READING

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

1. Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (1) _____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world (2)_____ they are threatened by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- native plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to prevent (3) _____ extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the wild. Since 1990, as a result of their "*Plant Extinction Prevention Program*", sixteen species have been brought into (4) _____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put (5) ____ in order to protect plants in the wild.

Câu 1: A. disappeared	B. reduced	C. increased	D. developed
Câu 2: A. but	B. however	C. nevertheless	D. on the other hand
Câu 3: A. the	B. a	C. an	D. Ø
Câu 4: A. contamination	B. production	C. cultivation	D. generation
Câu 5: A. up	B. in	C. on	D. at

4. Whenever we read about the natural world nowadays, it is generally to be made direct predictions (1)_____ its imminent destruction. Some scientists go so far as to assert that from now on, the world can no longer be called "natural", in so far as future processes of weather, (2)_____, and all the interactions of plant and animal life will no longer carry on their time-honored way, unaffected by man. There will never be such a thing as "natural weather" again, say such writers, only weather manufactured by global (3)_____. There (4)_____other equally influential scientists who argue that climate, for example, has changed many times over the centuries and that what we are experiencing now may simply be part of an endless circle of change, rather than (5)_____disaster of a global scale.

Question 1. A. about	B. on	C. at	D. towards
Question 2. A. change	B. atmosphere	C. climate	D. even
Question 3. A. warm	B. warming	C. warmer	D. warmest
Question 4. A. are	B. is	C. am	D. was
Question 5. A. a	B. an	C. some	D. any

B. Read the following passage and choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to indicate the correct answer for each of the following questions

One of the most urgent environment problems in the world today is the shortage of clean water. Having clean drinking water is a basic human right. But acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage have made many sources of water undrinkable. Lakes and even entire seas have become vast pools of poison.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lake Baikal in Russia is one of largest lake in the world. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants, including 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world. But ***they*** are being destroyed by the massive volumes of industrial pollutants which pour into the lake every day. Even where law existed, the government did not have the power to enforce them.

Most industries simply ignore the regulations. The Mediterranean Sea occupies 1% of the world's water surface. But it is the dumping ground for 50% of all marine pollution. Almost sixteen countries regularly throw industrial wastes a few miles off shore.

Water is free to everyone. A few years ago people thought that the supply of clean water in the world was limitless. Today, many water supplies have been ruined by pollution and ***sewage***. Clean water is now scarce, and we are at last beginning to respect this precious source. We should do something now.

Question 1. Many sources of water are not drinkable because of_____.

A. industrial pollution **B.** acid rain

B. acid rain, industrial pollution and garbage **D.** garbage

Question 2. The word "***they***" in paragraph 1 refers to _____.

A. industrial pollutants **B.** animals **C.** plants **D.** animals and plants

Question 3. What is a serious problem of Lake Baikal in Russia?

A. The government did not have the power to enforce laws and regulations.

B. It contains a rich variety of animals and plants.

C. It is polluted by massive volumes of industrial wastes discharged into it.

D. It has 1,300 rare species that do not exist anywhere else in the world.

Question 4. How many percent of the world's water surface does the Mediterranean Sea keep?

A. 1% **B.** 5% **C.** 10% **D.** 50%

Question 5. The word **"*sewage*"** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. freshness **B.** excess **C.** poison **D.** rubbish

Question 6. The passage's message to the readers is that we should _____.

A. encourage people to use safe water **C.** limit the clean water in the world

B. do something to protect our water resources **D.** use a lot of clean water

LIVEWORKSHEETS