo forest.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturalized
2. Natural resources are grouped _____ two categories, renewable and nonrenewable.
A. to B. onto C. into D. of
3. The waste from the chemical factory is extremely _____.
A. raw B. colourful C. harmful D. native
4. People are destroying the air by adding _____ to it.
A. pollutants B. polluters C. pollution D. polluted
5. The _____ of old buildings should be taken into consideration.
A. preserve B. preservative C. preservation D. preservationist
6. Farmers are using more and more of the land on the mountain side to grow food _____ man.
A. for B. since C. as D. to
7. Many _____ such as mangroves and wetlands are disappearing fast.
A. species B. habitats C. mammals D. organisms
8. They want to live _____ a planet where residents take care of the ecology and environment.
A. at B. on C. over D. above
9. These factors may be affected by _____ components of the environment such as water supply or nutrient levels in the soil.
A. humid B. chemical C. living D. non-living
10. The leaders of the world have worked together to solve the problem _____ global warming.
A. of B. in C. with D. about

III. Complete the passage with the words from the box.

marine	birds	glaciers	essential	some
created	destroy	depriving	partly	until

The Wadden Sea

The Wadden Sea was (1) _____ when the sea rose as a consequence of (2) _____ slowly contracting. The waters were full of different species of (3) _____ creatures, and there were large numbers of (4) _____ living on the wetlands along the shore. This continued (5) _____ species began to decline 2,000 years ago. Overfishing was (6) _____ responsible for the changing circumstances, and so was pollution. At the same time, there has been an increase in (7) _____ nutrients in the Wadden Sea which can also (8) _____ marine creatures and vegetation by (9) _____ them of oxygen which is (10) _____ for their survival.

IV. Circle the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. He often plays computer **book** / **game** after school.
2. Is she the new **head** / **heads** teacher of your school?

3. Solar **power / pressure** is a renewable source of energy.
4. Watching the **sunset / sunsetting** at the beach is really amazing.
5. The frontier is patrolled by **border / hording** guards.
6. Look at the price **tag / table** attached to the skirt to know how much it is.
7. They caught a **shuttle / shuttled** bus from the station to the festival.
8. Coal-burning power stations are a source of **carbon / carbonic** emissions.
9. Not only does she sing well, but she can also play classical **song / music**.
10. How do you manage to work in this heat without air **condition / conditioning**?

V. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

Earth is richly supplied with different types of living organisms which co-exist in their environments, forming complex, interrelated communities. Living organisms depend on one another for nutrients, shelter, and other benefits. The extinction of one species can set off a chain reaction that affects many other species, particularly if the loss occurs near the bottom of the food chain. For example, the extinction of a particular insect or plant might seem inconsequential. However, there may be fish or small animals that depend on that resource for foodstuffs. The loss can threaten the survival of these creatures and larger predators that prey upon them. Extinction can have a ripple effect that spreads throughout nature.

In addition to its biological consequences, extinction poses a moral dilemma for humans, the only species capable of saving the others. The presence of humans on the planet has affected all other life forms, particularly plants and animals. Human lifestyles have proven to be incompatible with the survival of some other species. Purposeful efforts have been made to eliminate animals that prey on people, livestock, crops, or pose any threat to human livelihoods. Some wild animals have been decimated by human desire for meat, hides, fur, or other body parts with commercial value. Likewise, demand for land, water, and other natural resources has left many wild plants and animals with little to no suitable habitat. Humans have also affected nature by introducing non-native species to local areas and producing pollutants having a negative impact on the environment. The combination of these human-related effects and natural obstacles such as disease or low birthrates has proven to be too much for some species to overcome. They have no chance of survival without human help.

As a result, societies have difficult choices to make about the amount of effort and money they are willing to spend to save imperiled species. Will people accept limits on their property rights, recreational activities, and means of livelihood to save a plant or an animal? Should saving such popular species as whales and dolphins take priority over saving obscure, annoying, or fearful species? Is it the responsibility of humans to save every kind of life form from disappearing, or is extinction an inevitable part of nature, in which the strong survive and the weak perish? These are some difficult questions that people face as they ponder the fate of other species living on this planet.

1. There are many different types of living _____ on earth.
A. nutrients B. organisms C. communities D. environments
2. The extinction of one species _____ many other species.
A. depends on B. sets off C. affects D. occurs
3. The loss of one species in the food chain can _____.
A. depend on the survival of fish or small animals
B. threaten the extinction of a particular insect or plant
C. cause a lack of food resources for some other species
D. create the connection among the creatures in the food chain
4. Only _____ have the ability to save other species.
A. plants B. animals C. humans D. planets
5. The human lifestyle _____.
A. doesn't affect other life forms
B. help eliminate animals that prey on people

C. is compatible with the existence of some other species
 D. is incompatible with the survival of some other species

6. In paragraph 2, non-native species are mentioned as _____.
 A. an achievement of human beings B. a harmful factor to the environment
 C. a kind of harmless animals D. a kind of useful plants

7. The human-related effects and natural obstacles _____.
 A. have made it difficult for some species to survive
 B. have made it possible for some species to survive
 C. have produced pollutants having a negative impact on the environment
 D. have produced pollutants having a positive impact on the environment

8. Humans have difficult choices to make about _____.
 A. saving endangered species
 B. threatening the survival of species on Earth
 C. accepting limits on their property rights
 D. hunting animal and plant species that are dangerous to them

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

A. What role do you think bees play in preserving biodiversity?
 B. What is another way?
 C. What do you know about biodiversity, Phong?
 D. So what can we do to save them?
 E. What do people do to promote and preserve local biodiversity at home?

Mrs Hoa: (1) _____.
 Phong: Yes, biodiversity is more than simply the collection of plants and animals on earth; it is about local ecosystems and promoting healthy conditions for organisms to thrive.

Mrs Hoa: (2) _____.
 Phong: There are many ways. One of them is regularly buying from small local farmers at stands or markets helps to keep dollars in the local economy and supports agricultural efforts to conserve biodiversity.

Mrs Hoa: (3) _____.
 Phong: I think that people should research the flora, fruits and veggies native to their area, and plant a variety in their backyard or a hanging garden.

Mrs Hoa: Good idea! (4) _____.
 Phong: Bees are important to preserving biodiversity. However, they are increasingly under attack from varroa mites.

Mrs Hoa: (5) _____.
 Phong: We can save them by planting nectar-producing wildflowers in our backyard, or even building bee boxes for local bees to call home.

Mrs Hoa: Excellent, Phong. You're worth getting Grade A.
 Phong: Thanks a lot, Mrs Hoa.

VII. Use the words and phrases given to write complete sentences about Eco-Schools.

1. Eco-Schools / be / growing phenomenon /.

2. it / encourage / young people / engage / their environment / by / allow them / opportunity actively protect it /.

3. it / start / classroom / expand / school / eventually foster / change / community / at large /.

4. through this programme / young people / experience / sense of achievement /.

5. they / be able / have a say / environmental management policies of their schools /.

6. they / steered / towards / certification / and / prestige / come with being awarded / Green Flag /.

7. Eco-Schools programme / be / ideal way / schools / embark / meaningful path towards / improve / environment / both the school and the local community /.

8. programme / also / have / life-long positive impact / lives of young people, their families, school staff / local authorities /.

VIII. Circle the underlined part A, B, C, or D that needs correction.

1. As people pollute the environment, ecosystem are damaged.
A B C D

2. Cue Phuong National Park have a large number of flora and fauna species.
A B C D

3. The goal of the project is to delivery an open-source software ecosystem for universities.
A B C D

4. This bay has a complete flooded mangrove forest only accessible by small boat.
A B C D

5. Their work involves restoring and recreating wildlive habitats all across the country.
A B C D

6. Once a tropical rainforest is destroyed, it will take hundreds of years before the forest can be re-establishing.
A B C D

7. They are becoming actively involved into environmentally friendly programmes and projects.
A B C D

8. National parks and zoos are essential to protecting endangered species and their springs-off.
A B C D

9. The endangered animals will appear soon if we do not make efforts to protect them.
A B C D

10. Some people think that more money should be spent in researching other planets to live on.
A B C D