UNIT 6: ENDANGERED SPECIES

READING & VOCABULARY

I. Choose the best answ	er to complete the fo	llowing sentences.			
1 is a branch of Na	atural Science, and is t	he study of living org	anisms and how they interact with		
their environment					
A. Biology	B. Biological	C. Biologist	D. Biologically		
2. A/ an species is a	a population of an orga	anism which is at risk	of becoming extinct.		
A. dangerous	B. endanger	C. endanger	ed D. endangerment		
3. Besides, several progr	ammes should be	_ that spreads the wor	rld of the conservation of the		
elephants in the public.					
A. told	B. used	C. operated	D. introduced		
4. Cheetah's tail is	during fast running, be	ecause it balances the	animal and allows fast and sudden		
turns which happen ofter	when the prey tries to	o escape.			
A. essential	B. basic	C. adequate	D. sufficient		
5. People should be told	about the things that the	hreaten the safety of	so that they can avoid doing		
them.					
A. the wild	B. wildness	C. wild life	D. wildlife		
6. Humans depend on sp	ecies diversity to prov	vide food, clean air ar	nd water, and fertile soil for		
agriculture.					
A. destruction	B. contamination	C. fertilizer	D. variety		
7. The more you talk about	out the situation,				
A. it seems worse		B. the worse it seems			
C. the worse does	it seem	D. it seems the worse			
8 the Sun is,	the shadow is.				
A. The higher / the low		B. The more high/ the more low			
C. The higher / the lower		D. The more higher / the more lower			
9. Life on Earth is disap	pearing fast and will o	continue to do so unle	ess urgent action is taken.		
A. vanishing	B. damaging	C. polluting	D. destroying		
10. By December next ye	ear, we in this ho	ouse for twenty years.			
A. will have lived	B. have lived	C. will live	D. had live		
11 it is, mise	rable I feel.				
A. The hotter / more		B. The hotte	B. The hotter / the more		
C. The more hotter / the more		D. The more hot / the more			
12. The saola is also indi	rectly threatened by ir	nsufficient to an	d investment in its conservation.		
A. interest	B. attention	C. care	D. treatment		
13. The better the weather	er is,				
A. the beaches ge	t the more crowded	B. the beach	es get the most crowded		
C. the most crowd	led the beaches get	D. the more	crowded the beaches get		
14. Hunting for meat and	l burning forests for so	oil cause destruction	to wildlife.		
A. organization	B. contamination	C. protection	D. damage		
15. Species become extin	nct or endangered for	number of reaso	ns, but primary cause is the		
destruction of habitat by	human activities.				
A. Ø/ a	B. a/ the	C. the/ a	D. Ø/ Ø		



II. Identy One underli	ined part that need	s correcting and Correc	t it.
16. Species become ext	inct or endangermen	nt for a number of reasons	but the primary cause is the
destruction of			
	A	В	C
habitat by human activi	ties.		
D			
	9	-	
17. Although species ev	volve differently, mo	ost of them adapt to a spec	cific habitat or environment that
best meets			
A		В	C
their survive needs.			
D	-		
18. Without the particu	larly habitat, the spe	cies could not survive.	
A	В	C D	
	-	-	
19. Such human activit	ies as pollution, drai	nage of wetlands, cutting	and clearing of forests,
urbanization, and			
A		В	C
road and dam construct	ion has destroyed or	seriously damaged availa	able habitats.
	D		
C. READING			
I. Choose the word or	phrase among A, I	B, C or D that best fits th	ne blank space in the following
passage.			
The World Wide	Fund for Nature (V	VWF) is an international ((20) governmental
organization for the (21), research, an	d restoration of the enviro	onment. The organization was
(22) as a charitable	le trust on Septembe	r 11, 1961, in Morges, Sv	vitzerland, under the name World
Wildlife Fund. It was a	an initiative of Julian	n Huxley and Max Nichol	son.
It is the world's	largest independent	conservation organization	with over 5 million (23)
worldwide, working in	more (24) 90 o	countries, supporting 100	conservation and environmental
projects around the wor	dd. It is a charity, w	ith (25) 9% of its fur	nding coming from voluntary (26)
by private individ	uals and businesses.		
The group says i	ts mission is "to hal	t and reverse the (27)	of our environment". Currently,
much of its work focus	es on the conservation	on of three biomes that co	ntain most of the world's
biodiversity: forests, fro	eshwater ecosystems	s, and oceans and coasts.	Among other issues, it is also
concerned (28) er	dangered species, p	ollution, and climate char	nge. The organization (29)
more than 20 field proje	ects worldwide. In the	he last few years, the orga	nization set up offices and
operations around the v	vorld.		



20.	A. non	B. not	C. no	D. nor
21.	A. challenge	B. keeping	C. conservation	D. awareness
22.	A. produced	B. discovered	C. used	D. formed
23.	A. supporters	B. residents	C. inhabitants	D. citizens
24.	A. as	B. than	C. to	D. as to
25.	A. generally	B. individually	C. commercially	D. approximately
26.	A. deposits	B. donations	C. refunds	D. loans
27.	A. destroy	B. destructive	C. destruction	D. destroyed
28.	A. on	B. by	C. with	D. upon
29.	A. goes	B. walks	C. reaches	D. runs

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

The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert. The Sahara is in North Africa and is as large as the United States. Many people think that an area like this has no animals or plant life, but **they** are incorrect. In fact, the Sahara Desert has many different 'ecoregions'. Each ecoregion has different plants and animals living there. The biggest ecoregion is called the 'Sahara Desert ecoregion.' In this area, the climate is extremely dry and extremely hot. The landscape is sandy and dusty with many high dunes. Because the Sahara Desert ecoregion is so hot and dry, there are very few plants and animals. Scientists **estimate** that there are only 500 species of plants. This is not very much when thinking of how enormous the region is. These plants include acacia trees, palms, spiny shrubs, and grasses. The Sahara is also home to 70 species of mammals. Twenty of these are large mammals. There are about 90 species of birds and around 100 reptiles.

The biggest threat to plants and animals in this environment is drying up. Because of this, plants have the ability to recover their health after their leaves have dried out completely. Animals can lose 30-60% of their body mass and still survive. Most animals do not get their water from drinking like other ecosystems. Instead, they have adapted to get their water through metabolic processes. This is why they can survive in a place like the Sahara Desert ecosystem.

30. What is the text mostly about?

D. Fewer than 100 reptiles are found there

A. Location of the Sahara Desert.			B. Hot weather of the Sahara Desert.	
C. How animals survive on this Desert.			D. The Sahara Desert and its ecosystem.	
31. Which of the follo	wing is TRUE?			
A. The Sahara	Desert has no animals	B. It is the second largest desert.		
C. It is in North Africa.			D. It is in the United States.	
32. In paragraph 1, the	word they refers to			
A. people	B. plants	C. animals	D. ecoregions	
33. In paragraph 2, the	word estimate is clo	sest in meaning t	o	
A. confirm	B. calculate	C. formulate	D. participate	
34. All of the followin	g are true about the S	ahara Desert EXC	CEPT	
A. there are abo	out five hundred types	s of plants		
B. seventy spec	cies of mammals can l	be found there		
C. it is home to	about ninety species	of birds		



35. Why can animals and plants survive in the Sahara Desert?

A. They try to reduce the water intake.

B. They get water from the irrigation system.

C. They get water through metabolic process.
D. They don't really need water for a long time

