

TA9. U10. Planet Earth – Vocabulary 4

Space & Planets - Venus /'vi:nəs/ (n) – sao Kim - Mercury /'mɜ:kjəri/ (n) – sao Thủy - solar system /'səʊləɹ sɪstəm/ (n) – hệ mặt trời - Earth /ɜ:θ/ (n) – Trái Đất - outer space /'aʊtə speɪs/ (n) – không gian vũ trụ - planet /'plæn.ɪt/ (n) – hành tinh - moonquake /'mu:nkweɪk/ (n) – động đất trên Mặt Trăng Science & Scientists - scientist /'saɪ.ən.tɪst/ (n) – nhà khoa học - science club /'saɪəns klʌb/ (n) – câu lạc bộ khoa học Environmental & Ecosystem Terms - liquid /'lɪk.wɪd/ (n) – chất lỏng - pollution /pə'lu:ʃn/ (n) – sự ô nhiễm - landform /'lændfɔ:rm/ (n) – địa hình - water body /'wɔ:tə 'bɔ:dɪz/ (n) – vùng nước - ocean /'ou.ʃən/ (n) – đại dương - continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ (n) – lục địa - habitat loss /'hæbɪtæt lɒs/ (n) – mất môi trường sống - ecological balance /'i:kə'lədʒɪkl 'bæləns/ (n) – cân bằng sinh thái - global warming /'gləʊbəl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/ (n) – sự nóng lên toàn cầu - climate change /'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ (n) – biến đổi khí hậu - nature reserve /'neɪtʃə rɪ'zɜ:rv/ (n) – khu bảo tồn thiên nhiên - bamboo forest /'bæm'bu: 'fɒrɪst/ (n) – rừng tre - polar region /'pəʊləɹ 'ri:dʒən/ (n) – vùng cực - natural environment /'nætʃrəlɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ (n) – môi trường tự nhiên - Mother Earth /'mʌðə ɜ:rθ/ (n) – Mẹ Trái Đất - flora & fauna /'flɔ:rə ənd 'fə:nə/ (n) – hệ động thực vật	Conservation & Protection - destroy /di'strɔɪ/ (v) – phá hủy - save from /seɪv frəm/ (phr.v) – cứu (khỏi) - preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ (v) – gìn giữ - maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ (v) – duy trì Climate & Ecosystem Impact - threaten /'θreɪn/ (v) – đe dọa - endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ (adj) – có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng - effect /ɪ'fekt/ (n) – tác động - habitat loss /'hæbɪtæt lɒs/ (n) – mất môi trường sống - polluted /pə'lu:tɪd/ (adj) – bị ô nhiễm Living Organisms - beaver /'bi:və/ (n) – con hải ly - pesticide /'pestɪsaɪd/ (n) – thuốc trừ sâu - zebra /'zebrə/ (n) – ngựa vằn - giraffe /dʒɪ'ræf/ (n) – hươu cao cổ - livestock /'laɪvstɒk/ (n) – gia súc Actions & Behaviors - adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ (v) – điều chỉnh - persuade /pə'sweɪd/ (v) – thuyết phục - make a contribution /meɪk ə ,kɔ:ntrɪ'bju:ʃn/ (v) – đóng góp - appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ (v) – đánh giá cao Miscellaneous - crucial /'kru:ʃl/ (adj) – quan trọng - significance /sɪg'nɪfɪ.kəns/ (n) – ý nghĩa - best-known /,best 'nəʊn/ (adj) – nổi tiếng nhất - gorgeous /'gɔ:rdʒəs/ (adj) – tuyệt đẹp - giant /'dʒaɪənt/ (adj) – khổng lồ
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Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer for each question.

- Which planet is closest to the Sun?
 - Earth
 - Venus
 - Mercury
 - Mars
- Which of the following is an example of a water body?
 - Mountain
 - River
 - Desert
 - Forest

3. Which of the following is a liquid on Earth?
 - a. Air
 - b. Water
 - c. Iron
 - d. Sand
4. What is the primary threat to ecosystems caused by human activities?
 - a. Climate change
 - b. Rainfall
 - c. Earthquakes
 - d. Moonquakes
5. Which of the following is an example of pollution?
 - a. Clean water
 - b. Oil spills
 - c. Planting trees
 - d. Recycling
6. The solar system includes:
 - a. Only Earth
 - b. All the planets orbiting the Sun
 - c. The Moon and other satellites
 - d. Just the Sun and the Moon
7. Mother Earth is a term often used to represent:
 - a. The Sun
 - b. The Moon
 - c. The planet Earth
 - d. The atmosphere
8. **A giant organism can be:
 - a. A very small insect
 - b. A massive tree or animal
 - c. A microorganism
 - d. A space satellite
9. What does the word "preserve" mean in relation to the environment?
 - a. Destroying natural habitats
 - b. Protecting and maintaining ecosystems
 - c. Ignoring environmental issues
 - d. Overusing natural resources
10. Which of these is an example of endangered species?
 - a. Cats
 - b. Zebras
 - c. Polar bears
 - d. Cows
11. What is the effect of habitat loss on wildlife?
 - a. Animals thrive and reproduce more
 - b. There is an increase in species diversity
 - c. Many species become endangered or extinct
 - d. More habitats are created

12. **A nature reserve is important because it:
 - a. Supports urban development
 - b. Destroys habitats
 - c. Protects wildlife and ecosystems
 - d. Increases pollution levels
13. Which of the following landforms is a large body of water?
 - a. Mountain
 - b. Volcano
 - c. Desert
 - d. Ocean
14. **A beaver is known for:
 - a. Flying in the sky
 - b. Swimming in the ocean
 - c. Eating grass
 - d. Building dams in rivers
15. What does the term "ecological balance" refer to?
 - a. The balance between the atmosphere and the ocean
 - b. The number of species in a specific area
 - c. The need to maintain constant temperatures
 - d. The relationship and stability of living organisms and their environment

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase from the list.

1. _____ is an essential component of life on Earth.
2. The _____ contains eight planets, including Earth and Venus.
3. Many animals are facing extinction due to _____ caused by human activities.
4. A _____ is an area where wild animals and plants are protected.
5. To ensure the survival of endangered species, we must _____ their habitats.
6. The _____ is made up of Earth, the Sun, and other celestial bodies.
7. A _____ occurs when the Earth's atmosphere traps heat, causing the planet to warm up.
8. _____ are large ecosystems found in regions near the poles, home to cold-adapted animals.
9. A _____ is the force that pulls all objects towards the Earth's surface, such as water in oceans.
10. _____ of large areas of forests and wildlife are a major concern for conservation efforts.
11. _____ can have harmful effects on both land and water ecosystems.
12. The _____ of climate change is leading to severe weather patterns and rising sea levels.
13. A _____ can be a type of animal or plant that no longer exists in the wild.
14. It is _____ to adjust human behavior to reduce the environmental impact of pollution.
15. The _____ system of conservation aims to protect biodiversity and ecosystems.