

C. BÀI KIỂM TRA

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.

Question 1: A. captivity

B. reattach

C. harsh

D. mammal

Question 2: A. nurseries

B. measure

C. rescue

D. conserve

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

Question 3: A. debris

B. marine

C. degrade

D. release

Question 4: A. enclosure

B. vulnerable

C. illegal

D. recover

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

Question 5: _____ urgent action is taken to address overfishing, marine ecosystems will continue to degrade.

A. Provided that

B. Even when

C. If

D. Unless

Question 6: The habitat destruction caused by deforestation is _____ the impact of urban development on wildlife habitat.

A. as severe as

B. severe than

C. not more severe than

D. not as severe like

Question 7: Conservation organisations often collaborate to _____ endangered species from the brink of extinction.

A. degrade

B. rescue

C. survive

D. recover

Question 8: The snaggletooth shark, a _____ species, requires conservation efforts to protect its population.

A. extinct

B. harsh

C. endangered

D. vulnerable

Question 9: _____ we impose stricter regulations on illegal trade, the demand for wildlife products will be reduced.

A. Unless

B. Provided that

C. Until

D. While

Read the following advertisement/announcement and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the number blanks from 10 to 15.

DISCOVER WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EXHIBITION!

Date: Saturday, February 15th

Time: 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM

Location: Viet Nature Conservation Center, Ha Noi

Immerse yourself in the fascinating world of wildlife conservation at our upcoming exhibition! Explore captivating exhibits featuring endangered species, their habitats, and conservation efforts.

Activities:

- Engage in hands-on workshops led by conservationists, where you'll learn about wildlife tracking, habitat (10) _____, and sustainable practices.

- Join informative presentations by renowned experts on topics like endangered species protection and (11) _____ marine conservation.

- Capture memories with your favourite animals with our interactive wildlife photo booth.

- Enjoy delicious refreshments and browse eco-friendly products at our conservation marketplace.

Contact Information: For inquiries, email us at info@wildlifeexpo.com or call 024- 456-7890.

Come together with fellow wildlife enthusiasts to support conservation efforts and protect our planet's precious (12) _____. Admission is free for all ages.

Question 10: A. restorative

B. restored

C. restoration

D. restore

Question 11: A. an

B. Ø (no article)

C. the

D. a

Question 12: A. conversation

B. exhibition

C. biodiversity

D. desire

CALLING ALL WRITERS: WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WRITING COMPETITION!

Are you passionate about wildlife conservation? Do you have a talent for storytelling? Here's your chance to make a difference through your words! We're excited to announce our Wildlife Conservation Writing Competition.

Topic: "Preserving Our Precious wildlife: Stories of Hope and Action"

Share your inspiring stories, essays, or poems highlighting the importance of wildlife conservation and the efforts being made to protect endangered species and their habitats.

Requirements: Open to writers of all ages and backgrounds who are dedicated (13) _____ wildlife conservation. Submissions (14) _____ original, unpublished works in English and relate to the competition theme.

Submit your Entry: Email your submission to wildlifecontest@example.com by March 31st. Include your name, age (if under 18), and contact information in the email.

Prizes: Winners will be announced on April 10th, and will receive cash prizes and publication opportunities.

Unlock your creativity and join us in spreading (15) _____ about wildlife conservation through the power of writing!

Question 13: A. on

B. with

C. in

D. to

Question 14: A. may be

B. ought be

C. must be

D. could be

Question 15: A. awareness

B. captivity

C. demand

D. removal

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct arrangement of the sentences to make a meaningful paragraph /letter in each of the following questions.

Question 16:

- a. Additionally, establishing marine protected areas where they can thrive undisturbed is crucial for their survival.
- b. These sharks face threats such as overfishing and habitat degradation, endangering their populations.
- c. Public awareness campaigns about the importance of preserving snaggletooth sharks and their role in maintaining marine biodiversity are also essential for supporting conservation measures.
- d. Protecting the snaggletooth shark is imperative due to its vulnerable status in the marine ecosystem.
- e. Conservation efforts involve implementing fishing regulations to prevent overexploitation of their populations.

A. d-b-a-e-c

B. d-b-e-a-c

C. d-c-b-e-a

D. b-d-e-c-a

Question 17:

- a. Let's all do our part to protect these incredible underwater habitats! Hope to hear from you soon.
- b. Additionally, supporting organisations dedicated to coral reef conservation and spreading awareness about the issue can make a big difference.
- c. Hi Mia,

I hope you're all doing well. I want to share something important with you regarding our oceans and marine life.

- d. But there are ways we can help! We can reduce our carbon footprint, and avoid touching or stepping on coral when snorkelling or diving.

e. Best regards,

- f. Do you know that coral reefs around the world are in danger? Pollution, climate change, and human activities are harming these beautiful ecosystems.

A. c-f-b-d-a-e

B. c-f-a-d-b-e

C. c-f-d-b-a-e

D. c-a-f-d-b-e

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 18 to 23.

Fishing is one of the most significant drivers of declines in ocean wildlife populations. Catching fish is not bad for the ocean, except for when vessels catch fish (18) _____ stocks can reproduce, something called overfishing.

The number of overfished stocks globally has tripled in half a century and today fully one-third of the world's fisheries are currently pushed beyond (19) _____, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Overfishing is closely tied to by catch - the capture of unwanted sea life (20) _____. This, too, is a serious marine threat that causes the needless loss of billions offish, along with hundreds of thousands of sea turtles and cetaceans.

(21) _____. Billions of people rely on fish for protein, and fishing is the main livelihood for millions of people around the world.

Many people who make a living catching, selling, and buying fish are working (22) _____. WWF works with a cross-section of stakeholders to reform fisheries management globally, focusing on sustainable practices that (23) _____ and ensure food security.

Adapted from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/threats/overfishing>

Question 18: A. as fast as B. as fastly as C. faster than D. more fastly than

Question 19: A. its biological limits B. their biological limits
C. our biological limits D. your biological limits

Question 20: A. while fishing for a different species
B. when a different specie fishing
C. while they are fishing for a different species
D. while they fish for a different species

Question 21: A. The damage done by the marine environment goes beyond overfishing
B. The damage doing overfishing goes beyond the marine environment
C. What damages overfishing goes beyond the marine environment
D. The damage done by overfishing goes beyond the marine environment

Question 22: A. to improve how does the world manage and conserve ocean resources
B. improving how the world manages and conserves ocean resources
C. to improve how the world manages and conserves ocean resources
D. improving how ocean resources manages and conserves the world

Question 23: A. not also conserve ecosystems, but only sustain livelihoods
B. not only conserve ecosystems, but also sustain livelihoods
C. not only conserve ecosystems, but sustain livelihoods also
D. not only conserve ecosystems, but they also sustain livelihoods

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct option that best fits each of the numbered blanks from 24 to 28.

Sturgeon and paddlefish - freshwater fish have existed for hundreds of millions of years - now face extinction mainly (24) _____ the illegal trade in wild-caught caviar and meat. The world's first comprehensive assessment of the species in over 13 years, released today by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), confirmed that all 26 remaining species are now threatened with extinction.

The new assessment highlights that (25) _____ two-thirds of sturgeon and paddlefish species are now critically endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, (26) _____ makes them among the world's most threatened species. The assessment also officially declares the extinction of the Chinese paddlefish, the extinction in the wild of the Yangtze sturgeon.

Poaching sturgeon for the illegal trade in wild-caught caviar and meat is one of the leading causes of their extinction. Last year, WWF revealed that one-third of caviar and meat products sold in the lower Danube region were sold illegally. Hydropower dams blocking migration routes, unsustainable mining destroying (27) _____ grounds, and habitat loss are other major threats to the species.

IUCN, the World Sturgeon Conservation Society, and WWF are working with partners to (28) _____ these species through scientific research, raising awareness, and directly engaging in conservation projects to shorten the gap between science and management.

Adapted from <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/heavily-poached-sturgeon-slip-toward-extinction>

Question 24: A. despite B. since C. due to D. thereby

Question 25: A. every B. almost C. most D. many

Question 26: A. that B. what C. who D. which

Question 27: A. laying B. spawning C. reproducing D. raising

Question 28: A. safeguard B. release C. impose D. monitor

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 29 to 33.

Global biodiversity loss doesn't just result from the destruction of habitats, or even hunting species for meat. A huge number of species are threatened by trade - both alive as pets or exhibits, or dead for use in medicines.

Though people have become increasingly aware of the threat caused by the trade of high-value species, such as the elephant for ivory, and various animals such as tigers, rhinos and the pangolin for medicine, few realise the risk that the pet trade puts to the future survival of many less well-known species.

Demands from collectors have driven a number of species to extinction in the wild, including the Chinese Tiger gecko (*Goniurosaurus*) and many other geckos known only to collectors and scientists. Yet these extinct in the wild, critically endangered and unclassified species are easily available from **inhuman** traders in America and Europe, via the internet or reptile fairs. These threats are a particular risk to any newly described reptile species, particularly **those** of Asia as well as New Zealand and Madagascar. Many bird species are also under severe extinction threat because of the pet trade. They include thousands of birds in South America, and an estimated 3.33 million annually from Southeast Asia.

The illegal wildlife trade is the fourth largest illegal trade globally, worth about \$20 billion annually. About half comes from Southeast Asia. Enforcement is generally so weak that traders of the majority of live animals and plants can operate with little fear of punishment.

If we want any future for wild populations of these species, drastic action is needed to control their international and domestic trade. Without such action, we can expect to see the loss of many rare species to greed alone.

Adapted to <https://theconversation.com/trading-in-extinction-how-the-pet-trade-is-hilling-off-many-animal-species-71571>

Question 29: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. Pet Trade Leading to Species Extinction
- B. Reasons for Illegal Pet Trade
- C. Solutions to Illegal wildlife Trade
- D. The Extinction of Many Species Globally

Question 30: The word "**inhuman**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. immoral
- B. vulnerable
- C. harsh
- D. threatened

Question 31: The word "**those**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. threats
- B. reptile fairs
- C. traders
- D. reptile species

Question 32: Which of the following is NOT stated in paragraph 3?

- A Collector demand has led various species to extinction in the wild.
- B. Geckos, a critically endangered species, can be easily traded in America and Europe.
- C. Reptile species of Asia, New Zealand, and Madagascar are particularly under danger due to pet trade.
- D. 3.33 million bird species are under severe extinction threat annually from Southeast America.

Question 33: Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Global biodiversity loss primarily results from the wildlife trade for meat.
- B. Many people realise that pet trade threatens the survival of many common species.
- C. Measures are urgent to combat pet trade, otherwise, many rare species will become extinct.
- D. The illegal wildlife trade is worth \$20 millions annually in Southeast Asia.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 34 to 40.

Wildlife crimes - like rhino poaching or overfishing-were once considered a "green" matter. But this has changed. Such crimes have moved higher up on global security and policy agendas. This is partly linked to concerns about the extinction of species and the **demise** of ecosystems. It's also been caused by the involvement of organised criminal networks in illegal wildlife supply chains.

Rhino poaching has particularly attracted public attention. A lot of protective and controlling national and international measures aimed at preventing the consumer markets and criminal networks that allow the trade to flourish have failed. The problem is that such approaches almost deal with wildlife crime's signs rather than its root causes: a conflict over access to land, resources and benefits.

The reality is that wildlife conservation continues to benefit economic and political elites. Local communities remain mostly excluded from real benefits, and conservation often comes at a huge cost to them. They lose their land, access to natural resources and cultural sites. **They** have limited agency and ownership of areas and management. Often the only benefits for communities from wildlife and conservation come from the poaching profits.

Instead of recognising local people as important change agents in wildlife conservation, conservationists are calling for more boots on the ground, helicopter gunships and new technologies. Money is spent on security officials and private investigators. Expensive technologies are brought in to **deter** poachers.

Some scholars have started to look at the root causes of environmental and wildlife crimes by considering broader economic, political and systemic factors. Their assessment is that community empowerment is key. This will not only address basic inequality and poverty, but can reduce wildlife crime and other types of crime. This is borne out by Namibia's experiences: there, former poachers have become wildlife guardians. Local communities may become protectors of wildlife and conservation areas if they were granted agency, ownership and benefits.

Although not perfect, the example of communal conservation areas in Namibia provides fascinating insights into the process of encouraging communities. One thing is clear: we need to create happy sustainable communities that benefit from and live in harmony with ecosystems.

Adapted from <https://theconversation.com/the-fight-against-poaching-must-shift-to-empowering-communities-83828>

Question 34: Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Reasons for wildlife Crimes
- B. The Effective Measures in Preventing wildlife Crimes
- C. Wildlife Conservation Efforts
- D. The Key Role of Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Question 35: The word "**demise**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. decline
- B. evolution
- C. conservation
- D. displacement

Question 36: The word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to _____.

- A. economic and political elites
- B. real benefits
- C. local communities
- D. cultural sites

Question 37: What is the main criticism of current approaches to wildlife conservation?

- A. They focus too much on community empowerment.
- B. They fail to tackle the root causes of wildlife crimes.
- C. They prioritise profits over wildlife conservation.
- D. They involve too many protective and regulatory measures.

Question 38: The word "**deter**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. release
- B. stimulate
- C. prevent
- D. arrest

Question 39: Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Wildlife crimes with criminal networks contribute to the disappearance of species.
- B. Wildlife crimes are now a less significant concern on global security and policy agendas than before.
- C. Conservation often puts a financial burden on local communities.
- D. Community empowerment can tackle basic inequality and reduce wildlife crime.

Question 40: Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. If local communities were granted ownership and benefits, they would not conserve wildlife.
- B. Conflict over access to benefits is the main factor discouraging local communities from conserving wildlife.
- C. Conservationists are unaware of the crucial role of local people in wildlife conservation.
- D. Communal conservancies in Namibia managed to involve communities in wildlife conservation.