Q ENGLISH - TIẾNG ANH CÔ QUỲNH
M: 0904.239.699
Fanpage: qenglishclub

Unit 6. ENDANGERED SPECIES

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Phonetics

Linking vowel to vowel in fast, connected speech:
In danger of extinction, after a few years, ...

Grammar

- The future perfect

The Americans will have built that huge space station by the end of this year.
I will have finished painting the living room by the time Dad comes home.

- Double comparatives

The more money my father makes, the less time he spends with the family.

Vocabulary

Words and phrases related to endangered animals and plants:
evolution, biodiversity, become extinct, natural habitat...

I. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1. A. survival	B. natural	C. vulnerable	D. agricultural
2. A. endangered	B. died	C. evolved	D. stopped
3. A. extinct	B. evolutionary	C. evolve	D. rely
4. A. extinct	B. species	C. special	D. ocean
5. A. forest	B. extinction	C. pollutant	D. diversity

II. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word that differs from the other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions.

1. A. litter	B. protect	C. global	D. wildlife
2. A. botanical	B. responsible	C. vulnerable	D. endangered
3. A. naturally	B. ecosystem	C. fertilizer	D. conservation
4. A. organic	B. tropical	C. habitat	D. predator
5. A. biodiversity	B. evolutionary	C. vulnerability	D. responsibility

III. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following sentences.

1. Efforts are done (A) in the hope of (B) preserving all species (C) and maintaining the (D) ecological balance.
2. Sea turtles (A) have lived in the world's (B) oceans for (C) more than 100 millions (D) years.
3. Many animal species (A) are becoming endangered (B) or even extinction (C) due to habitat (D) destruction.
4. Many nations protect (A) endangered species by forbidding (B) hunting, to restrict (C) land development and creating (D) preserves.
5. Over forty percents (A) of the world's (B) species are estimated (C) to be at risk (D) of extinction.

IV. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following sentences.

1. People have always depended on wildlife and plants for food, clothing, medicine, shelter and many other ____.

A. needs B. demand C. supplies D. provision

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. The NatureServe Network empowers people to sustain ____ by making sure everyone has access to the knowledge of our shared lands and waters.

A. diverse B. biodiverse C. diversification D. biodiversity

3. By the end of this year, the Wildlife Conservation Network ____ $50 thousand dollars.

A. will raise B. will be raised C. will be raising D. will have raised

4. We should focus ____ the conservation of vulnerable species at risk of disappearing.

A. on B. in C. about D. with

5. Conservationists have been trying to look for ways to protect ____ areas.

A. wild B. wildness C. wilderness D. wildlife

6. Over the past year and a half, the NatureServe Network ____ amazing things such as discovering precious lost species.

A. accomplish B. accomplished C. has accomplished D. will accomplish

7. Ecotourism is distinguished by its emphasis on conservation, education, traveler ____ and active community participation.

A. responsible B. irresponsible C. responsibility D. irresponsibility

8. Recycling is a popular way to conserve ____ resources.

A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured

9. The United Nations has recommended that countries ____ all places with more than 20,000 inhabitants living close together as urban.

A. regard B. be regarded C. be regarding D. have regarded

10. It is important that ecotourism ____ the level of education and activism among travelers.

A. to help increase B. help increase C. helps increase D. helped increase

11. It is recommended that proper actions ____ to protect wildlife and wild places.

A. to be taken B. be taken C. to be done D. be done

12. At least 26 species of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) ____ as ingesting plastic debris.

A. have documented B. had documented
C. have been documented D. had been documented

13. In 2013, a ____ three-month-old tiger cub was brought to a rehabilitation center in the Russian Far East.

A. starve B. starving C. starved D. starvation

14. Peru's Bahuaja Sonene National Park, a remarkable protected area, is home ____ 174 species of mammals, including rare animals.

A. of B. for C. to D. at

15. Many endangered species are moving ____ to extinction, and we are losing our precious places.

A. close and close B. closely and closely
C. closer and closer D. more closely and closely

16. The traffic was terrible. By the time I got to the conference, the chairman ____ the opening speech.

A. finished delivering B. finished to deliver
C. has finished delivering D. had finished delivering

17. The more carefully humans mind their daily activities, ____ on the environment.

A. the less harmful impact have they B. the less harmful impact they have
C. the less impact harmful they have D. the less harmful they have impact

18. 'Different' species ____ by 2050, scientists claim.

A. will evolve B. have evolved C. will be evolved D. will have evolved

19. Growth is of very immediate environmental concern because ____ the more pollutants we throw out into the atmosphere.

A. the more the world economy grows B. the more economy the world grows
C. the more grows the world economy D. the more the world grows economy

20. Wildlife Conservation Society uses science to discover and understand ____ natural world.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. a B. an C. the D. Ø

21. He is credited for helping numerous endangered species recover ____ certain extinction.
A. from B. off C. out of D. away from

22. Some reptile skins - such as crocodile, python and monitor lizard - are highly prized ____ exotic leathers.
A. for B. with C. as D. by

23. Ann and Sophia are close friends. They are talking about their study at the start of the semester.
Ann: "Then, I'm taking history this semester. How about you?"
Sophia:"____. I'm still wondering whether to take history or geography."
A. I've made up my mind. B. I'm in two minds about this.
C. It doesn't matter. D. It's out of my reach.

24. Peter is talking to his teacher about the upcoming exams.
Teacher: "Peter, how have you prepared for the final exams?"
Peter: "I've studied for math and English, teacher. I've got literature and history to go. ____."
A. I'm halfway through B. I'm finished C. You're right D. You're telling me

25. Paula and Paul are husband and wife. They are talking about their daughter, a school girl.
Paula: "Our daughter is not doing well at school. She's not very good at math."
Paul: "____ that I'm going to help her with this."
A. I have it in mind B. Mind your own business C. I'm not sure D. It's your turn

V. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Wildlife conservation is the practice of protecting wild plant and animal species and their habitats.
A. habit B. exercise C. action D. custom

2. Every day there are fewer places left that wildlife can call home.
A. habitat B. accommodation C. residence D. house

3. Aquatic species' habitat has been seriously broken by dams and changes in direction of water currents.
A. growing watery B. drinking water C. happening in water D. relating to water

4. Wildlife is under threat from many different kinds of human activities, from directly destroying habitat to spreading invasive disease.
A. difficult to stop B. easy to transmit C. easy to stop D. difficult to transmit

5. Today, illegal hunting still threatens many species, especially large ammals such as tigers, rhinoceros, bears and even primates.
A. allowed by law B. forbidden by law C. introducing a law D. imposing a law

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

1. Some animals go extinct because the climate where they live changes.
A. Some animals go extinct due to changes in climate where they live.
B. Climate changes make some animals go extinct where they live.
C. The climate changes where some animals there go extinct.
D. That some animals go extinct causes the climate where they live to change.

2. Some biologists believe the best way to save endangered animals is to save their habitats.
A. Some biologists believe that saving endangered animals' best habitats can save them.
B. It is believed by some biologists that saving their habitats is saving endangered animals.
C. Some biologists believe that to save endangered animals' habitats is the best way to save them.
D. It is believed that there is no better way of saving endangered animals than saving their habitats.

3. The more polluted the environment gets, the more animals will have their habitats lost.
A. Animal habitat loss is increased with how polluted the environment gets.
B. When the environment gets more polluted, more animals will lose their habitats.
C. Because the environment gets more polluted, more animals will lose their habitats.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. Increasing environmental pollution have resulted in more animal habitat loss.

4. Governments should take measures to protect wildlife, or more and more animals will become endangered.

A. The sooner governments take measures to protect wildlife, the fewer animals will become endangered.

B. Because more governments take measures to protect wildlife, fewer animals will become endangered.

C. The more measures governments take to protect wildlife, the fewer animals will become endangered.

D. Governments take measures to protect wildlife, so that fewer animals will become endangered.

5. Wildlife conservation network saves endangered species in 37 countries around the world.

A. Endangered species in 37 countries around the world are saved by wildlife conservation network.

B. In 37 countries, endangered species are saved by wildlife conservation network around the world.

C. Wildlife conservation network around the world saves 37 countries of endangered species.

D. 37 countries of endangered species around the world are saved by wildlife conservation network.

VII. Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences given.

1. Fossil fuels come from dead plants and animals. These plants and animals died millions of years ago.

A. Plants and animals that died millions of years ago become fossil fuels.

B. Fossil fuels come from plants and animals that died millions of years ago.

C. Fossil fuels were made from plants and animals that died millions of years ago.

D. Plants and animals died millions of years ago to become fossil fuels today.

2. So many animals are now in danger of extinction. Then, a list of them is kept in a Red Book.

A. To keep many animals from danger of extinction, a list has been made in a Red Book.

B. So many animals are now in danger of extinction that a list of them is kept in a Red Book.

C. Many animals are now in danger of extinction, so a list of them is kept in a Red Book.

D. So many animals are now in danger of extinction as to keep a list of them in a Red Book.

3. Tourism is one of Australia's fastest growing industries. It is a major source of foreign exchange.

A. As Australia's fastest growing industry, tourism serves as a major source of foreign exchange.

B. Being one of Australia's fastest growing industries, tourism is a major source of foreign exchange.

C. Tourism is one of Australia's fastest growing industries, so it is a major source of foreign exchange.

D. Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange to be one of Australia's fastest growing industries.

4. Plastic debris can now be found in almost every marine habitat on Earth. This has resulted in lots of marine species' serious loss of habitat.

A. Plastic debris which can now be found in almost every marine habitat on Earth has resulted in lots of marine species' serious loss of habitat.

B. Plastic debris which has resulted in lots of marine species' serious loss of habitat can now be found in every marine habitat on Earth.

C. Plastic debris can now be found in almost every marine habitat on Earth, which has resulted in lots of marine species' serious loss of habitat.

D. What has resulted in lots of marine species' serious loss of habitat is the debris that can be found in almost every marine habitat on Earth.

5. "My goal is to educate students about the need for wildlife conservation," said Armiger.

A. Armiger taught her students that they should have a goal in conserving wildlife.

B. Armiger taught her students how to set themselves a goal in wildlife conservation.

C. Armiger said that to educate students about the need for wildlife conservation is her goal.

D. Armiger said that her goal was to educate students about the need for wildlife conservation.

VIII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

According to Vietnamese legend, (1) ____ giant turtle in Hanoi's Hoan Kiem Lake reclaimed a magic sword given to King Le Loi in the 15th century that he used to win independence (2) ____ China's Ming

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dynasty. The lake was thereafter named 'Ho Hoan Kiem', or 'Lake of the Returned Sword', and Hanoi has been built up (3) ____ it.

Margie Mason of Associated Press wrote: "(4) ____ once was a magic golden turtle that lived in Hanoi's most enchanted lake. The giant turtle was believed so powerful, it snatched a divine sword from a warrior king and returned it to the gods of the depths nearly six centuries (5) ____. That tale has long been a (6) ____ among young and old Vietnamese living in the capital city, but folklorists soon may have to rewrite the story to (7) ____ a very sad ending. In real life, the last giant soft-shell turtle (8) ____ in Hoan Kiem Lake probably will die alone, and at least one biologist says the species (9) ____ then be extinct. The elusive creature - with a shell as big as a desk - occasionally pokes its wrinkled head out of the murky waters of the downtown lake to (10) ____ a breath, but few Vietnamese are lucky enough to glimpse it. And certainly no one knows its age."

1. A. a	B. the	C. that	D. where
2. A. of	B. from	C. away	D. against
3. A. above	B. over	C. around	D. along
4. A. What	B. That	C. It	D. There
5. A. ago	B. earlier	C. formerly	D. previously
6. A. favoring	B. favorable	C. favored	D. favorite
7. A. inscribe	B. create	C. include	D. develop
8. A. live	B. lives	C. living	D. lived
9. A. will	B. would	C. can	D. could
10. A. hold	B. take	C. make	D. catch

IX. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

You have learned about dinosaurs in school. Maybe you have seen them in museum. But how much do you really know about these animals?

Not all dinosaurs were just big reptiles. For years, scientists thought dinosaurs were big, dumb, and cold blooded - in other words, just giant reptiles. Some dinosaurs were huge. But **many** were about the size of modern-day birds or dogs. Were dinosaurs warm- or cold blooded? Paleontologists are not sure. But they believe some were intelligent. Of course, no dinosaur was as smart as a human or even a monkey. However, some smaller dinosaurs - like the two-meter (six-foot) Troodon - had fairly large brains.

Was Tyrannosaurus rex a powerful predator? Some scientists think the opposite is true. In the movies, T.rex is often a speedy giant, but in fact, this dinosaur could not run very fast. Physically, it was too large. In reality, T.rex probably moved as fast as an elephant. Also, T. rex had very small arms. Without strong legs or arms, this dinosaur probably wasn't a powerful hunter. It may have been a ***scavenger*** instead, only eating animals that were already dead.

Did an asteroid kill the dinosaurs? An asteroid hit Mexico's Yucantan Peninsula about 65 million years ago. It created a 180-kilometer (110-mile) wide crater called Chicxulub. Many believe this asteroid caused the extinction of the dinosaurs. But even before this, dinosaurs were already dying out around the world, for many reasons. At the end of the Cretaceous period, for example, the global climate was changing uc Earth's temperature was getting colder.

Dinosaurs completely disappeared about 65 million years ago. However, scientists believe modern-day birds are descendants of certain dinosaurs. If this true, then dinosaurs' relatives are still walking - and flying - among us!

1. The best title for this reading could be ____.

A. What Really killed the Dinosaurs
B. The Facts and Fiction about Dinosaurs
C. Dinosaurs Discovered in Mexico
D. Our Favorite Dinosaurs

2. Which statement about the Troodon is probably true according to the passage?

A. It was as smarter as a monkey.
B. It was a huge animal.
C. It was warm-blooded.
D. It was quite intelligent.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Some paleontologists think T.rex was ***scavenger*** (paragraph 3). What does this mean?

A. It had small arms.
B. It was similar to an elephant.
C. It was a powerful killer.
D. It ate animals that were already dead.

4. According to the passage, at the end of the Cretaceous period ____.

A. some dinosaurs started to fly
B. the Earth's temperature was changing
C. humans appeared on Earth
D. dinosaur numbers were increasing in Mexico

5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Dinosaurs were giant reptile and powerful predators.
B. Dinosaurs were probably intelligent but less smart than monkey.
C. Dinosaurs may have become extinct due to global climate changes.
D. Dinosaurs may have become extinct after an asteroid collided with the earth.

X. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Together, the thousands of scientists and conservation organizations that contribute to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List and other systems of assessment provide the world's largest knowledge base on the global status of species. The aim of these systems is to provide the general public, conservationists, nongovernmental organizations, the media, decision makers, and policy makers with comprehensive and scientifically rigorous information on the conservation status of the world's species and the threats that drive the observed patterns of population decline. Scientists in conservation and protected area management agencies use data on species status in the development of conservation planning and prioritization, the identification of important sites and species for dedicated conservation action and recovery planning, and educational programs. Although the IUCN Red List and other similar species-assessment tools do not prescribe the action to be taken, the data within the list are often used to inform legislation and policy and to determine conservation priorities at regional, national, and international levels. In contrast, the listing criteria of other categorization systems (such as the United States Endangered Species Act, the CITES) are prescriptive; **they** often require that landowners and various governmental agencies take specific **mandatory** steps to protect species falling within particular categories of threat

It is likely that many undescribed or unassessed species of plants, animals, and other organisms have become or are in the process of becoming extinct. To maintain healthy populations of both known and unknown species, assessments and reassessments are valuable tools. Such monitoring work must continue so that the most current knowledge can be applied to effective environmental monitoring and management efforts. For many threatened species, large well-protected conservation areas (biological reserves) often play major roles in **curbing** population declines. Such reserves are often **cited** by conservation biologists and other authorities as the best way to protect individual species as well as the ecosystems they inhabit. In addition, large biological reserves may harbor several undescribed and unassessed species. Despite the creation of several large reserves around the world, poaching and illegal trafficking plague many areas. Consequently, even species in those areas require continued monitored and periodic assessment.

1. Which could be the best title for the passage?

A. Species Assessment and Management
B. Species Assessments and Reassessments
C. Conservation Status of the World's Species
D. Environmental Monitoring and Management Efforts

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about the IUCN Red List?

A. It is the best way to protect individual species.
B. It prescribes species conservation actions.
C. It helps to determine conservation priorities.
D. It requires landowners to take mandatory actions.

3. According to the passage, scientists do NOT use data on species status in ____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. developing conservation prioritization
B. identifying areas for recovery planning
C. designing educational programs
D. determining dedicated conservation action

4. The word '**they**' in paragraph 1 refers to ____.
A. categorization systems
B. the listing criteria
C. conservation priorities
D. species-assessment tools

5. The acronym CITES in paragraph 1 best stands for ____.
A. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
B. The Conference on International Trade in Endangered Species
C. The Confession of International Trade in Endangered Species
D. The Conservation of International Trade in Endangered Species

6. The word "**mandatory**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.
A. comprehensive B. important C. reasonable D. compulsory

7. The word "**curbing**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
A. stopping B. affecting C. avoiding D. controlling

8. The word "**cited**" in paragraph 2 mostly means ____.
A. quoted B. mentioned C. described D. defined

9. It is understood from the passage that ____.
A. many animals became extinct before being assessed
B. governmental agencies best protect threatened species.
C. every species living in biological reserves is described.
D. there is steady decline in species population in biological reserves.

10. In general, the passage is ____.
A. argumentative B. informative C. inventive D. predictive

LIVEWORKSHEETS