UNIT 6: ENDANGERED SPECIES

VOCABULARY REVISION:

1. biodiversity /ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/(n): đa dạng sinh học
2. conservation /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/(n): sự bảo tồn
+ conservation status /ˈsteɪtəs/: tình trạng bảo tồn
3. endangered species /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/: chủng loài có nguy cơ bị tuyệt chủng
4. evolution /ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/ (n): sự tiến hóa
5. extinct /ɪkˈstɪŋkt/(a): tuyệt chủng
+ extinction /ɪkˈstɪŋkʃn/(n): sự tuyệt chủng
6. habitat /ˈhæbɪtæt/(n): môi trường sống
7. poach/pəʊtʃ/ (v): săn trộm
8. rhino/ rhinoceros /raɪˈnɒsərəs/(n): tê giác
9. sea turtle /siː ˈtɜːtl/(n): con rùa biển
10. survive /səˈvaɪv/(v): sống sót
+ survival /səˈvaɪvl/(n): sự sống sót
11. trade /treɪd/ (n): mua bán
12. vulnerable /ˈvʌlnərəbl/(a): dễ bị tổn thương dễ gặp nguy hiểm

Question 1(NB): A. horn B. vehicle C. hippo D. habitat

Question 2(NB): A. species B. nest C. special D. helpful

Question 3(NB): A. visit B. extinct C. survive D. evolve

Question 4(TH): A. dangerous B. survivor C. habitat D. vulnerable

Question 5(NB): By the time you come home, I ____ the decorating.

A. have finished B. will have finished C. are finishing D. finished

Question 6(TH): Many endangered species are moving ____ to extinction, and we are losing our precious places.

A. close and close B. closely and closely

C. closer and closer D. more closely and closely

Question 7(NB): Looking after a kitten is ____ more difficult than I thought it would be.

A. far B. farther C. further D. father

Question 8(TH): Jim and Laura ____ here for four years next June.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. have lived B. will live C. will be living D. will have lived

Question 9(TH): If we don't protect these rare species, they ____ by 2030s.

A. die out B. will die out C. will have died out D. have died out

Question 10(TH): At ten o'clock, I ____ my mathematics homework for three hours.

A. will be doing B. will have been doing C. have done D. do

Question 11(TH): The _____ I study about endangered species, the _____ I worry about their protction.

A. more / more B. more / most C. much / more D. more / much

Question 12(NB): We probably ____ by the time you get home.

A. don't leave B. won't leave C. won't have left D. haven't left

Question 13(TH): Baby sea turtles are the most _____ when they leave their nest and make their way to the sea. They are the convevient targets for birds and other animals.

A. vulnerable B. endangered C. extinct D. increasing

Question 14(NB): We should focus ____ the conservation of vulnerable species at risk of disappearing.

A. on B. in C. about D. with

Question 15(NB): Recycling is a popular way to conserve ____ resources.

A. nature B. natural C. naturally D. natured

Question 16(TH): Ecotourism is distinguished by its emphasis on conservation, education, traveler ____ and active community participation.

A. responsible B. irresponsible C. responsibility D. irresponsibility

Question 17(TH): The Nature Serve Network empowers people to sustain ____ by making sure everyone has access to the knowledge of our shared lands and waters.

A. diverse B. biodiverse C. diversification D. biodiversity

Question 18(NB): He is credited for helping numerous endangered species recover ____ certain extinction.

A. from B. off C. out of D. away from

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

Question 19(TH): Darwin's theory of <u>evolution</u> incorporates the principle of natural selection.

A. radical revolution B. gradual development

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C. radical resolution D. practical involvement

Question 20(NB): All types of dinosaurs **went extinct** long time ago.

A. thrived B. boomed C. survived D. died out

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

Question 21(TH): It is predicted that the natural resources will run out by the end of the century.

A. come in B. run short C. run away D. remain intact

Question 22(TH): All visitors are kept out of the conservation area.

A. prevented from entering B. prevented from destroying

C. allowed to enter D. allowed to take photos

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that best completes each of the following exchanges.

Question 23(NB): Nam: Could you find all the information related to Komodo dragons?

Lan: _____

A. Komodo dragons are also vulnerable. **B.** Are they still living?

C. I've never heard of them. What do they look like? **D.** I think that'll be very difficult

Question 24(TH): Ann and Sophia are close friends. They are talking about their study at the start of the semester.

Ann: "Then, I'm taking history this semester. How about you?"

Sophia:"____. I'm still wondering whether to take history or geography."

A. I've made up my mind. **B.** I'm in two minds about this.

C. It doesn't matter. **D.** It's out of my reach.

Nowadays people are more aware that wildlife all over the world is in danger. Many species of animals will become (25)_____ if we do not make an effort to protect them. There are many reasons for this. In some cases, animals are (26) _____for their fur or for other valuable parts of their bodies. Some birds, such as parrots, are caught alive and sold as pets. For many animals and birds the problem is that their habitat - the place where they live - is (27) _____ . More land is used for farms, for houses or industry, and there are fewer open spaces than there once were. Farmers use powerful chemicals to help them grow better crops, but these chemicals pollute the environment and (28) _____ wildlife. The most successful animals on earth - human beings - will soon be the only ones (29) _____ , unless we can solve this problem.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 25: **A.** disappeared **B.** vanished **C.** empty **D.** extinct

Question 26: **A.** hunted **B.** chased **C.** game **D.** extinct

Question 27: **A.** exhausting **B.** departing **C.** escaping **D.** disappearing

Question 28: **A.** spoil **B.** harm **C.** wound **D.** wrong

Question 29: **A.** survived **B.** over **C.** missing **D.** left

The Sahara Desert is the world's largest hot desert. The Sahara is in North Africa and is as large as the United States. Many people think that an area like this has no animals or plant life, but **they** are incorrect. In fact, the Sahara Desert has many different 'ecoregions'. Each ecoregion has different plants and animals living there. The biggest ecoregion is called the 'Sahara Desert ecoregion.' In this area, the climate is extremely dry and extremely hot. The landscape is sandy and dusty with many high dunes. Because the Sahara Desert ecoregion is so hot and dry, there are very few plants and animals. Scientists estimate that there are only 500 species of plants. This is not very much when thinking of how enormous the region is. These plants include acacia trees, palms, spiny shrubs, and grasses. The Sahara is also home to 70 species of mammals. Twenty of these are large mammals. There are about 90 species of birds and around 100 reptiles.

The biggest threat to plants and animals in this environment is drying up. Because of this, plants have the ability to recover their health after their leaves have dried out completely. Animals can lose 30-60% of their body mass and still survive. Most animals do not get their water from drinking like other ecosystems. Instead, they have adapted to get their water through metabolic processes. This is why they can survive in a place like the Sahara Desert ecosystem.

Question 30: What is the text mostly about?

A. Location of the Sahara Desert. **B.** Hot weather of the Sahara Desert.

C. How animals survive on this Desert. **D.** The Sahara Desert and its ecosystem.

Question 31: Which of the following is TRUE?

A. The Sahara Desert has no animals or plants. **B.** It is the second largest desert.

C. It is in North Africa. **D.** It is in the United States.

Question 32: In paragraph 1, the word **they** refers to ____.

A. people **B.** plants **C.** animals **D.** ecoregions

Question 33: All of the following are true about the Sahara Desert EXCEPT ____.

A. there are about five hundred types of plants

B. seventy species of mammals can be found there

C. it is home to about ninety species of birds

LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. Fewer than 100 reptiles are found there

Question 34: Why can animals and plants survive in the Sahara Desert?

A. They try to reduce the water intake. **B**. They get water from the irrigation system.

C. They get water through metabolic process. **D**. They don't really need water for a long time.

The biological community changes again as one moves from the city to the suburbs. Around all cities is a biome called the "suburban forest". The trees of this forest are species that are favored by man, and most of them have been deliberately planted. Mammals such as rabbits, skunks, and opossums have moved in from the surrounding countryside. Raccoons have become experts at opening garbage cans, and in some places even deer wander suburban **thoroughfares.** Several species of squirrel get along nicely in suburbia, but usually only one species is predominant in any given suburb -fox squirrels in one place, red squirrels in another, gray squirrels in a third - for reasons that are little understood. The diversity of birds in the suburbs is great, and in the South, lizards **thrive** in gardens and even houses. Of course, insects are always present. There is an **odd** biological sameness in these suburban communities. True, the palms of Los Angeles are missing from the suburbs of Boston, and there are species of insects in Miami not found in Seattle. But over wide stretches of the United States, ecological conditions in suburban biomes vary much less than do those of natural biome. And unlike the natural biomes, the urban and suburban communities exist in spite of, not because of, the climate

Question 35. If there was a preceding paragraph to this passage it would most likely be concerned with which of the following topics?

A. The migration from cities to suburbs.

B. The biological community in urban areas.

C. The mammals of the American countryside.

D. The history of American suburbs.

Question 36. The author implies that the mammals of the "suburban forest" differ from most species of trees there in which of the following ways?

A. They were not deliberately introduced.

B. They are considered undesirable by humans.

C. They are represented by a greater number of species.

D. They have not fully adapted to suburban conditions.

Question 37. The word “thoroughfares” is closet in meaning to

A. neighborhoods **B.** lawns **C.** open spaces **D.** streets

Question 38. Which of the following conclusions about squirrels is supported by information in the passage?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A. The competition among the three species is intense.

B. Fox squirrels are more common than grey or red squirrels.

C. Two species of squirrels seldom inhabit the same suburb.

D. The reasons why squirrels do well in the suburbs are unknown

Question 39. The word "thrive" is closest in meaning to

A. remain **B.** flourish **C.** reproduce **D.** survive

Question 40. The word "odd" is closest in meaning to

A. unusual **B.** appropriate **C.** unforgettable **D.** expected

Question 41. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the second paragraph of the passage?

A. Biological communities in East Coast suburbs differ greatly from those on the West Coast

B. The suburban forest occupies an increasingly large segment of the American landscape

C. Suburbs in the Unites States have remarkably similar biological communities

D. Natural biomes have been studied more than suburban biomes

Question 42. What does the author imply about the effect of climate in the suburban biome?

A. It is more noticeable than the effect of climate on the urban biome

B. It is not as important as it once was

C. It depends on the location of the biome

D. It is not as dramatic as the effect of climate on natural biomes

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction in each of the following questions.

Question 43: By this time next week, I am lying on a beach on the Bahamas.

A. By the time **B**. I am **C**. on the beach **D.** the Bahamas

Question 44: Do you realize that by this time next week we have been in Paris?

A. You realize **B.** by the time **C.** we **D.** have been

Question 45: The more renewable energy sources we use, the more better our living conditions will become.

A. The more **B.** we use **C.** the more better **D.** will become

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Question 46: 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

Question 47: Many animals go extinct because the climate where they live changes so much.

A. The more the climate where they live change, the more animals go extinct.

B. The more the climate changes make some animals go extinct where they live.

C. The more animals go extinct, the more the climate where they live change.

D. the climate where they live to change, the more animals go extinct.

Question 48: 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.

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

Question 49: He felt unconfident about the final exam. He now tries hard to study.

A. The more unconfident about the final exam he felt, the hardest he now tries to study.

B. The more unconfident about the final exam he felt, the harder he now tries to study.

C. The most unconfident about the final exam he felt, the hardest he now tries to study.

D. The more unconfident about the final exam he felt, the hard he now tries to study.

Question 50: 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.

---------- **HẾT** ----------

LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS