

Unit 6. ENDANGERED SPECIES

TEST YOURSELF

I. Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.

1. A. chemical B. which C. change D. each
2. A. attitude B. surrive C. introduce D. human
3. A. protectu B. commercial C. construction D. climate
4. A. endangered B. destroyed C. damaged D. provided
5. A. medicine B. priority C. crisis D. primary

II. Choose a word in each line that has different stress pattern.

1. A disappearance B. vulnerable C. conservation D. generation
2. A ability B. agriculture C. development D. contaminate
3. A. current B. global C. crisis D. mankind
4. A. temperature B. serious C. awareness D. chemical
5. A government B. agency C. benefit D. diversity

III. Choose the best one (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentence or replace the underlined word.

1. Known worldwide by its panda logo, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is dedicated to protecting ____ world's wildlife and the rich biological diversity that we all need to survive.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
2. At the end of this month, we ____ here for ten years.
A. are living B. live C. will be living D. will have been living
3. Loss of habitat and increased commercial hunt ____ the number of chimpanzees from 2 million to 300,000 individuals.
A. reduced B. lessened C. weakened D. limited
4. Baby Komodo dragons will live on the trees from the moment they are born ____ adult ones can't climb and eat them.
A. so B. therefore C. although D. because
5. Since ____ 1600s, worldwide overexploitation of animals for ____ food and other products has caused numerous species to become extinct or endangered.
A. the/ a B. the/ Ø C. Ø/ the D. the/ the
6. By the time you finish cooking they ____ their homework.
A. will have done B. are doing C. have been doing D. have done
7. The more a car costs, ____ it goes.

- A. faster B. the faster C. the more fast D. the more faster
8. The younger you are, ____ it is to learn.
A. easier B. you are easier C. the easier D. the easy
9. The world's biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, which makes wildlife ____.
A. prosperous B. prefect C. vulnerable D. remained
10. ____ is the protection of environment and natural resources.
A. Survival B. Commerce C. Conservation D. Extinction
11. The number of working women in our country ____ from 49% in 1980 to nearly 65% nowadays.
A. has been increasing B. has increased C. is increasing D. will have increased
12. WWF is ____ leading privately supported international conservation organization in the world, and has sponsored more than 2,000 projects in 116 countries.
A. a B. an C. the D. Ø
13. The saola is threatened primarily by hunting, rather than ____.
A. habitual loss B. loss of life C. habitation loss D. habitat loss
14. Illegal hunting in Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, puts African elephants ____ of extinction.
A. in the verge B. on the verge C. on brink D. in brink
15. Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating ____.
A. agencies B. reserves C. awareness D. challenges
16. ____ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment.
A. Biodiversity B. Conservation C. Globe D. Individual
17. We have to apply effective measures to save many plant and animal species ____ extinction.
A. from B. in C. for D. on
18. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative **effect** since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.
A. awareness B. preservation C. support D. impact
19. By the year 2050, many people currently employed ____ their jobs.
A. have lost B. will be losing C. will have lost D. are losing
20. Over-exploitation for food, pets, and medicine, pollution, and disease are recognized ____ a serious threat ____ extinction.
A. as/ of B. to/ for C. over/ with D. upon/ at
21. We all hope that the dispute ____ by the end of the month.

- A. was going to solve B. will have been solved C. had been solved D. is supposed to solve
22. They ____ the new bridge by the end of the year.
A. will complete B. will have completed C. have completed D. had been completing
23. ____ we finish the project, ____ we can start the next one.
A. The soonest/ the sooner B. The sooner/ the most soon
C. The sooner/ the sooner D. The soonest/ the soonest
24. ____ I forget, ____ I know.
A. The more/ the less B. The more/ the little C. The many/ the less D. The many/ the little
25. Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with ____.
A. extinct B. extinction C. extinctive D. extinctly
26. It is reported that humans are the main reason for most species' declines and habitat ____ and degradation are the leading threats.
A. destroy B. destructive C. destructor D. destruction
27. By the time you come back, I ____ my assignments.
A. will finish B. will be finishing C. have finished D. will have finished
28. World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of **pollution** and wasteful consumption.
A. contamination B. energy C. extinction D. development
29. Current extinction rates are at least 100 to 1,000 times higher than ____ rates found in the fossil record.
A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. naturalness
30. She ____ two miles and a half, and now she feels exhausted.
A. will have run B. was running C. has run D. has been running
31. The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and **habitat** loss.
A. reserve B. generation C. diversity D. natural environment
32. It is found that **endangered** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
A. disappeared B. increased C. threatened D. reduced
33. Chimpanzees ____ kisses, hugs, touches in their community and use complicated system of sounds to communicate.
A. transfer B. transmit C. exchange D. perform

IV. Error Identification.

1. Species become extinct or endangerment for a number of reasons but the primary cause is the destruction of
A B C
 habitat by human activities.

D

2. Although species evolve differently, most of them adapt to a specific habitat or environment that best meets
A B C
 their survive needs.

D

3. Without the particularly habitat, the species could not survive.

A B C D

4. Such human activities as pollution, drainage of wetlands, cutting and clearing of forests, urbanization, and
A B C
 road and dam construction has destroyed or seriously damaged available habitats.

D

5. Habitat fragmentation have caused plant and animal species in the remaining islands of habitat to lose contact
A B C
with others of their own kind.

D

V. Fill in the blank with a suitable word in the box.

<i>damaging</i>	<i>monitored</i>	<i>habitat</i>	<i>major</i>	<i>conservation</i>
<i>species</i>	<i>awareness</i>	<i>optimistic</i>	<i>stray</i>	<i>reserves</i>

ANIMAL SUCCESS STORIES

In 1973, the United States government passed into law the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Its three (1) goals were: 1. to protect plants and animals from extinction by listing them as endangered; 2. to preserve the habitat of these species, 3. to help populations of listed species recover. Because of these (2)efforts, many animals have been brought back from near extinction. Here are three such success stories.

Bald eagle

It is fitting that we begin with the story of the bald eagle the American symbol. By 1963, its population had dropped to fewer than 1000. Hunting was certainly a major factor in this decline, as was the destruction of habitat. But the biggest factor was DDT - a chemical widely used in insect sprays - which had a
 (3)effect on the eagles' eggs.

The 1972 ban on DDT was the single most important factor in the revival of the bald eagle. Bald eagle populations are now carefully (4), and baby eagles are raised under human protection later to be released into the wild. Thanks to these efforts, the number of eagles in the United States has grown markedly and the birds can be seen in many national parks. In August 2007, bald eagles were removed from the ESA list.

Grizzly bear

Another classic symbol of North America wildlife is the grizzly bear. Due to hunting and (5)destruction, its present number is closer to 1000 Furthermore, because grizzly bears have babies at a very slow rate it takes many years for the population to grow.

Most of the grizzly bears in the United States live in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. As grizzlies are still protected by the ESA hunting them is illegal. As bear populations grow, it becomes very important to prevent encounters between humans and bears. People living in grizzly bear habitats are encouraged not to leave garbage lying around in case bears are attracted to the smell, and parks put up signs warning people not to (6)off the path. Visitors are also warned not to alarm any bears they encounter.

Grey wolf

Finally, the grey wolf story is one of the most interesting tales of American wildlife. Traditionally avoided because people fear them and consider them pests for killing livestock, grey wolves have been shot trapped, and poisoned, even in nature (7) By the time the grey wolf was declared a protected species in 1973 only a few hundred remained in small areas of the country. Today, the grey world population has been revived due to strong conservation efforts. The grey wolf is now listed as a (8)of Least Concern by IUCN.

In 2006, the United States government declared May 11 to be Endangered Species Day - a day devoted to raising (9)of endangered species. With such positive steps towards educating people on the importance of conservation there's reason to be (10)about the future of endangered animals in the US.

VI. Read the following passage and choose the best option for each numbered blank.

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) ____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (2) ____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- (3) ____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (4) ____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (5) _____. Since 1990, (6) ____ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into (7) ____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (8) ____ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (9) ____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (10) ____.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. disappeared | B. reduced | C. increased | D. developed |
| 2. A. guarded | B. invested | C. conserved | D. threatened |
| 3. A. nation | B. native | C. national | D. nationally |
| 4. A. prevent | B. encourage | C. stimulate | D. influence |
| 5. A. wild | B. atmosphere | C. hole | D. sky |
| 6. A. so | B. due | C. as | D. but |
| 7. A. contamination | B. production | C. cultivation | D. generation |
| 8. A. derive | B. vary | C. remain | D. protect |
| 9. A. at | B. for | C. with | D. on |
| 10. A. shelters | B. reserves | C. gardens | D. halls |

VII. Read the passage, and choose the correct answer A, B, C or D for each question.

The peregrine falcon, a predatory bird **indigenous to** North America, was once in danger of extinction. In the 1960s, scientists discovered **byproducts** of the pesticide DDT in the birds' eggs, which caused them to be too soft to survive. The use of the pesticide had been 5 banned in the United States, but the falcons were eating migratory birds from other places where DDT was still used. In order to increase the survival rate, scientists were raising the birds in laboratories and then releasing them into mountainous areas. This practice achieved only moderate success, however, because many of the birds raised 10 in captivity could not survive in the wild.

There is now, however, a new alternative to **releases** in the wild. A falcon that has been given the name Scarlett chose to make her home on a **ledge** of the 33rd floor of a Baltimore, Maryland, office 15 building rather than in the wild, and, to the surprise of the scientists, she has managed to live quite well in the city. Following this example, programs have been initiated that release birds like Scarlett into cities rather than into their natural wild habitat. These urban releases are becoming a common way to strengthen the species. Urban homes 20 have several benefits for the birds that wild **spots** do not. First, there is an abundance of pigeons and small birds as food sources. The peregrine in the city is also protected from its main predator, the great homed owl. Urban release programs have been very successful in reestablishing the peregrine falcons along the East Coast. Though 25 they are still an endangered species, their numbers increased from about 60 nesting pairs in 1975 to about 700 pairs in 1992. In another decade the species may flourish again, this time without human help.

- As used in paragraph 2, the word "**spots**" could best be replaced by ____.
 A. places B. dilemmas C. jungles D. materials
- According to the passage, where have the release programs been the most successful?
 A. in office buildings B. on the East Coast C. in mountainous areas D. in the wild
- What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. survival of peregrine falcons
- B. releases into the wild
- C. endangered species
- D. harmful effects of pesticides

4. The word "**ledge**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. window
- B. wall
- C. terrace
- D. shelf

5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a reason why a falcon might choose to live in a city?

- A. There are high places to nest.
- B. There are other falcons nearby
- C. There is a lack of predators.
- D. There is abundant food.

6. In line 1, the phrase "**indigenous to**" could be best replaced by ____.

- A. typical of
- B. protected by
- C. adapted to
- D. native to

7. The word "**releases**" as used in paragraph 2 most probably means ____.

- A. internment
- B. regression
- C. distribution
- D. possessions

8. According to the passage, which of the following are the falcon's main predators?

- A. pigeons
- B. rattlesnakes
- C. owls
- D. humans

9. The word "**byproducts**" in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. derivatives
- B. proceeds
- C. chemicals
- D. elements

10. Why were the peregrine falcons in danger?

- A. because of pesticides used by American farmers
- B. because they migrated to countries where their eggs could not survive
- C. because they ate birds from other countries where DDT was still used
- D. because they were prized by hunters and hunted to near extinction

VIII. Choose the best sentence that can be made from the words given.

1. everyone/ pick up/ one piece of trash/ a day/ about 6.6 billion pieces less

- A. If everyone picked up one piece of trash a day, there would be about 6.6 billion pieces less.
- B. When everyone will pick up one piece of trash a day, about 6.6 billion pieces would be less.
- C. Because everyone picks up one piece of trash a day, about 6.6 billion pieces is less.
- D. Unless everyone picked up one piece of trash a day, there will be about 6.6 billion pieces less.

2. environmental education/ help/ spread/ environmental awareness/ share practical techniques/ solve the environmental problems

- A. Environmental education to help for spreading environmental awareness and sharing- practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

B. Because environmental education helps to spread environmental awareness and shares practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

C. Environmental education helps to spread environmental awareness and shares practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

D. Environmental education that helps to spread environmental awareness and sharing practical techniques to solve the environmental problems.

3. you/ conserve energy/ go to school or to work by bus/ turn off your electric devices/ you are not using them
A. As you want to conserve energy, go to school or to work by bus and so turn off your electric devices when you are not using them.

B. If you want to conserve energy, go to school or to work by bus together with turn off your electric devices when you are not using them.

C. Suppose you want to conserve energy, go to school or to work by bus and turn off your electric devices when you are not using them.

D. When you want to conserve energy, you needn't go to school or to work by bus and turn off your electric devices when you are not using them.

4. we/ dependent/ nature/ cannot survive ourselves/ without wildlife

A. As we are dependent on nature and we cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

B. We dependent on nature and therefore cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

C. We are dependent on nature and so cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

D. We are dependent on nature and cannot survive ourselves without wildlife.

5. we/ engage/ individuals/ appreciate nature/ the relationship/ they have with wildlife

A. We should engage individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship that they have with wildlife.

B. We might engage individuals for appreciating nature and the relationship that they have with wildlife.

C. We must engage individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship when they have with wildlife.

D. We need engaging individuals to appreciate nature and the relationship which they have with wildlife.

IX. Complete the following sentence using double comparison.

1. The joke is good. The laughter is loud.

=>.....

2. She gets fat. She feels tired.

=>.....

3. As he gets older, he wants to travel less.

=>.....

4. The children are excited with the difficult games.

=>

5. People drive fast. Many accidents happen.

=>

6. I meet him much. I hate him much.

=>

7. My boss works better when he is pressed for time.

=>

8. As he has much money, he wants to spend much.

=>

9. If you read many books, you will have much knowledge.

=>

10. He speaks too much and people feel bored.

=>

11. The growth in the economy makes people's living condition better.

=>

12. People learn a lot of things as they travel far.

=>