Unit 10: The ecosystem

WORD	PRONUNCIATION	MEANING
biodiversity (n)	/ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	đa dạng sinh học
conservation (n)	/ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	sự bảo tồn thiên nhiên
coral reef (np)	/ˌkɒrəl ˈriːf/	rạn san hô
delta (n)	/ˈdeltə/	đồng bằng
destroy (v)	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	phá huỷ
ecosystem (n)	/ˈiːkəʊˌsɪstəm/	hệ sinh thái
endangered (adj)	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	bị nguy hiểm
fauna (n)	/ˈfɔːnə/	động vật
flora (n)	/ˌflɔːrə/	thực vật
food chain (n)	/ˈfuːd tʃeɪn/	chuỗi thức ăn
green (adj)	/griːn/	(lối sống) xanh
habitat (n)	/ˈhæbɪtæt/	khu vực sống
living things	/ˈlɪvɪŋ θɪŋz/	các sinh vật sống
mammal (n)	/ˈmæml/	động vật có vú
national park (n)	/ˌnæʃnəl ˈpɑːk/	rừng quốc gia
native (adj)	/ˈneɪtɪv/	tự nhiên
natural resources (np)	/ˌnætʃrəl rɪˈzɔːsɪz/	tài nguyên thiên nhiên
pangolin (n)	/pæŋˈgəʊlɪn/	con tê tê
resource (n)	/rɪˈsɔːs/, /rɪˈzɔːs/	nguồn lực
species (n)	/ˈspiːʃiːz/	loài
tropical forest (np)	/ˌtrɒpɪkl ˈfɒrɪst/	rừng nhiệt đới
wildlife (n)	/ˈwaɪldlaɪf/	động vật hoang dã

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Noun			
1	Ecosystem	/ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm/	Hệ sinh thái
2	Insect	/ˈɪnsekt/	Côn trùng
3	Community	/kəˈmjuːnəti/	Cộng đồng
4	Flora	/ˈflɔːrə/	Hệ thực vật
5	Fauna	/ˈfɔːnə/	Hệ động vật
6	Organism	/ˈɔːgənɪzəm/	Cơ quan
7	Bacteria	/bækˈtɪəriə/	Vi khuẩn
8	Survival	/səˈvaɪvl/	Sự tồn tại
9	Energy	/ˈenədʒi/	Năng lượng
10	Pollution	/pəˈluːʃn/	Sự ô nhiễm
11	Overuse	/əʊvəˈjuːs/	Sử dụng quá nhiều
12	Biodiversity	/baɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsəti/	Đa dạng sinh học
13	Shelter	/ˈʃeltə(r)/	Chỗ trú ẩn
14	Balance	/ˈbæləns/	Sự cân bằng
15	Conservation	/kɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	Sự bảo tồn
Verb			
1	Provide	/prəˈvaɪd/	Cung cấp
2	Include	/ɪnˈkluːd/	Bao gồm
3	Protect	/prəˈtekt/	Bảo vệ
4	Damage	/ˈdæmɪdʒ/	Phá hủy
5	Destroy	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	Hủy hoại
6	Restore	/rɪˈstɔː(r)/	Khôi phục
7	Harm	/hɑːm/	Gây hại
8	Exist	/ɪgˈzɪst/	Tồn tại
9	Contribute (to)	/kənˈtrɪbjuːt/	Đóng góp, góp phần

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10	Surround	/səˈraʊnd/	Bao quanh
11	Disappear	/dɪsəˈpɪə(r)/	Biến mất
12	Recycle	/riːˈsaɪkl/	Tái chế
Adjective			
1	Essential	/ɪˈsenʃl/	Quan trọng
2	Alternative	/ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv/	Thay thế
3	Rare	/reə(r)/	Hiếm
Phrases			
1	Raw material	/rɔː məˈtɪəriəl/	Vật liệu thô
2	Natural resources	/ˈnætʃrəl rɪˈsɔːs/	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên
3	Climate change	/ˈklaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/	Biến đổi khí hậu
4	Future generation	/ˈfjuːtʃə(r) dʒenəˈreɪʃn/	Thế hệ tương lai
5	Fossil fuel	/ˈfɒsl ˈfjuːəl/	Năng lượng hóa thạch
6	Run out of	/rʌn aʊt əv/	Hết, cạn kiệt
7	Tropical forest	/ˈtrɒpɪkl ˈfɒrɪst/	Rừng nhiệt đới
8	Endangered species	/ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/	Loài có nguy cơ tiệt chủng
9	Global warming	/ˈgləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	Việc nóng lên toàn cầu
10	Plastic bottle	/ˈplæstɪk ˈbɒtl/	Chai nhựa
11	Natural disaster	/ˈnætʃrəl dɪˈzɑːstə(r)/	Thiên tai

Ex VI: Complete the following sentences with words in Ex V.

1. restore

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. damage
3. ecosystem
4. biodiversity
5. flora
6. fauna
7. organism
8. resource
9. raw material
10. bacteria

1. The earthquake caused ……. to property estimated at around 10 billion US dollars.

2. The school does the best it can with limited …….

3. Food that is contaminated with ……. may not look or smell good.

4. The cell is the unit of which all living …….. are composed.

5. These trees provide the ……. for high-quality paper.

6. We hope to …….. the garden to its former glory.

7. The country often supports delicate ……. that evolved without any need for defense.

8. The mining project threatens one of the world's richest areas of ……..

Ex VII: Match.

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1. lose		a. a poster about a local ecosystem
2. make		b. some trees and flowers
3. write		c. the football match
4. protect		d. wood in the forest
5. watch		e. a large number of ecosystems
6. visit		f. rubbish to the streets
7. plant		g. local biodiversity
8. play		h. a serious effect on the balance
9. throw		i. an opinion essay
10. have		j. an important role
11. build		k. the national park
12. collect		l. a fire in the park

Ex VIII: Match the words to make phrases.

1. national		a. resources
2. human		b. generations
3. clean		c. park
4. natural		d. change
5. climate		e. nouns
6. future		f. health
7. raw		g. fuels
8. compound		h. forest
9. tiny		i. water
10. fossil		j. materials
11. tropical		k. species
12. endangered		l. organisms

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Ex IX: Choose the best answer.

1. …….. the hunting of wild animals is one way to protect the local biodiversity.

A. promoting B. planning C. banning D. increasing

2. If human beings keep collecting ……. species, they will soon disappear.

A. endanger B. endangered C. endangeredly D. endangering

3. Some of the people's activities have serious effects …… the balance of the ecosystem.

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

4. Cutting down trees and littering in the forest are activities that ……. the ecosystem.

A. struggle B. recycle C. harm D. promote

5. An ecosystem is a chain of interactions between organisms and ……. environment.

A. it B. its C. them D. their

6. Ecosystems help us in important ways, including cleaning our air and water, and …….. food.

A. improving B. producing C. transporting D. transforming

7. Restoration should not always return ecosystems ……. to what they were like once before.

A. back B. over C. towards D. with

8. Countries are working …….. to improve ecosystems for both people and nature.

A. each other B. one another C. together D. another

9. To restore an ecosystem, we need to know what the ecosystem was like and …….. it was healthy.

A. why B. where C. what D. when

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10. People around the world are repairing the damage ..... to degraded ecosystems.

A. taken B. done C. had D. made

Ex X: Mark the letter A, B, C or D to indicate the word CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

1. A change in the temperature of an ecosystem will often affect what plants will grow there.

A. damage B. force C. influence D. harm

2. Animals that depend on plants for food and shelter will have to adapt to the changes.

A. respect B. adjust C. follow D. agree

3. Thousands of acres of land are cleared for farmland, housing and industry.

A. restore B. replace C. revive D. remove

4. Cutting down trees to make room for crops such as soy and corn benefits many poor farmers.

A. space B. way C. shelter D. accommodation

5. Children may be able to attend school, and families are able to afford better health care.

A. have enough money to buy B. borrow money to buy

C. lack money to buy D. invest money to buy

6. Many scientists worry that destroying the rain forest ecosystem may prevent more medicines from being developed.

A. recover B. decrease C. damage D. enhance

7. The delicate coral reef ecosystems in the South Pacific are at risk due to rising ocean temperatures and decreased salinity.

A. original B. tiny C. vulnerable D. rare

8. As ocean temperature cools and retains more salt, the brightly colored corals return.

A. preserve B. remove C. react D. decrease

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9. Human impact has become so intense that many ecosystems are now threatened.

A. stressful B. essential C. important D. strong

10. Ecosystem restoration means assisting in the recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded.

A. renew B. support C. conserve D. preserve

LIVEWORKSHEETS