

UNIT 6 - WRITING

Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

131. Five islands of Indonesia are home to Komodo dragons.
- A. Homes are built for Komodo dragons on five islands of Indonesia.
 - B. Komodo dragons are the only living creatures on Indonesia's islands.
 - C. Komodo dragons live on five islands of Indonesia.
 - D. Komodo dragons prefer to live in hot countries like Indonesia.
132. Unless humans stop poaching, many rare animals will go extinct.
- A. When humans stop poaching, many rare animals will become extinct.
 - B. If people don't stop poaching, a lot of rare animals will become extinct.
 - C. As soon as people stop poaching, a lot of rare animals will become extinct.
 - D. Provided that people stop poaching, many animals will become extinct.
133. People are not allowed to approach animals in safari parks.
- A. People are prohibited from approaching animals in safari parks.
 - B. People are advised not to approach animals in safari parks.
 - C. Safari parks don't prohibit people from approaching animals.
 - D. Safari parks allow people to approach animals.
134. The more polluted the environment, the less safe it becomes for the animals.
- A. If the environment is more polluted, it becomes better for the animals.
 - B. Animals find the more polluted environment safer.
 - C. Animals become less safe with a more polluted environment.
 - D. Animals become safer with a more polluted environment.
135. The saola and the rhino are considered endangered species in Viet Nam.
- A. The saola and the rhino are dangerous animals in Viet Nam.
 - B. Both the saola and the rhino are considerate animals.
 - C. Viet Nam becomes more dangerous due to the saola and the rhino.
 - D. The saola and the rhino are thought to be endangered species in Viet Nam.
136. The giant panda's natural habitat is shrinking.
- A. The habitat for the giant panda is getting bigger.
 - B. The habitat for the giant panda is getting smaller.
 - C. The habitat for the giant panda is staying the same.
 - D. The habitat for the giant panda is increasing.
137. Baby sea turtles are the most vulnerable when they leave their nests and make their way to the sea.
- A. Baby sea turtles are the most unsafe when they leave their nests and make their way to the sea.

- B. Baby sea turtles are the safest when they leave their nests and make their way to the sea.
- C. Baby sea turtles are the happiest when they leave their nests and make their way to the sea.
- D. Baby sea turtles really enjoy when they leave their nests and make their way to the sea.

138. He started donating to rhino conservation organizations five years ago, and now he still continues to donate.

- A. He donated to rhino conservation organizations for five years.
- B. He has been donating to rhino conservation organizations for five years.
- C. He will have donated to rhino conservations for five years by the end of next year.
- D. He used to donate to rhino conservation organizations, but he stopped last year.

139. Animals become extinct due to both habitat destruction and poaching.

- A. In addition to habitat destruction, animals become extinct due to poaching.
- B. Animals become extinct mainly because of habitat destruction.
- C. Animals become extinct mainly because of poaching
- D. Neither habitat destruction nor poaching causes animals to go

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the sentence that best combines each pair of sentences in the following questions.

140. People cut down trees for agricultural land. Wild animals have less natural habitat.

- A. People cut down trees for agricultural land because wild animals have less natural habitat.
- B. People cut down trees for agricultural land, for wild animals have less natural habitat.
- C. Wild animals have less natural habitat, so people cut down trees for agricultural land.
- D. Wild animals have less natural habitat because people cut down trees for agricultural land.

141. The government launches anti-poaching campaigns. Lives of many rare animals are saved.

- A. Unless the government launches anti-poaching campaigns, lives of many rare animals are saved.
- B. If the government launches anti-poaching campaigns, lives of many rare animals are saved.
- C. If lives of many rare animals are saved, the government launches anti-poaching campaigns.
- D. Unless lives of many rare animals are saved, the government launches anti-poaching campaigns.

142. People use pesticides and fertilizers. They want to increase crop production.

- A. People want to increase crop production, so they use pesticides and fertilizers.
- B. Unless people want to increase crop production, they use pesticides and fertilizers.
- C. People want to increase crop production because they use pesticides and fertilizers.
- D. People want to increase crop production, for they use pesticides and fertilizers.

143. Many elephants are poached. Their tusks are used to make valuable ivory objects.

- A. As many elephants are poached, their tusks are used to make valuable ivory objects.
- B. Unless many elephants are poached, their tusks are used to make valuable ivory objects.
- C. Many elephants are poached because their tusks are used to make valuable ivory objects.

D. Many elephants are poached, so their tusks are used to make valuable ivory objects.

144. A Komodo is called a dragon. It looks like a big lizard.

A. A Komodo is called a dragon because it looks like a big lizard.

B. A Komodo is called a dragon, so it looks like a big lizard.

C. A Komodo is called a dragon, for it looks like a big lizard.

D. Although a Komodo is called a dragon, it looks like a big lizard.

145. Komodo dragons are not endangered. They are considered vulnerable.

A. Komodo dragons are considered vulnerable because they are not endangered.

B. Although Komodo dragons are not endangered, they are considered vulnerable.

C. Komodo dragons are not endangered, and they are considered vulnerable.

D. Not only Komodo dragons are not endangered, they are considered vulnerable.