

## Unit 10: The ecosystem

WORD	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
biodiversity (n)	/baɪəʊdəsɪ'vɜ:səti/	đa dạng sinh học
conservation (n)	/kɔnsə'veɪʃn/	sự bảo tồn thiên nhiên
coral reef (np)	/kɔrəl 'ri:f/	rạn san hô
delta (n)	/'deltə/	đồng bằng
destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	phá huỷ
ecosystem (n)	/'i:kəʊsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
endangered (adj)	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	bị nguy hiểm
fauna (n)	/'fɔ:nə/	động vật
flora (n)	/'flɔ:rə/	thực vật
food chain (n)	/'fu:d tʃeɪn/	chuỗi thức ăn
green (adj)	/gri:n/	(lối sống) xanh
habitat (n)	/'hæbɪtæt/	khu vực sống
living things	/'lɪvɪŋ θɪŋz/	các sinh vật sống
mammal (n)	/'mæml/	động vật có vú
national park (n)	/næʃnəl 'pa:k/	rừng quốc gia
native (adj)	/'neɪtɪv/	tự nhiên
natural resources (np)	/nætʃrəl rɪ'zɔ:sɪz/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
pangolin (n)	/pæŋ'gəʊlɪn/	con tê tê
resource (n)	/rɪ'sɔ:s/, /rɪ'zɔ:s/	nguồn lực
species (n)	/'spi:ʃi:z/	loài
tropical forest (np)	/trəpɪkl 'fɔ:rist/	rừng nhiệt đới
wildlife (n)	/'waɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã

Noun			
1	Ecosystem	/'i:kəʊsɪstəm/	Hệ sinh thái
2	Insect	/'ɪnsekt/	Côn trùng
3	Community	/kə'mju:nəti/	Cộng đồng
4	Flora	/'flɔ:rə/	Hệ thực vật
5	Fauna	/'fɔ:nə/	Hệ động vật
6	Organism	/'ɔ:gənɪzəm/	Cơ quan
7	Bacteria	/bæk'tiəriə/	Vi khuẩn
8	Survival	/sə'veɪvl/	Sự tồn tại
9	Energy	/'enədʒi/	Năng lượng
10	Pollution	/pə'lju:ʃn/	Sự ô nhiễm
11	Overuse	/əʊvə'ju:s/	Sử dụng quá nhiều
12	Biodiversity	/baɪəʊdai've:səti/	Đa dạng sinh học
13	Shelter	/'ʃeltə(r)/	Chỗ trú ẩn
14	Balance	/'bæləns/	Sự cân bằng
15	Conservation	/kɒnsə'veɪʃn/	Sự bảo tồn
Verb			
1	Provide	/prə'veɪd/	Cung cấp
2	Include	/'ɪn'klu:d/	Bao gồm
3	Protect	/prə'tekt/	Bảo vệ
4	Damage	/'dæmɪdʒ/	Phá hủy
5	Destroy	/'dɪ'strɔɪ/	Hủy hoại
6	Restore	/rɪ'stɔ:(r)/	Khôi phục
7	Harm	/'ha:m/	Gây hại
8	Exist	/'ɪg'zɪst/	Tồn tại
9	Contribute (to)	/kən'trɪbju:t/	Đóng góp, góp phần

10	Surround	/sə'raʊnd/	Bao quanh
11	Disappear	/dɪsə'pɪə(r)/	Biến mất
12	Recycle	/rɪ:s'aɪkl/	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	/rəʊ mə'tɪəriəl/	Vật liệu thô
2	Natural resources	/'nætʃrəl rɪ'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 'fɔ:rist/	Rừng nhiệt đới
8	Endangered species	/ɪn'deɪndʒəd/	Loài có nguy cơ tuyệt chủng
9	Global warming	/'gləʊbl 'wɔ:rmɪŋ/	Việc nóng lên toàn cầu
10	Plastic bottle	/'plæstɪk 'bɒtl/	Chai nhựa
11	Natural disaster	/'nætʃrəl dɪ'za: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