

## UNIT 3 LIVING THINGS REVISION 1

### 1. Read and write the correct words:

A group of penguins or ants is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Emperor penguins in the Antarctic \_\_\_\_\_ together for warmth.

If we don't do anything to preserve emperor penguins, they will become \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

Emperor penguins \_\_\_\_\_ during the Antarctic winter, which begins in early April and lasts until December.

All animals and plants are important in our planet's \_\_\_\_\_ because all living things are part of food chains.

A food chain always starts with a \_\_\_\_\_. In this process, it's called a \_\_\_\_\_ because it makes its own food from the energy it gets from the sun.

Animals are called \_\_\_\_\_ because they cannot make their own food. There are usually three levels in a food chain. The first group is \_\_\_\_\_: these creatures only eat plants. They are called \_\_\_\_\_. The second group is \_\_\_\_\_. These are small animals like frogs, lizards, spiders, small birds, and marine creatures such as squid and octopuses. They are \_\_\_\_\_ whose main diet is meat. The third group is \_\_\_\_\_ which are usually larger animals like reptiles or large birds and fish. These animals eat the smaller creatures in the secondary consumer group.

There are also consumers whose food comes from plants and meat. They are called \_\_\_\_\_. These animals can be secondary or tertiary consumers.

Animals that eat other animals are called \_\_\_\_\_. Animals that are eaten by other animals are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Carnivorous plants eat \_\_\_\_\_ because they live in environments where they cannot get enough \_\_\_\_\_. Most carnivorous plants produce enzymes that help the plants \_\_\_\_\_ the captured prey. These digestive enzymes \_\_\_\_\_ the protein in insects.

A Venus flytrap has sensitive tiny \_\_\_\_\_ on its leaves that signal the plant that an insect has landed on it. Its \_\_\_\_\_ then snap shut and trap the insect inside. The plant will digest the creature and then open again after a few days, ready for its next victim.

Australian sundew plants have another strategy to catch their prey. They have a special \_\_\_\_\_ which is very \_\_\_\_\_ on their leaves. It helps the plants \_\_\_\_\_ insects. Once an insect is trapped, the leaf \_\_\_\_\_ around the insect and \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**2. Read and complete the sentences using who- which- that- whose- where:**

The house \_\_\_\_\_we throw the pool party is my uncle's house.

The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ is next to the park has the best burgers in town.

The dog \_\_\_\_\_looks like a bear is mine.

The room in \_\_\_\_\_we slept was huge.

The room \_\_\_\_\_we slept was huge.

That is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ first name is the same as mine.

I don't know the woman \_\_\_\_ is standing over there.

Do you like the house \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a big box?

She is the singer \_\_\_\_\_ songs are popular.

A turtle is a reptile \_\_\_\_\_ body is protected by a hard shell.

**3. Translate the following sentences into English:**

Tại sao các loại cây ăn thịt ăn côn trùng?

\_\_\_\_\_

Cây gọng vó ( a sundew plant) bắt con mồi bằng cách nào?

\_\_\_\_\_

Chim cánh cụt hoàng đế ( emperor penguins) giữ ấm vào mùa đông ở vùng Nam Cực bằng cách nào?

\_\_\_\_\_

Các loại cây ăn thịt ăn loại động vật nào?

\_\_\_\_\_

Cây bẫy kẹp ( a Venus fly trap) làm gì khi có một con côn trùng đậu (land) trên lá của nó?

\_\_\_\_\_