

Unit 10: The ecosystem

WORD	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
biodiversity (n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdəɪˈvɜːsəti/	đa dạng sinh học
conservation (n)	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	sự bảo tồn thiên nhiên
coral reef (np)	/ˌkɒrəl ˈriːf/	rạn san hô
delta (n)	/ˈdeltə/	đồng bằng
destroy (v)	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	phá hủy
ecosystem (n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
endangered (adj)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị nguy hiểm
fauna (n)	/ˈfəʊnə/	động vật
flora (n)	/ˈflɔːrə/	thực vật
food chain (n)	/ˈfuːd tʃeɪn/	chuỗi thức ăn
green (adj)	/ɡriːn/	(lối sống) xanh
habitat (n)	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	khu vực sống
living things	/ˈlɪvɪŋ θɪŋz/	các sinh vật sống
mammal (n)	/ˈmæml/	động vật có vú
national park (n)	/ˌnæʃnəl ˈpɑːk/	rừng quốc gia
native (adj)	/ˈneɪtɪv/	tự nhiên
natural resources (np)	/ˌnætʃrəl rɪˈzɔːsɪz/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
pangolin (n)	/pæŋˈɡəʊlɪn/	con tê tê
resource (n)	/rɪˈzɔːs/, /rɪˈzɔːs/	nguồn lực
species (n)	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	loài
tropical forest (np)	/ˌtrɒpɪkl ˈfɒrɪst/	rừng nhiệt đới
wildlife (n)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã

Noun			
1	Ecosystem	/ˈi:kəʊsɪstəm/	Hệ sinh thái
2	Insect	/ˈɪnsekt/	Côn trùng
3	Community	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	Cộng đồng
4	Flora	/ˈflɔːrə/	Hệ thực vật
5	Fauna	/ˈfəʊnə/	Hệ động vật
6	Organism	/ˈɔːɡənɪzəm/	Cơ quan
7	Bacteria	/bækˈtɪəriə/	Vi khuẩn
8	Survival	/səˈvaɪvl/	Sự tồn tại
9	Energy	/ˈenədʒi/	Năng lượng
10	Pollution	/pəˈluːʃn/	Sự ô nhiễm
11	Overuse	/əʊvəˈjuːs/	Sử dụng quá nhiều
12	Biodiversity	/baɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	Đa dạng sinh học
13	Shelter	/ˈʃeltə(r)/	Chỗ trú ẩn
14	Balance	/ˈbæləns/	Sự cân bằng
15	Conservation	/kɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	Sự bảo tồn
Verb			
1	Provide	/prəˈvaɪd/	Cung cấp
2	Include	/ɪnˈkluːd/	Bao gồm
3	Protect	/prəˈtekt/	Bảo vệ
4	Damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	Phá hủy
5	Destroy	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	Hủy hoại
6	Restore	/rɪˈstoʊ(r)/	Khôi phục
7	Harm	/hɑːm/	Gây hại
8	Exist	/ɪɡˈzɪst/	Tồn tại
9	Contribute (to)	/kənˈtrɪbjʊːt/	Đóng góp, góp phần

10	Surround	/sə'raʊnd/	Bao quanh
11	Disappear	/dɪsə'piə(r)/	Biến mất
12	Recycle	/ri:'saɪkl/	Tái chế
Adjective			
1	Essential	/ɪ'senʃl/	Quan trọng
2	Alternative	/ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv/	Thay thế
3	Rare	/reə(r)/	Hiếm
Phrases			
1	Raw material	/rɔ: mə'tɪəriəl/	Vật liệu thô
2	Natural resources	/'nætʃrəl ri'sɔ:s/	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên
3	Climate change	/'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	Biến đổi khí hậu
4	Future generation	/'fju:tʃə(r) dʒenə'reɪʃn/	Thế hệ tương lai
5	Fossil fuel	/'fɒsl 'fju:əl/	Năng lượng hóa thạch
6	Run out of	/rʌn aʊt əv/	Hết, cạn kiệt
7	Tropical forest	/'trɒpɪkl 'fɒrɪst/	Rừng nhiệt đới
8	Endangered species	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	Loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng
9	Global warming	/'gləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/	Việc nóng lên toàn cầu
10	Plastic bottle	/'plæstɪk 'bɒtl/	Chai nhựa
11	Natural disaster	/'nætʃrəl dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/	Thiên tai

Ex VI: Complete the following sentences with words in Ex V.

1. restore

2. damage
3. ecosystem
4. biodiversity
5. flora
6. fauna
7. organism
8. resource
9. raw material
10. bacteria

1. The earthquake caused to property estimated at around 10 billion US dollars.
2. The school does the best it can with limited
3. Food that is contaminated with may not look or smell good.
4. The cell is the unit of which all living are composed.
5. These trees provide the for high-quality paper.
6. We hope to the garden to its former glory.
7. The country often supports delicate that evolved without any need for defense.
8. The mining project threatens one of the world's richest areas of

Ex VII: Match.

1. lose		a. a poster about a local ecosystem
2. make		b. some trees and flowers
3. write		c. the football match
4. protect		d. wood in the forest
5. watch		e. a large number of ecosystems
6. visit		f. rubbish to the streets
7. plant		g. local biodiversity
8. play		h. a serious effect on the balance
9. throw		i. an opinion essay
10. have		j. an important role
11. build		k. the national park
12. collect		l. a fire in the park

Ex VIII: Match the words to make phrases.

1. national		a. resources
2. human		b. generations
3. clean		c. park
4. natural		d. change
5. climate		e. nouns
6. future		f. health
7. raw		g. fuels
8. compound		h. forest
9. tiny		i. water
10. fossil		j. materials
11. tropical		k. species
12. endangered		l. organisms

Ex IX: Choose the best answer.

1. the hunting of wild animals is one way to protect the local biodiversity.

- A. promoting B. planning C. banning D. increasing

2. If human beings keep collecting species, they will soon disappear.

- A. endanger B. endangered C. endangeredly D. endangering

3. Some of the people's activities have serious effects the balance of the ecosystem.

- A. on B. in C. with D. of

4. Cutting down trees and littering in the forest are activities that the ecosystem.

- A. struggle B. recycle C. harm D. promote

5. An ecosystem is a chain of interactions between organisms and environment.

- A. it B. its C. them D. their

6. Ecosystems help us in important ways, including cleaning our air and water, and food.

- A. improving B. producing C. transporting D. transforming

7. Restoration should not always return ecosystems to what they were like once before.

- A. back B. over C. towards D. with

8. Countries are working to improve ecosystems for both people and nature.

- A. each other B. one another C. together D. another

9. To restore an ecosystem, we need to know what the ecosystem was like and it was healthy.

- A. why B. where C. what D. when

10. People around the world are repairing the damage to degraded ecosystems.

- A. taken B. done C. had D. made

Ex X: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

1. A change in the temperature of an ecosystem will often affect what plants will grow there.

- A. damage B. force C. influence D. harm

2. Animals that depend on plants for food and shelter will have to adapt to the changes.

- A. respect B. adjust C. follow D. agree

3. Thousands of acres of land are cleared for farmland, housing and industry.

- A. restore B. replace C. revive D. remove

4. Cutting down trees to make room for crops such as soy and corn benefits many poor farmers.

- A. space B. way C. shelter D. accommodation

5. Children may be able to attend school, and families are able to afford better health care.

- A. have enough money to buy B. borrow money to buy
C. lack money to buy D. invest money to buy

6. Many scientists worry that destroying the rain forest ecosystem may prevent more medicines from being developed.

- A. recover B. decrease C. damage D. enhance

7. The delicate coral reef ecosystems in the South Pacific are at risk due to rising ocean temperatures and decreased salinity.

- A. original B. tiny C. vulnerable D. rare

8. As ocean temperature cools and retains more salt, the brightly colored corals return.

- A. preserve B. remove C. react D. decrease

9. Human impact has become so intense that many ecosystems are now threatened.

A. stressful B. essential C. important D. strong

10. Ecosystem restoration means assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded.

A. renew B. support C. conserve D. preserve