MODULE TEST 1

Ecosystems, Biomes, Plant & Animal Adaptations

GRAMMAR

Task 1. Choose the correct option:

1. Generally, thorny leaves *used / are used* by succulents.

2. *Is the flower blooming / Is the flower being bloomed* right now?

3. Recently scientists *are studied / have studied* jungle species.

4. Usually water *absorbs / is absorbed* by root hairs.

5. Aquatic animals *can disturb / can be disturbed* by oil spills.

6. Last season the seeds *were dispersed / dispersed* by birds.

7. In the 1800s new species *discovered / were discovered* in South American rainforests.

8. Over centuries forests *have been affected / affected* by climate change.

9. What *does the ecosystem provide / is the ecosystem provided* to the animals?

10. *Should biodiversity protect / Should biodiversity be protected* in all biomes?

11. *Was the owl flying / Was the owl being flown* silently over the trees?

12. Every autumn leaves *are fallen / fall* from deciduous trees.

VOCABULARY

Task 2. Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

1. Invertebrates are animals that do not have a _____.

(A) tail **(B)** backbone **(C)** claw **(D)** scale

2. Plants that are _____ stop growing during cold or dry seasons.

(A) perennial **(B)** coniferous **(C)** dormant **(D)** evergreen

3. The desert fox survives heat thanks to its fur, which provides _____.

(A) grazing **(B)** camouflage **(C)** insulation **(D)** hydration

4. A _____ is a relationship where both species benefit.

(A) parasitism **(B)** commensalism **(C)** food web **(D)** mutualism

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5. Some parasites _____ to the skin of other animals.

(A) unfold **(B)** attach **(C)** spread **(D)** put off

6. The food web shows how different organisms _____.

(A) interact in nutrient cycles **(B)** store water

(C) share a habitat **(D)** camouflage themselves

7. Species that live in marshes are adapted to _____ conditions.

(A) dry **(B)** frozen **(C)** waterlogged **(D)** windy

8. A sharp beak helps birds _____.

(A) retain heat **(B)** defend themselves

(C) eat specific types of food **(D)** produce sound

9. Some desert plants have a _____ to collect water deep underground.

(A) flexible stem **(B)** shallow root **(C)** fleshy leaf **(D)** deep root system

10. A _____ is a visible structure that helps birds attract mates or signal danger.

(A) canopy **(B)** crest **(C)** scale **(D)** sac

11. Species that are _____ to fire can survive forest burns and regenerate quickly.

(A) resistant **(B)** exposed **(C)** flexible **(D)** aquatic

12. Thick, waxy coatings help leaves _____ water.

(A) produce **(B)** absorb **(C)** reflect **(D)** prevent the loss of

13. Behavioral and physical _____ increase an organism's chance of survival.

(A) communication **(B)** adaptations **(C)** variations **(D)** protections

14. Claws, thorns, and sharp beaks are used by species to _____ themselves.

(A) defend **(B)** germinate **(C)** reflect **(D)** adapt

15. A species that reaches _____ is able to reproduce.

(A) shelter **(B)** maturity **(C)** insulation **(D)** nutrition

16. Animals that glide through the air often have _____.

(A) scales **(B)** fins **(C)** claws **(D)** feathers

17. Populations of species that _____ for food often live in the same habitat.

(A) defend **(B)** store **(C)** compete **(D)** prevent

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READING

Task 3. Read the article and complete the tasks that follow.

Glowing Plants Could Light Up Our Future

Imagine having a glowing plant on your desk instead of a lamp — no wires, no electricity, just a leaf-powered glow. It might sound like science fiction, but scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are turning this into reality. They've successfully created plants that can glow in the dark, and their goal is to use nature itself to light up our world.

The team, led by Professor Michael Strano, is working toward a future where glowing plants could replace traditional lighting — even streetlights. "The vision is to make a plant that functions as a desk lamp — a lamp that you don't have to plug in," Strano explained. "The light is ultimately powered by the plant's own energy."

So how does it work? The researchers took inspiration from fireflies — those tiny glowing insects that light up warm summer nights. Fireflies glow thanks to a natural substance called luciferin. The scientists created tiny particles, called nanoparticles, that carry this glowing compound. By inserting these nanoparticles into the leaves of plants like spinach and watercress, they got the plants to emit a soft, green light — for nearly four hours.

And this is just the beginning. The team hopes to create a single treatment that could make a plant glow for its entire life, from seedling to full-grown. "We think this is an idea whose time has come," said Strano. In the future, our homes, streets, and cities might be lit by living plants — bringing together technology, sustainability, and a touch of natural magic.

Task 4. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. The glowing plants were inspired by stars in the night sky. **T / F**
2. The plants glowed for almost four hours after being treated. **T / F**
3. The glowing plants emit a bright, blue light. **T / F**
4. Trees were also tested in the experiment. **T / F**
5. The scientists aim for plants to glow throughout their entire lifespan. **T / F**

Task 5. Choose the correct option.

1. What does the word ***emit*** mean in the sentence: "...they got the plants to emit a soft, green light"?

   (A) create **(B)** absorb **(C)** give off **(D)** grow

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2. What does ***inspiration*** mean in the sentence: "The researchers took inspiration from fireflies…"?

(A) a breath of air
(B) an example that gives a new idea
(C) a chemical from a plant
(D) a type of experiment

3. What does ***treatment*** mean in the sentence: "...a single treatment that could make a plant glow…"?

(A) a medical cure
(B) a new discovery
(C) a way to cut the plant
(D) a special process or action applied to the plant

4. What does ***vision*** mean in the sentence: "The vision is to make a plant that functions as a desk lamp…"?

(A) eye test
(B) dream or idea for the future
(C) color of the plant
(D) light reflection

5. What does ***sustainability*** most closely mean as used in the article?

(A) something that breaks down easily
(B) an experiment that is fast
(C) the ability to continue without harming the environment
(D) a light that glows forever

6. What does ***seedling*** mean in the sentence: "...from seedling to full-grown"?

(A) a very young plant **(B)** a plant's leaf **(C)** a glowing chemical **(D)** a light switch

LISTENING

Task 6. Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. What is true about the blue whale?
A. It lives only in the Pacific Ocean
B. Its heart is the size of a football
C. It can weigh up to 150 tons
D. It is a type of fish

2. What makes the Venus flytrap special?
A. It grows in water
B. It can walk
C. It eats insects
D. It changes color

3. Where can you find the giant sequoia?
A. In Australia
B. In California mountains
C. In rainforests
D. In deserts

4. What is unique about the platypus?
A. It flies

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B. It lives only in Africa
C. It has a duck's bill and is a good swimmer
D. It eats plants only

5. What kind of plant is bamboo?
A. A tree
B. A flower
C. A moss
D. A grass

Task 7. Listen to the recording. Mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1.	Frank grew up in a family that avoided gardening.	**T / F**
2.	Frank collects native plants from his neighborhood.	**T / F**
3.	Frank prefers to collect plants from crowded, popular areas.	**T / F**
4.	Vicky started gardening with outdoor vegetable crops.	**T / F**
5.	Perennials die completely and do not return after winter.	**T / F**
6.	Vicky finds gardening calming and relaxing.	**T / F**
7.	Vicky describes a "green thumb" as having expensive gardening tools.	**T / F**
8.	Both Frank and Vicky discuss how their gardening interests evolved over time.	**T / F**

Task 8. Listen to the recording and fill in the missing words from the box. One word is extra.

zoology – ethology – laboratory – primates – migration

ornithology – zookeeper – research

1. The candidate studied _____, the scientific study of animals.

2. She is especially interested in _____, the movement of birds across regions.

3. The candidate told the interviewer she was comfortable performing _____ on animal behavior.

4. The candidate has experience observing _____ like monkeys and apes.

5. The candidate's specialization is in _____ and behavioral ecology.

6. In college, she worked part-time as a _____.

7. The candidate studied animals under natural conditions and in _____ settings.

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