UNIT 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

Question 1: A. stops____ B. listens C. prefers D. plays

Question 2: A. provide B. polite C. extinct D. wildlife

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

Question 3: A. habitat B. animal C. natural D. endanger

Question 4: A. product B. rhino C. measure D. protect

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

Question 5: Probability of extinction depends _____ both the population size and fine details of the population demography.

A. on B. in C. from D. for

Question 6: Almost half of turtles and tortoises are known to be threatened with _____ .

A. endangered B. extinction C. disappearance D. extinct

Question 7: Many organizations have been set up and funds have been _____ to protect the environment.

A. raised B. collected C. conducted D. done

Question 8: The two main causes of deforestation are land clearance for agriculture and commercial _____of forests for logs, lumber, fuel (including charcoal), and pulpwood.

A. corruption B. exploitation C. destruction D. oppression

Question 9: Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating _____.

A. agencies B. reserves C. awareness D. challenges

Question 10: Laws have already been _____to protect wildlife from commercial trade and overhunting.

A. enacted B. introduced C. broken D. demanded

Question 11: Many people and organizations have been making every possible effort in order to save _____ species.

A. endangered B. dangerous C. fearful D. threatening

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word(s) CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word(s) in each of the following questions.

Question 12: Heavily **contaminated** with wastes from nearby factories, the water in this river is not suitable for daily use.

A. polluted B. pure C. cleaned D. deadly

Question 13: Many species have become extinct each year before biologists can **identify** them.

A. endanger **B.** drain **C.** discover **D.** destroy

Question 14: The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and **habitat** loss.

A. diversity **B.** natural environment **C.** generation **D.** reserve

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

Animals have an intuitive awareness of quantities. They know without analysis the difference between a number of objects and a smaller number. In his book "The natural History of Selboure" (1786) , the naturalist Gilbert White tells how he surreptitiously removed one egg a day from a plover's nest , and how the mother laid another egg each day to make up for the

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missing one. He noted that other species of birds ignore the absence of a single egg but abandon their nests if more than one egg has been removed. It has also been noted by naturalists that a certain type of wasp always provides five - never four, never six - caterpillars for each of their eggs so that their young have something to eat when the eggs hatch. Research has also shown that both mice and pigeons can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces.

These and similar **accounts** have led some people to infer that creatures other than humans can actually count. They also point to dogs that have been taught to respond to numerical questions with the correct number of barks, or to horses that seem to solve arithmetic problems by stomping their hooves the proper number of times.

Animals respond to quantities only when they are connected to survival as a species - as in the case of the eggs - or survival as individuals - as in the case of food. There is no transfer to other situations or from concrete reality to the abstract notion of numbers. Animals can "count" only when the objects are present and only when the numbers involved are small - not more than seven or eight. In lab experiments, animals trained to "count" one kind of object were unable to count any other type. The objects, not the numbers, are what interest them. Animals admittedly remarkable achievements simply do not amount to evidence of counting, nor do **they** reveal more than innate instincts, refined by the genes of successive generations, or the results of clever, careful conditioning by trainers.

Question 15. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Animals cannot "count" more than one kind of object.

B. Careful training is required to teach animals to perform tricks involving numbers

C. Of all animals, dogs and horses can count best.

D. Although animals may be aware of quantities, they cannot actually count.

Question 16. The word "**accounts**" is closest in meaning to _____.

A. reasons **B.** invoices **C.** deceptions **D.** reports

Question 17. The word "**they**" in the last sentence refers to _____.

A. number **B.** animals **C.** genes **D.** achievements

Question 18. The author mentions that all of the following are aware of quantities in some ways EXCEPT

A. wasps **B.** plovers **C.** mice **D.** caterpillars

Question 19. How would the author probably characterize the people who are mentioned in the first line of the second paragraph?

A. As demanding **B.** As mistaken **C.** As foolish **D.** As clever

Question 20. According to the research, what kind of animals can be taught to distinguish between odd and even numbers of food pieces?

A. Mice and wasps **B.** Mice and pigeons

C. Horses and dogs **D.** Caterpillars and fish

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