READING SKILL

(G12 - UNIT 3: MY MOVEMENT)

Exercise 9. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct word or phrase that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Every night, almost one billion people go to bed hungry. How can we feed all these (106) ____ people? Farmers all over the world have to content with weather, insects, and natural disasters, which are capable of (107) ____ crops and ruining years of hard work. And the population is set to rise to nine billion by 2050. Here are four possible solutions.

GM crops

Proponents of genetically modified crops (GM crops) claim that they will hugely (108) ____ food production. Scientists have developed drought-resistant and disease-resistant crops, more productive crops, and crops with increased vitamins. Anti-GM protesters worry (109) ____ health risks and damage to other plants that grow near the GM crops.

Vertical farming

Another answer could be to grow food in buildings. (110) ____ of vertical farming are suggesting we construct multistory, climate-controlled farm buildings in the heart of our cities. One indoor hectare of land would be (111) ____ to above five hectares outdoors, so we could grow year-round crops that would easily feed whole cities. Opponents point to the cost, the increased energy used and the effect on farmers.

Eat less meat Others say the solution lies not (112) ____ new technologies, but in eating less meat. It takes about seven kilos of corn to produce one kilo of beef. That quality of corn will keep more people (113) ____ than that quality of beef. But this is a message the world doesn't want to hear. Meat consumption is rising steeply.

Increase aid

Rich countries have far more food than they need and waste vast amount of it - 6.7 million tons a year in the UK (114) ____. We can afford to send surplus food to people (115) ____ need it. We could also simply give more money to developing countries, (116) ____ they can buy food. (117) ____ say that this makes people dependent on rich countries and is only a short-term solution.

106. A. undernourished	B. unhealthy	C . unbelievable	D. undeniable
107. A. wasting	B. destroying	C. killing	D. harvesting
108. A. strengthen	B. rise	C. increase	D. enlarge
109. A. about	B. to	C. with	D. on
110. A. Promoters	B. Advocates	C. Champion	D. Spokesmen
111. A. same	B. parallel	C. alike	D. equivalent

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112. A. on	B. to	C. in	D. over
113. A. alive	B. lively	C. vital	D. active
114. A. lonesome	B. lone	C. lonely	D. alone
115. A. whom	B. which	C. who	D. what
116. A. because	B. but	C. so	D. since
117. A. Reviewers	B. Critics	C. Analysts	D. Judges

Exercise 10. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Coral reefs are the most diverse of all marine ecosystems. They are full of life, with perhaps one quarter of all ocean species depending on reefs for food and shelter. This is a remarkable statistic when you consider that reefs cover just a tiny fraction of the earth's surface and less than two per cent of the ocean bottom. Because they are so diverse, coral reefs are often called the rainforests of the ocean. Coral reefs are very important to people. They even provide seventy per cent of the food demands for some marine species, protection of shorelines, jobs based on tourism (nine out of twelve activities for tourists in Nha Trang, for example, involve the coral reefs), and even medicines.

Unfortunately, climate change is the greatest global threat to coral reef ecosystems. Scientific evidence now clearly indicates that the Earth's atmosphere and ocean are warming, and that these changes are primarily due to greenhouse gases derived from human activities.

As temperatures rise, mass coral bleaching events and infectious disease outbreaks are becoming more frequent. Additionally, carbon dioxide absorbed into the ocean from the atmosphere has already begun to reduce calcification rates in reef-building and reef-associated organisms by altering seawater chemistry through decreases in pH. This process is called ocean acidification.

Climate change will affect coral reef ecosystems, through sea level rise, changes to the frequency and intensity of tropical storms, and altered ocean circulation patterns. When combined, all of these impacts dramatically alter ecosystem function, as well as the goods and services coral reef ecosystems provide to people around the globe.

There are also many things you can do to ensure that you are environmentally **conscious** when you visit coral reefs or coastal areas. These include things such as hiring local guides to support the economy, removing all trash from an area, never touching or harassing wildlife in reef areas, and avoiding dropping your boat anchor or chain nearby a coral reef.

Finally, stay informed and spread the word! Educate yourself about why healthy coral reefs are valuable to the people, fish, plants, and animals that depend on them. Your excitement will help others get involved.

118. Though the coverage of coral reefs on the sea bed is ____, its vital role is undeniable.

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A. remarkable B. small C. diverse D. huge

119. ____ of all the ocean species find food and home in the coral reefs.

A. Two per cent B. Seventy per cent C. Twenty-five per cent D. Nine per cent

120. Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere directly caused ____.

A. infectious disease outbreaks B. reef-building

C. sea level rise D. ocean acidification

121. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

A. Coral reefs can be compared to rainforests due to its diversity.

B. The effects of global warming are only on the ecosystems themselves.

C. You can help the coral reefs by educating not only yourself but people around you.

D. Human activities which cause greenhouse gases are major reasons for the climate change.

122. The word **conscious** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. knowledgeable B. curious C. aware D. acknowledgeable

Exercise 11. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

The poaching crisis wiping out Africa's elephants is costing the continent's economies millions in lost tourism revenue, according to a new study. Researchers looked at visitor and elephant data across 25 countries, and modeled financial losses from fewer visitors in protected areas due to the illegal wildlife trade, which has caused elephant numbers to **plummet** by more than 100,000 in the last decade. (A)

The study team combined visitor numbers across 164 protected areas in 25 countries in forest and savannah elephants, and elephant population data from 2009 to 2013, to reach a "per elephant" value in terms of tourism income.

They concluded that Africa was most likely losing $26m in tourism revenue a year. (B) Around $9m of that is lost from tourists' direct spending, such as staying at hotels and buying crafts, with the rest through indirect value in the economy such as farmers and other suppliers supporting the tourist industry.

The study, published in the journal Nature Communications, found that in most cases the revenue losses were higher than paying for stronger anti-poaching measures to keep elephant populations stable. (C)

Dr. Robin Naidoo, the paper's lead author and , senior conservation wildlife scientist at WWF and his team found. In the case of central Africa's forest elephants, which are harder for tourists to see and therefore attract fewer visitors, the costs of protecting them exceed the benefits from tourism. Demand from south-east Asia has seen the price of ivory triple since 2009 and it is estimated that one elephant is killed every 15 minutes. (D) Corruption, a lack of resources, and, most importantly, increasingly **sophisticated** poachers have hamstrung African countries' efforts to stem the trade.

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Naidoo said that the research was not suggesting economic issues should be the only consideration when protecting elephants, but framing the poaching crisis as a financial one could **motivate** African governments and communities.

"It gives an additional reason for some groups of people, who may not necessarily be motivated by intrinsic reasons for conversation, to engage with biodiversity conservation. It makes it clear to them that it's not just in the best interests of the world to conserve this stuff, but tangible reasons for a whole different group," he said.

123. The overall profit that the continent lost a year can be estimated to ____.

A. 25 million USD B. 100,000 USD C. 26 million USD D. 9 million USD

124. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. To get to the conclusion, scientists compared the changes in number of tourists and number of elephants in 2009.

B. The only reason why illegal poaching is so difficult to stop is corruption.

C. Protecting elephants is for the both the practical and immaterial reasons.

D. There is an argument over the differences in the balance between the loss and the cost to protect the elephants.

125. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Across the continent, the amount of money spent on protecting the elephant is smaller than the loss tourist industry is suffering from.

B. The number of tourists reduces because now it is more difficult for them to see the elephants in the wild.

C. One reason why elephants are killed in mass volume is from the increasing market of ivory in South East Asia.

D. Relating poaching to financial benefits can be considered as one of the solutions to the problem.

126. Which of the positions marked in the passage does the phrase "but the financial argument did not stack up in all areas," best fit?

A. (A) B. (B) C. (C) D. (D)

127. The word **plummet** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. fall B. fluctuate C. rise D. Stabilize

128. The word **sophisticated** in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. simple B. outdated C. advanced D. basic

129. The word **motivate** in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to ____.

A. change B. design C. form D. inspire

130. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

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A. Elephant poaching costs African millions in tourism revenue

B. Elephant poaching does more good than harm

C. Elephant poaching brings an opportunity for Africa to change

D. Elephant poaching reduces the number of elephants in Africa

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